HISTORY

OF

GRANT COUNTY

WISCONSIN.

INCLUDING ITS

CIVIL, POLITICAL, GEOLOGICAL, MINERALOG-
ICAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND MILI-
TARY HISTORY.
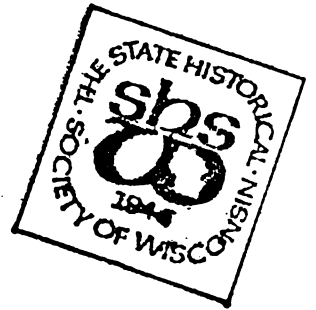
AND A

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

BY CASTELLO N. HOLFORD.

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visors.

PREFACE

As a justification for entering a field already occupied, it may be said that, while my researches have not enabled me to add very much new matter to what has already been published, an acquaintance of half a century with the names and reputations (and in many cases the persons) of the notable men among the fast departing generation of the early settlers of Grant County, and having stenographically reported the speeches, stories, and remarks of the old settlers at many meetings of their Club, has enabled me to correct many errors (particularly of names and dates) in what has been before published in book form. The roster of Grant County soldiers in the War of the Rebellion is believed to be the most complete and accurate ever published or in existence outside the War Department. Numerous errors and omissions in the record of Grant County soldiers kept by order of the County Board and the rosters of the Adjutant General of the State have been corrected from the statements of persons acquainted with the members of the several companies, and the editor's personal acquaintance with the soldiers. And yet errors and omissions doubtless exist in our roster.

As the writer has laid the works of many preceding writers under contribution to a considerable extent, and copied public records extensively, so that some parts of this work are rather a compilation than an original narrative, it has seemed fitter for him to assume the title of editor rather than that of author. The sketches of the Wisconsin regiments are compiled from the histories of Quiner and Love, narratives of the soldiers, and their letters from camp to the county papers, and the editor's personal observation of military movements.

The editor's thanks are due to most of the newspaper publishers of the county, and county and town officials for opportunity to examine newspaper files and public records.

Most of the writing of the history was completed in the spring of 1900, and the phrase "the present time" in the work refers to that time.

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PART I.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

Aboriginal Occupation—Spanish, French, English, and American Domination—The Prairie du Chien and Fever River Settlements.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION.

The region now comprised in Grant County has never, from the times of earliest written records, been a center of population, either aboriginal or of European origin, nor the theater of any great historical events. Historically, politically, and commercially, it has been rather an eddy in the river than the main current—rather at the circumference than at the center of great human affairs. Therefore its history is a history of small things rather than of great events, and so not of surpassing interest to people of other regions, however interesting I trust it is to the people whose lot has been cast within the borders of Old Grant.

Of the great aboriginal tribes of the Northwest none had their seat within this region. The Illinois and the Kickapoos were settled along the Illinois and Rock Rivers in northern Illinois. The latter tribe removed in the eighteenth century to the Fox River in southeastern Wisconsin. Along that river were already settled the Winnebagoes, the Foxes or Outagamies, the Sacs or Saukies, the Pottawatomies, and the Ottawas. In the northeastern part of what is now Wisconsin were the Menominees, and in the northwestern part the Ojibways or Chippewas, and in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas their deadly enemies, the Sioux or Dakotas or Lakotas. Wandering bands of all these tribes hunted and fought each other in the region that is now Grant County, but there is no evidence that any of these tribes had so much as a single village in this region, except perhaps a temporary settlement of the Foxes, about the middle of the eighteenth century in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and later another village called Penah near where McCartney Station now is. To them all it was neutral ground and a border land. That they fought here is very probable, for here the tribes of Illinois and Wisconsin met the deadly

enemy of all of them, the Sioux; but not one of their battles here was of sufficient importance to be preserved in tradition.

SPANISH DOMINATION.

From 1520, when the Spanish *conquistadores* first planted the banner of Spain on the American mainland, to about 1620, when French domination began, this region was nominally under the dominion of the Kings of Spain. But this fact made not the slightest difference to any person who was ever in this region, for no Spaniard or person who acknowledged the dominion of Spain was ever during that time within five hundred miles of the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

In the early part of the seventeenth century the French occupation of Canada had extended sufficiently far so that the King of France claimed dominion over all the great Northwest, including the present State of Wisconsin. But no Frenchman nor other European ever set his eyes on any part of what is now Grant County, until 1673. In the spring of that year an expedition set out from the new French settlement at what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin, for the discovery and exploration of the great river of the West, of which they had heard marvelous stories.

The joint leaders of that expedition were Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. Marquette was a Jesuit priest whose highest ambition was to bring the tribes of the West into the folds of the Church to which he was so intensely devoted. To extend the dominion of his earthly sovereign was a secondary ambition with him. Joliet was an ex-priest, then a wagon-maker, and finally a trader and explorer. They were accompanied by five other Frenchmen.

The party set out in birch-bark canoes in which they went up to the head of Fox River. Carrying their light barks over the short portage to the great bend of the Wisconsin River, they launched upon its broad but shallow current and floated leisurely downward. It is probable they first saw the majestic bluffs of this county back of where Muscoda now stands about the middle of June, for on the 17th of that month they emerged into the broad and powerful current of the Mississippi, and experienced the joy of successful discoverers and explorers. Floating along down the western border of what we call "Old Grant," they passed even more majestic scenery than that on the Wisconsin—the rounded, lofty bluffs of Wyalusing, the romantic glen

✳ MAP · OF ✳

GRANT COUNTY

WISCONSIN.

CRAWFORD

CRAWFORD

Wright's Ferry

Millville P.O.

MOUNT HOPE

MARION

GLEN HAVEN

HICKORY GROVE

CASSVILLE

WATTERSTOWN

MUSCODA

STEUBEN

Meridian

COUNTY

MUSCODA

CO.
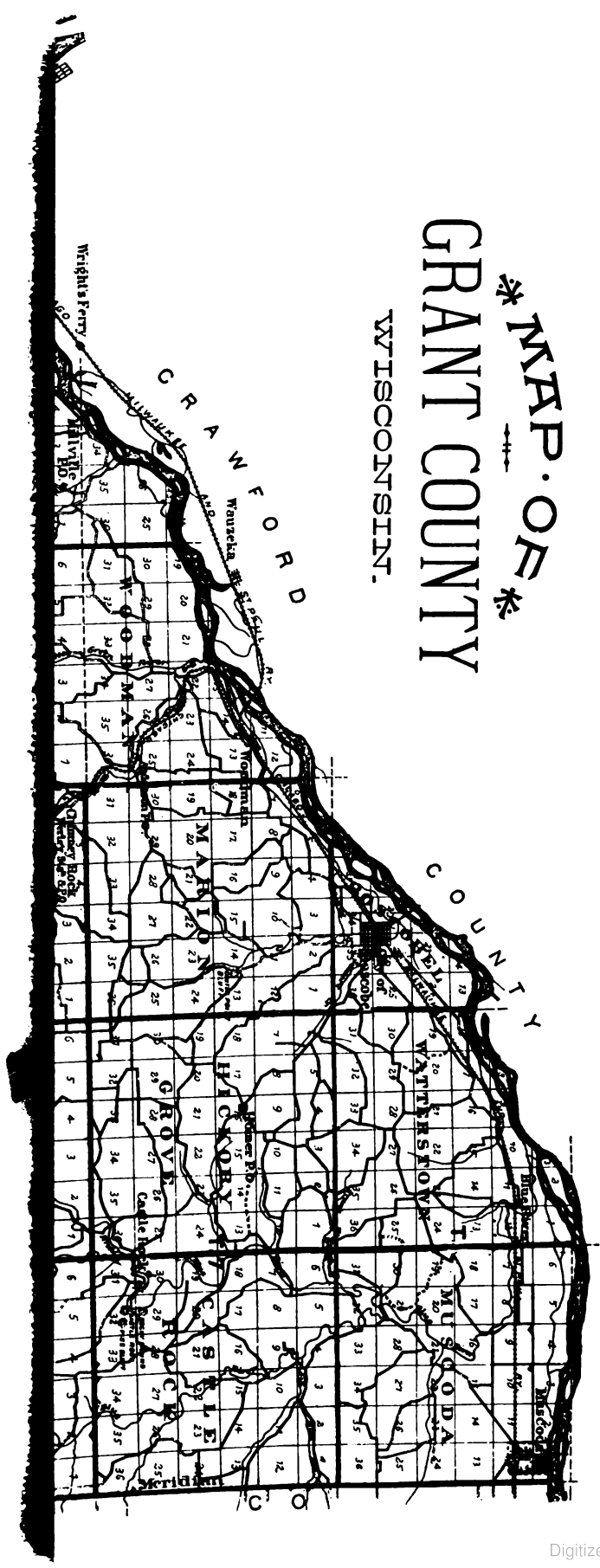
of Glen Haven,.and the castellated crags of Cassville and Eagle Point, all nameless in any European tongue then and for generations afterward.

As they skirted Grant County for about 120 miles, it is very probable that they landed somewhere in it to camp or hunt, and so were the first white men to tread its borders. But their narrative gives us no definite assurance of this.

At Eagle Point they parted with Old Grant forever, for, after descending the Mississippi a long way, they returned to Green Bay by way of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan.

The next white man to see, and perhaps to tread, this region, was Louis Hennepin, a Recollet friar, in 1680. Sometime before this that great explorer Robert La Salle had reached the Mississippi in Illinois and sent Hennepin and a companion, Du Gay, to explore the upper Mississippi. Hennepin's account of his explorations has been much doubted, because many years afterward he claimed the honor of having, on this same expedition, descended the Mississippi to its mouth before La Salle had done so, stating that he had descended and returned in a time now known to be entirely inadequate for the purpose. But if he lied about his journey on the lower Mississippi, he probably told the truth about his trip on the upper river, as he gives information about the country he could not have acquired without visiting the region. He says that he and his companion were made captive April 12, 1680, by the Sioux near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and that they then crossed the Mississippi, so that he was probably within what is now Grant County either at his capture or soon afterward. He was taken far up into Minnesota, and returning to near the mouth of the Chippewa River, he was rescued by a French party conducted by that famous leader of *coureurs du bois*, or woodrangers, Daniel Graysolon Du Lhut, whose name, curiously twisted into "Duluth," is perpetuated in the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas."

Hennepin and Du Lhut descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin in the fall of 1680 and ascended that stream, so that probably they both then trod the soil of what is now our county.

Ten years later Nicholas Perrot set out from Green Bay to explore the western territory, but it is doubtful if he reached the Mississippi till several years later. In 1689 he took formal possession of the upper Mississippi in the name of the King of France. There seems to have been then a small French force, commanded by Captain De Borieguillot,

"in the neighborhood of the Ouisconche, on the Mesachape," (pro-nounced *Mesashapuh*) but whether above or below the mouth of the Wisconsin is not certain.

In April, 1700, Le Sueur, with several companions, ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of St. Peters River, and there is reason to be-lieve that he examined the lead deposits near the mouths of Grant and Platte Rivers.

Up to 1711 this region was considered as a part of Canada, with the seat of government at far-off Quebec, but in that year, as a part of the "Illinois country," it was attached to the Louisiana province, with the seat of government at Mobile. But little knew and less cared any sojourner between the Mississippi and the Pecatonica, the Wisconsin and the Fever Rivers, who was the viceroy or where he held his little court.

The first known settlement of any white man in what is now Grant County was a trading post, or at least a place of deposit for merchan-dise and furs, near the mouth of Sandy Creek in what is now Bloom-ington township. This was made by Captain Pierriere Marin, an energetic French trader, probably about 1725. The Fox Indians, then located on the Fox River, obstructed the passage of Marin's barges on their journeys to and fro between Green Bay and the Mississippi, and the energetic and indomitable trader, with forces of French and friendly Indians, made several expeditions against the Foxes, almost annihi-lating the warriors and driving the whole tribe from their ancient seat on Fox River to become wanderers down the Wisconsin and Missis-sippi. Marin continued his trading till he took a command in the war of the French against the English and was captured at Fort Niagara in 1759. The surrender of Canada followed a few years later, but Marin disappeared from historical view, and with him disappeared his post at the mouth of Sandy.

ENGLISH DOMINATION.

By the treaty of Paris in 1763, all the region east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans, was ceded by France to England, and what is now Grant County became again a part of the province of Canada, and remained so until after the Revolution, although the terms of sev-eral of the charters of the Atlantic colonies of England included the region in those colonies.

The French appear to have abandoned this part of the country prior to the treaty of Paris, and the next white man to see and prob-

ably to tread our borders was Captain Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, who, in 1776, set out to find the South Sea, or Pacific. He came down the Wisconsin to its mouth, and ascended the Mississippi. He noticed at a place supposed to be where Muscoda now is,* a village of the Foxes, about fifty houses, but deserted "on account of an epidemical disorder." He noticed another village of the Foxes near the mouth of the Wisconsin, supposed to be about the site of Prairie du Chien, as he says the French called the place La Prairie des Chiens. He says he saw much lead in the villages of the Sauks, but it does not appear that he saw any of the mines. During the following winter he explored the upper Mississippi, and penetrated to about two hundred miles west of that river. In the spring he came down the river to Prairie du Chien, and from there went back up the Mississippi, ascended the Chippewa, and crossed overland to Green Bay.

AMERICAN DOMINATION.

In the summer of 1778, the State of Virginia sent out a small expedition under Colonel George Rogers Clark, which captured the British forts in the "Illinois country." Virginia had always claimed the territory northwest of the Ohio under her charter, and thus strengthened her claim by conquest. In the fall of 1778 the legislature of Virginia established the County of Illinois, embracing all of the present States of Illinois and Wisconsin, but its jurisdiction over the region that is now Grant County was entirely nominal, as it had not even a justice of the peace within two hundred miles of our borders.

In 1787 the Continental Congress adopted the celebrated ordinance creating a territorial government for the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio River," more familiarly known as the "Northwest Territory." Both New York and Connecticut, as well as Virginia, had claimed this territory, but all these States yielded their claims to the general Government.

Though by the treaty of 1783 the British Government had acknowledged the jurisdiction of the United States over all the country to the Mississippi on the west and the Great Lakes on the north, yet the British continued to hold possession of all that region embraced in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, on the pretext that the country

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*It is doubtful if this village was at or near Muscoda. Carver's narrative shows that it was six days' journey from Portage to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and he appears to have reached this village in two days' journey (one third of the whole), while Muscoda is much more than half way from Portage to the mouth of the Wisconsin.

belonged to the Indian tribes who were their allies. At last, after Jay's treaty with Great Britain, the British forces were withdrawn in 1796. During this time the British probably had no military post on the Mississippi, but the region was controlled through their traders.

In 1796 Wayne County was formed, embracing most of the western part of the new territory, but that part of the present State of Wisconsin drained by waters running into the Mississippi was left without a county organization.

In 1800 the present State of Ohio was cut off from the Northwest Territory and the remainder became Indiana Territory. Saint Vincennes (now Vincennes, Ind.) was the capital. In 1805 the territory of the present State of Michigan was cut off from Indiana Territory, and in 1809 Illinois Territory was formed, embracing all the present States of Illinois and Wisconsin. The capitol was at Kaskaskia. In the same year St. Clair County was formed, including all the present State of Wisconsin. In 1812 the region now Grant County was included in Madison County.

In 1818 the State of Illinois was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries, and what is now Wisconsin was attached to Michigan Territory. The southwestern part of the Territory west of Lake Michigan was made Crawford County, with the county seat at Prairie du Chien.

Up to this time all this shifting of territorial and county lines was of no consequence or interest to any of the inhabitants then living in the limits of the present Grant County, if the wandering bands of Indian warriors and hunters occasionally doing some desultory digging of lead, and the few equally nomadic white traders, can be called inhabitants; for there was nothing that could be called a settlement, except the temporary Fox village near Muscoda (if it was there) and the later and rather more permanent Fox village a little above the mouth of Grant River.

After the Frenchman Marin, the next trader or trapper who is known to have made any considerable sojourn within our borders was one Grant. What was his first name is unknown and his nationality can only be guessed at from his name. An early historian, writing of him in the *Grant County Herald*, says:

"Grant was an Indian trader, one of those dauntless frontiersmen known to the Northwest, who differed from the savage by possessing a thirst for gain and the enterprise to gratify it. As early as 1810

Grant was engaged in trade with the Indians occupying this region, making his headquarters at Prairie du Chien. He was noted for his hardihood and endurance, and for his disregard for every comfort and convenience of civilized life. His rifle supplied him with food; his cooking utensil was a brass kettle which was fitted to his head, and which he wore under his cap. One incident of his history has been preserved and is worth relating. The Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Winnebagoes. Grant was trading with the former, and was consequently regarded by the latter as their enemy. One day he happened to encounter a war party of Winnebagoes, who immediately gave him chase. The foremost, coming up, struck him upon the head with his tomahawk, which produced no other effect than a sharp ring from the kettle before mentioned. The Indian recoiled with consternation and horror, exclaiming, 'Manitou!' (spirit), and precipitately retreated, accompanied by the whole party. This revelation of his divine character subdued the animosity of the Winnebagoes, and he was ever afterward regarded with the utmost awe by the Indians."

What became of Grant is as little known as where he came from. His name is perpetuated by the county with which we are dealing and the principal stream which flows through it.

In the fall of 1815 Captain John Shaw went up the Mississippi from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien with a boat-load of merchandise, and there established a trading business. He made trips every year until 1820. In 1816 he stopped near where Cassville now is, hoping to obtain part of a cargo of lead from the Indians, who had long been doing a little superficial mining and smelting in this region. His landing was probably at the Fox village of Penah (Turkey), mentioned on page 3. He failed in obtaining lead here, but, although the Indians jealously excluded English-speaking whites from their mines, Captain Shaw, speaking French fluently and being taken by the Indians for a Frenchman, was allowed to ascend Grant River and go out to the mines, probably near Potosi.

The Indian mining was of the most superficial character. An outcrop of a vein having been found on a hillside, the Indians burrowed in with sharpened sticks, prongs of deer-horns, knives, etc., as far as they could go in this manner. Occasionally some obstructing rock was removed by building a fire under or about it and, after it became hot, pouring water upon it to split it. The earth was removed in buckskin sacks, pulled out by rawhide thongs. The furnaces in which

they reduced the ore to metallic lead are thus described by Captain Shaw:

"A hole or cavity was dug in the face of a sloping piece of ground, about two feet in depth and as much in width at the top. This hole was made in the shape of a mill-hopper, and was lined or faced with flat stones. At the bottom, or point of the hopper, which was about eight or nine inches square, other stones were laid across grate-wise. A channel or eye was dug from the sloping side of the ground inward to the bottom of the hopper. This channel was about a foot in width and in height, and was filled with dry wood and brush. The hopper being filled with mineral and the wood ignited, in a few minutes the molten lead fell through the stones at the bottom of the hopper and thence was discharged through the eye over the earth." It was certainly a simple, but rough and improvident, way of gathering the melted lead. But in the great abundance of mineral and the ease with which it could be procured, it sufficed for the wants of the Indian. At many of these primitive smelting places the white settlers afterward extracted a rich harvest of lead from the slag and refuse of the Indians' smelting.

It has been stated that the Indians were enabled to locate the "leads" by means of a small, bluish bush resembling sage, and by an abundant growth of wire-grass, but this is highly improbable. They had no need of such guides. Numerous rich veins of lead ore cropped out on the hillsides, and the ore was exposed by the wash of the rains, full enough for the small wants of the Indians, who had little use for lead except to sell to the traders, and who were not disposed to do unnecessary labor in sinking a shaft, upon mineral-weed indications, when they could work out-cropping veins by means of a simple drift into the hillside.

The lead being extracted, it was run into *plats*, as the French traders called them, or bowl-shaped masses of about seventy pounds' weight. Captain Shaw obtained seventy tons of lead at the mouth of Fever River, where, he said, the lead of each trader was stacked up in separate piles on the river bank.

Although, as just stated, the Sacs and Foxes, at the time of Captain Shaw's visit in 1816, excluded English-speaking whites from the mines, their title to these lands had previously been extinguished by more than one treaty. In 1804 General Harrison made a treaty with

the Sacs and Foxes at St. Louis by which the Indian title to the lands within the following boundaries was extinguished:

"Beginning at a point on the Missouri River opposite the mouth of Gasconade River; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jefferson [now Salt River] at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down the said river to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and up the same to a point which shall be thirty-six miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river [about three miles west of Muscoda]; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox River [in Illinois] leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox River to the Illinois River, and down the same to the Mississippi."

It will be observed that the boundaries include nearly all the present Grant County. The validity of this treaty was denied by the band of Sacs of which Black Hawk was the chief; but it was confirmed by two subsequent treaties made in 1815. One was with "the chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Sac nation residing on the Missouri River," in which they assent to the treaty made by Harrison in 1804. The other was with the "kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Fox tribe or nation," in which they assent to the treaty of 1804. Black Hawk and his band did not assent to either of these treaties, and this failure was made the ground of the Black Hawk War in 1832. The Foxes, driven from their ancient seat on the Fox River by the repeated terrific assaults of the French, had drifted down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi, with some temporary halts and settlements, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century had combined with their ancient allies and kindred tribe of Sauks, and had dispossessed the more numerous but less warlike Illinois, and had their principal settlements along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, quite below what is now Grant County.

Up to 1824 it was believed that no steamboat could pass the rapids in the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of Rock River; but in the spring of that year, the water being high, David G. Bates passed the rapids with a small steamer, the *Putnam*, and made the first through trip from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling. In the same year larger steamers ascended and steam navigation of the upper Mississippi was established.

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND FEVER RIVER SETTLEMENTS.

But, notwithstanding this tide of travel and trade all around this

region, the wars and treaties, the numerous provincial, territorial, and county lines that succeeding kings, congresses, and legislatures had run around it, more than two centuries passed after the settlements were established at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, and still this fair region we call Old Grant lay in native wildness, without a white settler, even a "sucker" miner, until the quarter-post of the nineteenth century was reached. It is true that, when this quarter-post was reached, close upon its northern and southern borders were two settlements of widely different characters. The older and northern consisted of a few soldiers, passing the time in the dull routine of military duties, and a few French settlers, many of them with Indian wives, living mostly by the rifle, the fishing tackle, and the trap, cultivating only small patches of vegetables, barley, and wheat, on the sandy, easily tilled soil of the prairie bottom—living a half idle and wholly careless and contented life. The southern and newer (very new) settlement was of eager miners and enterprising traders along Fever River in the vicinity of the present city of Galena. It was a settlement then—by no means a town or a village.

It is probable that the French had a military force, at least temporarily, in the neighborhood of Prairie du Chien as early as 1689. Rev. Alfred Brunson has stated that the first settler was a trader named Cardinelle, who came with his wife in 1726 and made a small farm. In 1737 a French trading post with a stockade was established there; but it seems to have been abandoned, as Carver, in 1766, makes no mention of it, although he mentions a Fox village there. In 1781 Michael Brisbois settled at Prairie du Chien and lived there till 1837, and is remembered by some still living. The place was an important trading post where the Indians sold their furs and peltries and lead. Here met on terms of truce the braves of many tribes hostile on other ground—the Sioux, Chippewas, Sauks, Foxes, Menominees, Pottawatomies, and Kickapoos, and their buffalo-skin tepees, bulrush wickiups and bark wigwams dotted the prairie about the little settlement.

In the spring of 1814 the United States Government sent some Regulars and a company of Missouri volunteers to Prairie du Chien. This force was driven out and the place captured the same year by a greatly superior force of British and Indians under Lt.-Col. McKay, who erected a fort there, called it Fort McKay, and held it during the war. At the close of the war in 1815 the British, repeating their

tactics adopted after the treaty of Paris, refused to deliver up this fort on the pretext that the surrounding country belonged to their Indian allies. But it was finally evacuated by the British, and in 1816 a force of U. S. troops occupied the place, and built Fort Crawford.

In 1818 Crawford County was formed, with Prairie du Chien its county seat. It included the present Grant County. Thos. McNair was appointed sheriff. No term of court was held until 1823.

As to the settlement on Fever River: although as early as 1788 Julian DuBuque, a French trader, did considerable mining on the site of the city bearing his name, and probably some on the east side of the Mississippi near the mouths of Fever and Grant Rivers, the earliest occupant of the Fever River lead region of whom we have any record is Colonel James Johnson, brother of the famous Richard M. Johnson, who came to Fever River in 1822. He had with him that year about twenty persons. The next year the neighborhood contained seventy-four persons, men, women, and children. A few of them were negroes. In 1823 425,000 pounds of lead were shipped from the settlement. A few more persons came in 1824, and probably a few of them went out into what is now Lafayette County, and it is stated that some came to Hardscrabble (Hazel Green) that year; but probably none of them entered the bounds of the present Grant County until 1825. But the fame of the new lead mines was rapidly spreading and the great tide of immigration was about to set in, dispelling the solitude that had for untold ages hung over these hills and glens.

CHAPTER II.

THE LEAD MINING ERA IN GRANT COUNTY.

First Comers—Mining Titles and Tenures—Prospecting and Min-
ing—Smelting—Mining Life—Character of the Pioneers—
Grant County Formed.

FIRST COMERS.

Decades passed on, the soldiers' dress-parade
By none but brave and trader was surveyed.
But not by these the waiting germs were sown
Whence all these fair communities have grown.
The first half of the century* passed away
And still this region fair in native wildness lay.

But lo! the eager miners come,
    Equipped with pick and spade,
And for the Empire at their backs
    The first broad highway 's made.
In steamboats panting o'er the lakes
    And struggling up the streams,
In white-topped wagons o'er the land,
    Behind the slow ox-teams,
Lured by the gleam of the dark-bright ore,
    The crowds come rushing in;
From Pennsylvania's mines of coal
    And Cornwall's mines of tin;
And rough Missouri's mines of lead.
    Their steps the gray wolf scare;
The rattlesnake starts at their tread
    And seeks his rocky lair.
Like an invading army swarm
    The solders of the Lead Brigade,
The ocher-stain their uniform,
    Their arms the pick and spade.
On many a wild and rock-ribbed hill,
    In many a dark ravine,
The miner's cabin, built of logs
    And chinked with earth, is seen.

*Half a century from 1776.

The streams which once like crystal ran
   Run thick with muddy stain,
For, toiling through the wash-dirt flumes,
   The ocher's hue they gain;
And creaking 'neath the heavy tub,
   The windlass makes its rounds,
And mottling many a hillside green,
   Rise up the yellow mounds.
Beneath its volumed, sulphurous smoke
   The fiery furnace roars,
And from its glowing, stony throat
   The molten metal pours.
Hemmed in by thickly pitted hills,
   Springs up the busy mart,
And through its stony valley streets
   Rolls the lead-burdened cart.
          —*Centennial Poem by C. N. Holford.**

When the quarter-post of the Nineteenth Century was reached the mining population of Fever River valley began to overflow into Wisconsin, probably into the present Lafayette County a little more and earlier than into Grant. In 1825 (some say 1824, but probably not) John Bonner came from Galena into the present Hazel Green township and discovered an old Indian lead from which he took a large amount of mineral. It has been said that on the second day he took out 17,000 pounds, but this is doubtless an exaggeration.

In the spring of 1826 many miners came to the "Hardscrabble Diggings" (Hazel Green). Most of them were transient "sucker" miners, but among them was Major Adney, who was then or had been of the regular army. He discovered the "Adney Lead." He brought with him his daughter Mary, who appears to have been the first white female within the borders of our county. We can hardly call her a woman, she was a mere child; and yet she very soon (in her thirteenth year) married Col. Joseph Dixon. Among them also was James Groshong, a name afterward familar in this region.

All these miners, unless we except Adney, returned south for the winter. In the spring of 1827 James Danielson and his partner Woodbridge and Frederick Dixon and his partner Roper came to the present site of Platteville and found some mineral. In the same spring a man named Metcalf found mineral thrown out by a badger in digging its hole, and digging down, he found a large body of mineral.

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*Written for the centennial celebration, 1876, at Bloomington, Wis.

The news of his discovery spreading, many came there, among them John H. Rountree and J. R. Campbell, who in company bought Metcalf's lead for $1,200 and developed it into the famous "Rountree Lead." Among the others whose names afterward became as household words in our county, either as pioneer fathers or legislators, who came to the neighborhood of Platteville in the year 1827 were James R. Vineyard, Orris McCartney, Joseph Dickson, and Farnam Johnson.

In the summer of 1827 Mr. Rountree made an exploration of the county which he has thus described in a talk to the Old Settlers' Club in 1876:

"A friend and himself who were located on the headwaters of the Fever River, took a prospecting tour to the northwest. As they saw the Platteville Mounds in the early morning they thought they were one of the most beautiful sights in nature. They climbed to the top of the mounds and viewed the country over. It was a wide and lovely prospect, but an unbroken wilderness. It was the 4th of July—the 51st birthday of our national independence. They inscribed their names upon the rocks of the mound and also inscribed the statment that they were celebrating the Fourth there. They did not stay there long, for it was a hot day and they wanted water, so they set out to the north. There was no road—nothing but an Indian trail. They had with them their blankets and provisions and were prepared to prospect for mineral. They camped near Wingville. Then they turned west and traveled through the town of Fennimore, camping the second night at a spring near where is now the village of Fennimore Center. The next day they passed by where Mt. Hope now stands. All this was then a most beautiful country, but without a trace of civilization. On the third day they met four wagons and teams and several persons with each team. They were settlers near the Beetown diggings who had heard of the Indian difficulties, then and afterwards known as the 'Winnebago Fuss,' and had deserted their settlement and started for Galena. He and his companion asked the fugitives to stop there while they went out to reconnoiter and see if there were really Indians there. So they went on to the Beetown diggings and beyond there, but found no Indians, or Indian signs. But those who had left the Beetown diggings were determined to go on to Galena, and so they all went. The settlements were all deserted and the settlers went into the forts. A fort was built at Galena, one at Gratiot's Grove and one at New Diggings. A large mounted company was

raised, and after a dispute as to who should command it, Gen. Dodge took command and it went up to Portage, but had no Indian fighting. After the 'Winnebago Fuss' Mr. Rountree staid at Platteville. There was then no wagon-track out from Platteville. He spent his first winter in a sod cabin."

Many returned to Hardscrabble diggings in 1827. Among those who came this year (and possibly in 1826) were the well-known pioneers Henry Hodges and Thomas Shanley. In 1828 there was still further immigration and development. Joseph Dixon had the previous fall cleared up some land near Platteville and this spring planted twenty acres of corn. It was probably in this same season that Frank Kirkpatrick planted a field of corn on Platte River bottom in the present town of Clifton. He broke up the ground by means of a pick used as a plow, the team attached to the handle of the pick as a plow-beam, and handles attached to hold this primitive plow. The ground was cross-plowed and Mr. Kirkpatrick said he raised a good crop. It was probably in the same year, but possibly in the next, that Alexander Ramsey also became one of the pioneer agriculturists of the county near Cassville. But there was little more agriculture for many years, except small patches of vegetables about the miners' cabins, as all men's thoughts were of lead.

The transient troubles with the Winnebagoes early in 1827 had only temporarily checked immigration. Before the summer was over "Uncle Dick" Palmer with several companions had started a settlement at Wingville and begun mining. Alexander D. Ramsey and others had located at Cassville. James Meredith, Curtis Caldwell, Thomas Crocker, and Cyrus Alexander found the celebrated "Bee Lead" at Beetown early in 1827, and in the fall of the same year Henry C. Bushnell settled at Muscalunge with his young wife. Mrs. Bushnell had been preceded a few months by Mrs. Thomas, who came to these mines with her husband, and was the first white woman in the county if we except young Mary Adney. The "Winnebago Fuss" caused Mr. and Mrs. Thomas to go to Galena and they did not return to Beetown, but settled in what is now Lafayette County.

In 1828 quite a number of persons located in Beetown and A. L. Johnson of Baltimore opened a store, and James Walsh a blacksmith shop. Orris McCartney came in as a miner. Solomon Arthur and his wife came in and built a cabin. But with the advent of winter all of

these except the Arthurs appear to have left. McCartney went and opened a farm near Cassville on which he lived many years.

The further development of these places will be described in the separate histories of the towns of Hazel Green, Platteville, Beetown, Cassville, and Wingville in this volume. It should be stated, however, that in 1828 Mr. Bushnell and his wife located at "Bushnell Hollow" near where Lancaster now stands, but before this their daughter Dorothy was born—the first white child born in the county.

In 1828 Asa E. Hough built a furnace a few miles from the mouth of the Platte, calling the place Gibraltar, and the next spring built a saw-mill, the first in the county, a few miles up the river from the furnace. It has been stated that a post-office was established at Gibraltar in 1828, but the editor can find no record of any post-office here till 1838. The first post-office in what is now Grant County was established at Platteville in 1829, with J. H. Rountree as postmaster. Previous to that some person would go to Galena from Hardscrabble or Platteville and bring out in his pocket all the mail for his neighborhood.

The fame of these upper Mississippi lead mines spread over the world and the influx of miners increased. The greater number came from the lead mines of southwestern Missouri, many from neighboring Illinois, but many still from the coal mines of Pennsylvania and even from the far-off mines of Cornwall and Wales.

The early miners who came up from Missouri and Illinois considered the country too cold to winter in, and returned south at the beginning of winter, thus imitating in their migrations a fish called "sucker;" hence this term was applied to these men from down the Mississippi. But the miners from the Eastern States and from England and Wales could not imitate this practice, but had to winter in the country. Timber was scarce in some places, and the miners made for their winter quarters dug-outs in the hillside, the lower sides built up of sods and stones. By reason of this burrowing, they were called "Badgers," and thus Wisconsin came to be known as the "Badger State," although badgers are and always have been rather a rare animal in the State.

<center>MINING TITLES AND TENURES.</center>

For many years the title of the lands and the tenure of the miners were in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state. In the preceding chapter it was mentioned that by the treaty of 1804, the title of the Sacs

and Foxes to all this region was extinguished, and the treaty was confirmed in 1815; but in 1816 another treaty was made confirming that treaty as to the Sacs and Foxes, but relinquishing to the Winnebagoes all the lands north of a line running west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, except a tract five leagues square on the Mississippi River, to be designated by the President. This tract was intended to cover the lead region, whose extent and exact location were then unknown. In this tract of five leagues square persons were allowed to mine on obtaining permits from the U. S. Superintendent of the Lead Mines. This official was usually an army officer and for many years he was stationed at Galena. The permits read thus:

"John Jones is hereby permitted to dig or mine on United States land which is not leased or otherwise rightfully occupied. He is not to set fire to the prairie grass or woods, and deliver his mineral to a licensed smelter and comply with all regulations."

These licensed smelters were supposed to pay one-sixteenth of the lead to the Government agent as rent, and the agent was supposed to pay it to the Government. However, this regulation was not strictly complied with from the first and the payment was more and more neglected and finally totally discontinued. However, the smelters long continued to exact this rent from the miners of whom they bought mineral, and some of these miners also paid rent to the Winnebagoes, as the tract of fifteen miles square lying along the Mississippi and including Galena excluded the mines about Platteville, Wingville, and Beetown, and most of those of Potosi.

From a statement prepared in 1859 by Hon. Charles Bracken the following extracts are here given:

"Some six years after the ratification of that treaty [that of 1816] the President, acting under the authority vested in him by the act of March 3, 1807, which authorized him to lease the salt springs and lead mines belonging to the Government, directed the Secretary of War to lease the lead mines. Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, responded to the notice inserted in the newspapers, and became a lessee of the Government for the lead mines of the upper Mississippi, and was the first person to come into the country for the purpose of mining under Government auspices. He proceeded with keel-boats to Fever River, where, although accompanied by Major Forsythe, the Indian agent at Rock Island, his landing was resisted by the Winnebago Indians, who

had assembled in arms to resist the landing of any white man, saying that the Sacs, Foxes, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies had received presents and payments for lands which belonged to them and that they never sold to the United States. After Mr. Johnson had counseled with the Indians for several days, and made them presents of merchandise and provisions, they consented to his landing and mining and smelting in their country. Others received similar leases and followed him, and the result was that, at the time of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1829, when the Indian title to the country was extinguished, the miners had dispossessed the Indians of every foot of land where there were indications of lead ore. In thus taking possession of the rich mineral lands belonging to the Winnebago Indians, they carried out the object of the Government, as evinced by the clause of the treaty at Fort Howard, in 1816, which authorized the President to reserve a quantity of land equal to 225 sections in their country. As the quantity of land covered by a smelting lease was limited to 320 acres, the entire quantity reserved would authorize 450 leases, and the Government well knew that, when that number of its citizens were dotted over these lands, the country was virtually lost to the Indians forever, and the result proved the correctness of the conclusion.

"It cannot be shown by any record that a tract of land five leagues square, or any less in quantity, was ever officially located or reserved, as provided for in the treaty at Fort Howard, in 1816; but, under the orders of the Superintendent of the Lead Mine District of the upper Mississippi, surveys were made for licensed smelters, covering half a section of timbered land each. It appears that no record was kept of such survey; yet, in every instance where a lease was granted, a survey was made, and, as timber was necessary for smelting purposes, these surveys were always made in groves where plenty of wood could be obtained. It may be assumed that, although no record was kept, as the surveys were made under the direction of the President, and had metes and bounds regularly established, they must necessarily be considered as a part of the reserve under the treaty; yet, that position would not affect the miners' claims seriously, for in no instance was the mineral smelted taken from the timbered surveys; it was taken from the adjoining prairie lands, which were undoubtedly the property of the Indians. So well was this understood by the miners and smelters that, at a very early day, they refused to pay rent for the lead dug from the Indian lands. The consequence was

that, in the spring of 1825, troops were ordered from Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) to force the payment of the rent. Against this military exaction the smelters strongly protested.

"Up to the year 1825, the country east of the Mississippi, lying between the Rock and Wisconsin Rivers, and extending north to Lake Winnebago, was claimed conjointly by the Ottawas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, and Pottawatomies of the Illinois. The Winnebagoes, it will be remembered, were not parties to the treaty of 1816, at Fort Howard, and they were the actual occupants of the land around Fever River, who resisted the landing of Col. Johnson. Previous to his arrival, Van Matre, Shull, and others, who were licensed as Indian traders, also mined and smelted in the country. They were tolerated in this because they were married to Indian women, not because they had any recognized right to do so, conferred by the Government. But, after the arrival of Johnson, all who were smelting in the country were compelled to take out licenses and pay rent to the Government.

"At the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien August 19, 1825, known as the 'Treaty of Limits,' the seventh and ninth articles divided the mining country on the east of the Mississippi between the Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Pottawatomies of the Illinois, and by the tenth article of the treaty the United States solemnly established and recognized the bonndaries.

" Previous to the summer of 1827, no attempt had been made by the miners to cross the boundary established in 1825, but then a military expedition was sent against the Winnebagoes to capture Red Bird. The miners who accompanied the expedition discovered numerous indications of mineral, and in the fall of 1827 a number of them prospected in the country and a valuable discovery of mineral was made near Dodgeville. During the following year other mines were discovered.

" The miners purchased from the Indians the right to mine here and, therefore, when called upon by the Superintendent of the Lead Mines, refused to pay rent to the Government. The consequence was, troops were ordered out from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), to remove the miners from the Winnebago country. To avoid this issue the miners finally consented to take out leases and pay rent to the Government, and did, therefore, actually, pay two duties for the privilge of mining: one to the Indians to keep them quiet, and one to the Government to prevent expulsion.

"The Winnebagoes never consented to the reservation with the other tribes who made the treaties of 1804 and 1816, although they were, as shown, part owners of the country; neither can any evidence be adduced showing that the reservation provided for in the treaty of 1816 was ever located, except in the matter of timber surveys before mentioned. * * *

"When the first leases were granted, in 1822, the Fever River miners were fully three hundred miles beyond the border settlement, and the Mississippi was the only thoroughfare in the country, and keel-boats the only means of transportation. The consequence was that the necessary implements for mining purposes, as well as the necessaries of life, were taken to the mines at an enormous expense. For years the prosperity of the mines was retarded because the Government discountenanced any attempts at agriculture, the agents assuming that the fencing of farms would consume .timber needed for smelting purposes. At first the ore was smelted in log furnaces, and thereby a heavy loss was sustained. For two seasons the mining and smelting operations were suspended and great sacrifices were made by the miners in defending the country against the Indians. The miners, at a great expenditure of time, labor, and money, and though suffering the worst dangers and privations that are to be met with on the frontier, opened this portion of the country to a permanent settlement. The expenditures of Col. Johnson alone amounted to $10,000."

PROSPECTING AND MINING.

A few lines of description of prospecting and mining for lead may not be amiss to readers not familiar with the business. The deposits of lead ore were all made in crevices or fissures in the limestone strata which in the Lead Region always overlie a stratum of sandstone. These crevices or fissures extend vertically through one stratum or more of the limestone and horizontally sometimes for miles. The very deep valleys characteristic of the Lead Region have cut through these limestone strata and in some places deep into the underlying sandstone, so it is evident that these veins of ore, lying horizontally in the crevices, in all cases where they extend very far, are cut by a valley and therefore crop out at the surface of the rock on the hillside. Now, if all the hillsides were of bare rock, these outcrops could easily be seen and prospecting would be an easy matter. But the hillsides are, in most places, covered with earth from a few inches to twenty feet or more in thickness, and the outcropping veins of ore are thus concealed,

except in a few places where a torrent of rain-water has washed them bare. In the process of cutting the valleys by erosion much ore from these outcrops was broken off and moved by the water down the hill-sides. These pieces of ore are called "float," and it is for this float the prospector generally seeks.

In search of float a hole is dug in the earth. As the mineral veins and their float occupy only a very small part of the hillsides, it is evident that a great many prospect holes may be dug before mineral is found; and it is in this barren digging that so many miners spend the product of some former strike, or the money earned by long and hard wage-labor. As the "sucker" miners, or those who came up from the South in the spring and returned in the fall, never sunk any deeper shafts than these prospect holes, such shallow shafts came to be called "sucker holes."

When float is found the prospector knows that it came down the hill, and, consequently, he prospects higher on the hillside. If he misses it he sometimes runs a "drift" or horizontal gallery to the right or left in search of the float or outcrop. Sometimes he gets too far up and the absence of the float indicates that the outcrop is below. Having found the vein, the miner follows it by a horizontal drift just large enough for him to use his pick in, generally on his knees. To carry out the earth, stone, and ore from the drift, he constructs a miniature railroad track, generally of inch boards placed edge up, on which a little car carrying the tub is run from the farther end of the drift to the shaft where the miner's partner or hired man at the surface lifts the tub and its contents with the windlass, which is probably too well known to require description.

The ore is found, sometimes in thin streaks or sheets, sometimes in "pockets," or immense masses, and occasionally in a nugget weighing hundreds or even thousands of pounds. Sometimes it is found in very small pieces, even in coarse powder, mingled with a large quantity of red, ochery earth. This ore-bearing earth is called "wash-dirt," and the miner in the drift must be experienced enough to distinguish earth that will pay for washing from waste-dirt. When he fills a tub with the wash-dirt, if he does not depend on the judgment of the man at the windlass, he writes upon the smoothed surface of the tubful the letter "W." This rich earth is taken to some stream and there in a flume of boards is washed, the water carrying away the earth and leaving the ore, even when it is in the form of powder.

As the drift gets far away from the shaft the air becomes foul, both from the breath of the miner and from his light, and from exhalations of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding earth. Fresh air is furnished, sometimes by blowing it by fan-wheels through a pipe made of canvas kept extended by little hoops of willow twigs, but a more common and less expensive method is to have this pipe exhaust the foul air at the end of the drift by having its upper end connected with a fire-place, where the heat of the fire causes an upward draft, to supply which the air comes through the pipe from the end of the drift and its place is supplied by fresh air coming down the shaft and along the drift.

When the drift has extended so far that it cannot be well ventilated and it is inconvenient to carry out the earth, rock, and ore, another shaft is sunk from the surface to meet the head of the drift. As the drift is extending into the hillside, it is evident that each succeeding shaft will be deeper, until the crest of the ridge is reached. It must first be sunk through the stratum of earth above the rock. This is in many places twenty feet or more in thickness. If the earth is not of a very firm nature, the shaft must be "cribbed" with pieces of timber, or walled with stone, usually the former. The rock being reached, if it is much fissured and broken it may be taken out with ordinary picks or broken up with gads, which are steel wedges driven into the cracks of the rock with a sledge-hammer. A sort of pick is used that combines the pick and gad, called a poll-pick. One end is an ordinary pick, but short and strong, and the other is a head or poll on which blows with the sledge may be struck to drive it into or between fragments of rock, or it may be used as a hammer to drive the gads into the rock. But when the rock is too firm and hard to be broken up with pick or gad resort is had to blasting, with powder placed in holes made with drills, which are long steel bars with a cutting edge at the end. These are generally urged on by blows of the sledge, but some are made long and heavy and cut the rock by the momentum gained by lifting them up and thrusting them down. These are called churn-drills. It appears from a letter by a well-known pioneer miner, Ralph Carver, that in the year 1833 some improvement was made in drills. A letter from him on that subject was read at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Club held in 1876, as follows:

"MUSCODA, Aug. 19, 1876.
"MR. McGONIGAL,
"Sir:—As an old settler of Grant County, I would be glad to

meet my fellow pioneers at the approaching anniversary, but circumstances forbid.   But still I think this a proper time to recall a reminiscence of our old contemporary, James Gilmore, late of Jamestown in this county.

"Previous to the Black Hawk war, we miners used iron drills and gads with steel points, but in that year some Cornish miners came to Gratiot's Grove and introduced the inestimable poll-pick and cast-steel gad, but used iron drills with steel points.

"In the succeeding winter Mr. Gilmore, myself and others were mining at Snake Hollow (now Potosi).   Our blacksmith, whose anvil was on the stump of a tree with no covering but the sky and clouds, was absent on a spree.   Mr. Gilmore and I wanted new steel on our drills.   Mr. Gilmore said he could sharpen and temper tools but could not weld cast-steel.   He proposed that we should get a bar of cast-steel and cut it in two for each of us a drill, and he could sharpen and temper the ends.   We got a square bar, as octagon bars were then unknown, beat down the corners and had each of us an excellent drill, which I have every reason to believe were the first cast-steel drills ever used.   They soon came into general use in the lead mines, and a few years after were in general use wherever drills were used.

"Now, whether this universal use of them was the result of Mr. Gilmore's invention, I cannot say; but I know that up to that time the Cornish miners were unacquainted with the cast-steel drill.

"Please submit this to the meeting with my best regards.

"Yours truly,

"RALPH CARVER."

As has been said before, these crevices or openings extend through the rock vertically as well as horizontally, and the miner in following them down after the mineral often came to water.   As he was not generally able to put in a steam pump to drain the mine, he had to abandon all the mineral below water.

A good many small pieces of mineral were always mixed with the waste-dirt and not recovered by the miners.   After children made their appearance in the lead region the boys were accustomed to rake over these waste-dirt piles with hoes to find these scattering pieces.   This was called "picking" mineral.   Considerable quantities were thus obtained.   The editor, when about six years old, used to go out nearly every day and "pick" about ten cents' worth.   A dime was the extent of his daily desires and he always quit when he estimated that he had

a dime's worth. This was in the good old days when petty larceny was unknown in this region and locks on doors had not come into fashion. Even the boys did not steal. Later on when there was more civilization and less honesty, the boys got to straying off from the waste-dirt piles to the wash-dirt piles, and even the mineral piles of the miners, and the practice was prohibited.

SMELTING.

The ore being taken out, it had to be smelted. It was not pure lead. There was sometimes a considerable admixture of ocher and and crystal of carbonate of lime called tiff. The pure ore itself was generally a sulphuret of lead called in mineralogy "galena." This word has furnished a name for towns in the lead regions of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. This mineral usually crystallizes in the form of cubes, and when broken has a high but peculiar metallic luster. In certain positions as to light the faces of the crystal are dark almost to blackness; in other positions they glitter like polished silver.

The first smelting was done in rude log furnaces, not much better than the Indian furnaces described by Captain Shaw, but later improved furnaces, lined with fire-brick and heated by a blast, were introduced. The mineral, placed upon the fuel and the fire urged by the blast, was soon decomposed. The sulphur was burned and driven off and the metallic molten lead trickled down through the mass, leaving the impurities behind in the form of slag, and ran out in bright, trickling streams into a reservoir, heated to keep the lead fluid. It was dipped out with ladles into molds so as to form bars called "pigs," weighing about seventy pounds each. Upon the bottom of the mold was the name of the smelter, and this name was thus left, in depressed letters, on each pig.

Galena ore contains a large amount of arsenic, which in smelting is driven off as a gas. Being very heavy, it quickly settles to the ground, and when taken into the lungs is as poisonous as when taken into the stomach. In the old-fashioned furnace this arsenous gas settled around the smelters at work, and thus the business was a very unhealthy one. Sometimes a few months of it would make a wreck of the smelter. The newer furnaces had high smoke-stacks to carry the poisonous vapor high up, and roofs to prevent it settling directly upon the workmen, if the wind did not carry it away. The vapor settled

upon grass and trees, leaving a white powder of arsenic, killing vegetation and poisoning all animals which ate the grass, except hogs.

All the lead smelted in this region contains a considerable proportion of silver, which makes it too hard for use in many of the arts. Formerly all this lead was sent to Wales for the extraction of the silver, but this work is now done in many of our large cities.

MINING LIFE.

Although during the first ten years after the influx into what is now Grant County began, a great many miners came in, there were few families and nothing that could be called towns, or even villages. The great majority of the miners were men without wives or families. Some lived in their little huts alone, but in most cases two partners lived together and "bached it." Their cabins, built convenient to springs (which were much more numerous then than now) and as near as possible to the mines, were thus scattered about the hills and ravines, without any order. There were few stores in the region. Those rude-living, hardy men wanted little "store stuff," and for that little they usually went to Galena. Blacksmiths were necessary, principally to sharpen mining tools, but they did not need to locate in a town. Anywhere most convenient to a considerable number of miners would do. Though "stores" were not numerous nor flourishing, "groceries" were. These "groceries" were not for the sale of sugar and coffee, and other provisions, as our younger readers may suppose. These things were "store goods." "Groceries" dealt principally in "red liquor." But they will be particularly described later on, when we reach a part of Grant County's history when they flourished most.

Until after the Black Hawk War, in 1832, the miners and settlers lived lives of danger, as well as hardship. Roaming bands of Winnebagoes, Sacs, or Foxes, were perilous visitors for the lonely prospector. During the short "Winnebago Fuss," of 1827 (which will be more particularly described in the part of this work devoted to the military history of the county) the few inhabitants retreated to Galena or Prairie du Chien, or to hastily improvised "forts" made of sod embankments or stockades.

In the spring of 1832 many new miners came in, but they had hardly got well at work when the alarming news of Black Hawk's invasion caused them to hurry from their mines to the nearest "fort," where many of them exchanged the pick for the rifle and went out in

pursuit of the dreaded invaders, who soon became fugitives desperate-
ly struggling to escape their swarming foes. This war will be more
particularly described in the Military History in this work.

This short war, though it temporarily almost depopulated the
mines, served to advertise the region to all the world, and after it was
over immigration set in with renewed strength. Towns were laid off
and began to exist in fact as well as in name. Platteville, Paris,
Hazel Green (no longer Hardscrabble), Cassvillle, Lafayette, and Sini-
pee, began to have a regular village existence. Bee Town was a well-
known name, but hardly a regular village. The "paper towns" were
a later creation which will be mentioned further on.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

Before Grant County had a legal existence or a name its territory
contained many of the men whose names afterwards became as house-
hold words in the county. It is remarkable what a large proportion
of those old pioneers became men of mark and substance. However
lacking in culture and education, they became leaders among men—
grand old patriarchs ere they passed away. It is remarkable but not
at all strange that these pioneers became leaders of men. In that day
it required unusual energy and nerve to urge a man from his Eastern,
Southern, or European home to the lead mines of Wisconsin, and still
greater nerve and fortitude to keep him there. There were diverse
dangers to be braved and heavy hardships to be endured. To illus-
trate, let us quote from the reminiscences of these pioneers one or two
of the many narratives which they used to relate at the Old Settlers'
Club. Ira Brunson said:

"I returned to Wisconsin in the winter. Left Columbus, Ohio, in
January [1837]. * * * I crossed Rock River at Rockford, Ill., on
the ice; staid over night at the Twelve-Mile-Grove. The only house
was a cabin, with neither chink nor daub. In the morning I started
north, intending to reach Freeport and stay overnight. I came to a
house when the sun was about an hour high and inquired the way to
Mineral Point. I was told to go to the mill and stop over night,
which was about three miles distant. On reaching the mill, I found it
to be a saw-mill, but could find no house. I wandered about in search
of a house until it commenced getting dark. I could see a dark-
looking place. Thinking it was a grove (houses were then built in or
near groves), I started for it, but on reaching the place I found neither
house nor road, and concluded I would be obliged to stay out all

night, and started off in a northern direction, the wind being in the northeast. I kept the right cheek against the wind, so that I would keep the same course. I traveled until I reached a large creek which was open, and as I did not know anything about its depth, I did not dare to push my horse into it, and concluded to stay there all night. I turned out my horse, that he might feed upon the grass above the snow, which was about a foot and a half deep. I then made a path about a rod long between two trees and walked to and fro. Not having anything to make a fire, I had to keep moving. After walking some time, I began to get tired, and lay down, resting my head upon my saddle. For fear of falling asleep I took a chew of tobacco, but soon fell asleep. I dreamed I was drinking beer, and swallowed my tobacco, which awoke me. I felt sure if it had not been for the tobacco, I never should have awakened. I again took the path and walked to and fro, watching to see the sun rise, so as to point my compass. At daylight there was a gang of wolves about me. Taking my bearings, I found I was on the edge of the prairie and timber land, about six miles west of the Pecatonica. I then mounted my horse and started east. I found the road after going about three miles, and this led me north. I arrived about eleven o'clock at a grist-mill and house, where I got my dinner and went on to Mineral Point."

Daniel R. Burt, while exploring Platte and Grant Rivers for a location for a mill, in December, 1835, underwent many hardships, some of which he described thus:

"Not being satisfied with the Platte, we concluded to examine Grant, and commenced our examination at the point where now stands the warehouse on Grant Slough, following it up to the first fall or rapid, now Burton, where I subsequently built my mill. We spent two hours searching for section lines without success, and darkness began to settle down upon us, and as we had last eaten at breakfast, though we had killed a fine turkey, we concluded we must try to find our way back to where we had left our horse, having been out traveling over a portion of the country we had never seen before, and without a trace of civilized man to guide us. Ashley declared he had no idea of the course we must take and that I must be the pilot. I accepted the position and we began our journey over a country broken by deep ravines and covered with timber. We had not traveled half a mile before darkness and brush compelled a halt. Breaking up some fine brush to lay my head upon, the snow four inches deep, and not

having had anything to eat since morning, I lay down to rest for the
night, leaving Ashley on guard, with a double-barreled rifle and a
small fire we had made, with instructions to wake me at midnight to
relieve him. It commenced snowing about this time and was quite
dark. The wolves having scented our turkey, approached rather un-
pleasantly near with their hideous howlings, awkened Ashley's inter-
est, if not his admiration, to such a degree that he declined to be re-
lieved at midnight. Tying a hankerchief over my face, with a heavy
overcoat, I slept through very comfortably, the snow having fallen
about four inches through the night and covering me to that depth.
I was not in the least disturbed in my sleep, having a large cudgel at
my side, a pistol in my pocket, and Ashley on guard with a rifle. The
wolves parted company with us in the morning. At daylight we
commenced our journey to the point where we had left the horse, dis-
tant about ten miles, as subsequent examination showed.

"About the first of August, 1836, it became necessary to communi-
cate with the mines at Snake Hollow, now Potosi, and Samuel Ashley
and myself left for that purpose, traveling the divide between Grant
and the Mississippi, reaching Grant where the ferry is now kept. The
water was too deep to ford and about twelve rods wide; but it must
be crossed. We improvised a rude raft from a drift-pile, tying the logs
together with grape-vines, and fastening another vine to the head for
a tow-rope. Ashley seated himself on the raft with the gun, ammuni-
tion, and my clothes, I swam in and towed the raft, swimming with
the grape-vine between my teeth, and in a few minutes landed Ashley
safe and dry."

Many of the pioneers, men who have since filled high and honored
places and lived in comfortable, even luxurious, homes, walked hun-
dreds of miles to reach the lead mines, arriving without a dollar in
their pockets, having the energy to undertake so formidable a journey
through the wilderness, the courage to dare its dangers and the forti-
tude to endure all those and subsequent hardships until success was
reached. The pioneer fathers of Grant County were uncommon men.
The common men of their day lived and died in their old-settled home-
lands.

GRANT COUNTY FORMED.

As stated in the first chapter, this region was made a part of
Crawford County in 1818. It remained so until 1829, when the part
of Crawford south of the Wisconsin River was made Iowa County,

with the county seat at Mineral Point. Remember, it was Iowa County, Michigan Territory. In 1836 Wisconsin Territory was formed, of which more will be said in the Political Division of this work. The legislature of the new territory, at its first session, in December, 1836, created Grant County as it now exists.

The winter before this, 1835–36, had been the severest one known to the region. The ground remained hard frozen all the month of April, and on the 20th of that month a loaded team crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

The first school known to have been taught in the county was at Platteville, in 1834, by Samuel Huntington. The school-house was a log building about eighteen by twenty feet. Dr. A. R. T. Locey succeeded Huntington in 1836, teaching in a new and better building.

CHAPTER III.

GRANT COUNTY DESCRIBED.

Geography and Topography—Soil—Timber and Water.

At last having come to a point in our history where there is a Grant County to be described, let us describe it.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

It is bounded on the south by the line between the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, on the east by the Fourth Principal Meridian, on the north and northeast by the Wisconsin River, and on the west and southwest by the Mississippi River. It forms an irregular triangle, the Fourth Principal Meridian its base and the Wisconsin and Mississippi its sides. Its greatest length is forty-eight miles from north to south and its greatest width thirty-seven miles from east to west. It contains 1152 square miles, or 737,280 acres. Next to Dane it is the largest of the old-settled counties. The principal streams within its borders are Grant, Platte, Blue, and Green Rivers. The principal tributaries of Grant are Little Grant, Blake's Fork, and Rattlesnake. The Little Platte is the principal tributary of the Platte.

The land of the county is a high plateau, deeply cut into by the valleys of the rivers and creeks, and the bottoms of those rivers. The numerous and very deep valleys (considering that it is not a mountainous region) form a striking feature of the topography of the county. We have these deep valleys, in contrast to the country not far east, west, or south, because the county is in what is called the Driftless Area, and the valleys, the work of countless thousands of years of eroding rains, have never been filled by the vast plows of the glaciers, as will be described in the Geological History in this work. The great watershed between the Wisconsin River and the streams to the south running into the Mississippi, and the divides between Grant and Platte Rivers and their several tributaries are what is left of the plateau just mentioned. These ridges form one system, of which the great watershed mentioned, called the Military Ridge, is the backbone and the lesser ridges the ribs.

These highlands are mostly occupied by prairies. The Military

Ridge is occupied by Long or Fennimore Prairie, stretching from the eastern border of the county to within a few miles of the Mississippi. Here it sends off an offshoot to the south, called Blake's Prairie, occupying the divide between the Mississippi and Blake's Fork and Rattlesnake. In the middle it has another offshoot on the divide between Grant and Platte Rivers, extending south to within a few miles of the Mississippi, called Boice Prairie. On the eastern edge of the county another prairie extends south about to the village of Hazel Green on the divides between the Platte and Pecatonica, and the Little Platte and Fever River.

The highest land in the county, of any extent, is the Military Ridge. This is at Montfort, on the eastern edge of the county, 1,195 feet above the sea; at Fennimore 1,170 feet; at Mount Ida 1,170 feet. Beyond this it descends considerably to Mount Hope and from there runs level to Patch Grove, the ridge near both places having an elevation of 1,108 feet. The top of Sinsinawa Mound is 1,264 feet above the sea. The river shore at the northeast corner of the county has an elevation of 695 feet; at the mouth of the Wisconsin, 605 feet; at Glen Haven 600 feet; at the southwestern corner of the county 580 feet, the lowest land in the county. Other elevations are: Lancaster (C. H.), 1,082; Platteville (P. O.), 837; Bloomington (Canal St.), 907; Ellenboro, 691; Wyalusing, 613; Cassville (P. O), 610; Beetown, 764; Potosi, 784; Liberty Ridge (old P. O.), 1,146; Jamestown (P. O.), 914; Fairplay (P. O.), 780; St. Rose, 996; Washburn, 843; Castle Rock; 849. This is from recent observations giving the level of Lake Michigan as 580 feet instead of 578, as Professor Chamberlain calculated it.

A remarkable feature of the topography south of the Military Ridge is that watersheds between the several streams are, in most places, very close to the west side of the streams and at a considerable distance from the east side. This is noticeable along Rattlesnake, Hackett, Blake's Fork, Little Grant, and Platte. In consequence, the eastern slopes of the divides are short and steep and the western sides long and gentle, while the tributaries of these streams from the west are few and short and from the east comparatively long and numerous. The northeastern slope of the Military Ridge is much shorter than the southern, so that its streams, Blue River, Green River, Sander's Creek, etc., are much inferior in length to the streams of the southern slope, and their valleys cut abruptly down through the rocky strata, making many picturesque glens and rude, steep hills, and a very broken

region in general.   As there is not so much soluble limestone here as on the southern slope, the water is not so hard, and trout are found in the streams, this fish being entirely absent from the streams south of the Ridge.   The Blue River is the principal stream north of the Ridge. It consists of two main branches, the longer one rising in Iowa County near Montfort, and the other, called Fennimore Branch, rising near Fennimore village.   The two streams unite near the southwestern corner of the township of Muscoda.   The Green River has also two branches, called Big Green and Little Green.   The stream empties into the Wisconsin a short distance below the village of Woodman.

SOIL.

The soil varies greatly in different localities.   Along the high steep bluffs bordering on or near the Wisconsin and Mississippi the soil is thin and stony.   In many places along the Grant and Platte and some places along their larger tributaries, the bluffs are also high and stony.   The hillsides of the smaller tributaries and the ridges have a soil varying from a yellow clay to a dark gray clayey loam, washing easily.   The prairies occupying the great 'divides are very peculiar. The soil in most places is very deep, black, and fertile—a fine vegetable loam.   They are veritable garden spots.   Some parts of Fennimore Prairie are, however, somewhat sandy.   Why the prairies have this peculiar deep black soil, with some sand along the slopes near the Military Ridge, in sharp contrast with the soil of the lesser divides and the bluffs and hillsides of the rivers and creeks, will be explained (or, at least, the editor's theory of it will be given) in the Geological History further along in this work.   Much of the bottom of the Wisconsin River is very sandy, because that river has brought down the sand from the great sandstone formation above, and the skirting bluffs and the rough hills and narrow valleys behind them being little cultivated, little loam has been washed in to mingle with or cover the sand.   The bottoms of the Mississippi are somewhat sandy, but much less so than those of the Wisconsin.

TIMBER AND WATER.

At the present day most of Grant County, except the prairies just mentioned and the parts which have been cultivated or recently cleared off, is covered with timber, or at least shrubbery.   In an early day it was not so.   Then there was very little timber away from the large streams, with the exception of a few areas such as " Hurricane,"

"Platte Timber," etc. Notwithstanding the great amount of clearing that has been done in the last ten years, it is a low estimate to say that there are five times as many trees in the county now as there were fifty years ago. In early days an Englishman called Lord Murray (his name was Charles Augustus) bought most of the timbered land in the county not reserved as mineral land or preëmpted by the old mining settlers, and would sell neither the land nor the wood. The settlers on the prairies who needed wood simply took it from the Murray lands. Murray's agents looked into the matter. In one neighborhood, not twenty miles from the county seat, where the settlers were mostly of the Methodist persuasion, they were holding, one fine evening, a class-meeting or a love-feast, or something of the sort, when a constable, armed with a large lot of warrants, swooped down and arrested pretty much all the male portion of the meeting for taking wood from the Murray lands.

Of late years a theory has been industriously taught that the clearing off of timber causes the streams to dry up, and that planting trees will cause an increase of the water supply. The history of Grant County falsifies this theory. Fifty years ago this was one of the best watered regions on earth. Springs of ample volume bubbled up at the head of every ravine and in hundreds of places along every stream, and trickled from many a stony hillside. To-day the large majority of these springs are dry and the rising generation knows nothing of them unless by tradition.

Take one locality with which the editor has long been well acquainted as an example—the head of the west fork of Hackett Creek. In 1852 the creek began as a little rill near the head of the valley and only a few rods below the house in which George Harger lived. Beginning with Benjamin Hudson and going up, the settlers were Wm. Holford, David Cook, Zentz, David Ketner, John Clegg, Simon Woodhouse, Samuel Woodhouse, and Mark Hadley. At each of these houses and at several places between were springs, most of them with a large flow. There was no timber on the east side of the hollow. On the west side there was a little grove extending a few rods above Benjamin Hudson's. The rain falling on the head of the valley and the ridge above and feeding all these springs above Hudson's was not kept from running off rapidly over the surface by trees, for there were no trees to hold it in the soil. But now most of these springs are dry and last October (1899) the editor noted that there

was no running water until a few rods above Hudson's, fully a mile below the head of the stream in 1852.

Thus it will be seen that the water supply of the county has decreased, while (probably not because) the timber has increased many fold. Men ask, "If this goes on for the next fifty years as for the last fifty, what will become of this country? It will become a desert." There is probably little cause for alarm. A maximum has probably been reached. Fifty years ago their was a similar alarm in New York. Western New York has a limestone formation much like that of Grant County. Half a century ago the poet Bryant put into the mouth of an Indian chief, viewing the land from which his tribe had been expelled, these lines:

> "But I behold a fearful sign
> To which the white man's eyes are blind.
> *   *   *   *   *   *
> The springs are silent in the sun ;
> The streams along the blackened shore
> With lessened currents run.
> The land our tribes were crushed to get
> May be a barren desert yet."

But the maximum had been reached. Fifty years more have passed and there has been no further great drying up in New York.

As with Grant County, so it has been with the prairies of Illinois and Iowa. Every one who crossed Iowa in the early fifties will remember that a great part of its surface was almost a swamp with not a tree in sight. Now this same land is dry and firm and there are many trees.

One thing may partly (and only partly) account for the failure of the springs: the filling up of the old sink-holes. Over most of Grant County is a limestone formation with many fissures. The rain water, charged with vegetable acids from the soil, penetrated many of these fissures and, dissolving the lime, ate out subterranean galleries and holes. The torrents of rain-water, entering these sink-holes, filled the galleries, fissures, and little caves in the limestone and furnished reservoirs to feed the springs. In 1852 there were half a dozen of these holes in and about the village of Tafton; now there are none. One of them fed two large springs coming out near the mill-race on the south edge of the village. The sink-hole long ago disappeared and these springs have not one-fifth of their old time flow.

The once sparse timber of much of this region formed the once-

famed "oak-openings." In our present woodlands can be seen (if they have not been cut down) here and there great white oak trees. Sixty years ago they were the only trees in their localities. None of the smaller trees then existed.

The advance of the timber on the primitive prairies was by throwing out an advance guard, so to speak, of hazel thickets, which seemed to act as a protection from fire to the young oaks, poplars, etc., that grew up among the brush. These thickets of mingled hazel bushes and young trees were called "rough," a term introduced by the Missourians.
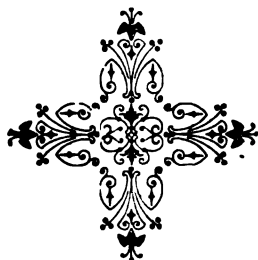
CHAPTER IV.

GRANT COUNTY DURING THE THIRTIES.

The County Seat—Roads and Ferries—The Execution of Oliver—
Post-Offices in 1838—Paper Towns—Early Immigration as
J. T. Mills Saw It.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

When the legislature of Wisconsin, December 8, 1836, created the
new county of Grant, it designated a committee consisting of Henry
W. Hodges, James Gilmore, E. E. Brock, Orris McCartney, and Frank
C. Kirkpatrick, to fix the seat of justice of the new county. They
were to be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust and were di-
rected to reduce their determination to writing, sign it and deliver it
to the Clerk of Iowa County, who should record it and deliver it to
the Clerk of Grant County. If from any cause the commissioners
should be prevented from fulfilling their duty, or if they could not
agree upon a determination, then the seat of justice should be tem-
porarily established at Cassville. The court, of which there were to
be two terms in each year, was to be held at Cassville until the neces-
sary public buildings should be provided at the seat of justice.

The commissioners did not choose any of the then existing towns
or villages as the seat of justice, but a town which, at the time of the
choice, existed only on paper. Glendower M. Price, of Cassville, had
laid out a new town, March 1, 1837, on the southeast quarter of Sec-
tion 3, Town 4, Range 3, which he called Lancaster. He agreed to
pay the county $1,000 and donate certain lots of land in considera-
tion of the location of the seat of justice at Lancaster. Cassville was
a new and ambitious town; Platteville was by far the largest town in
the county, but their claims balanced each other, and Lancaster was
near the center of the county while one of its rivals was at one side
and the other near one corner of the county. So Price's offer was ac-
cepted and on May 15, 1837, he made out a deed, for a nominal con-
sideration, granting to the county of Grant all of Block 10; Lots 1 to
8 inclusive in Block 25; Lots 3 to 8 inclusive in Block 26; Lots 7 and
8 in Block 23; Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, in Block 9; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in

Block 8; Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Block 7; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Block 6;
Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Block 5; Lot 3 in Block 4; Lot 3 in Block
13; Lot 5 in Block 20, and Lot 3 in Block 28.

An account of the organization of the executive and judicial
branches of the county government will be found in the Civil and Po-
litical History, in this volume.

The first legislature of Wisconsin Territory directed that a census
of the territory be taken, and this census, taken in 1837, showed
Grant County to have a population of 2,763, mostly in the southern
part of the county.

ROADS AND FERRIES.

The region west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, now having a
government of its own, proceeded to get some roads, bridges and fer-
ries. This region appears to have been neglected by the officials of
Iowa County. Previous to 1837 some enterprising citizens had done
considerable toward making roads by their own labors or at their
own private expense. Daniel Burt, from his mill in the present town
of Waterloo, had opened a road eleven miles long to Cassville, another
to Potosi and another to Beetown. His experience in getting across
Grant River is narrated on a preceding page. He has related another
incident showing the difficulty of travel in those days. Soon after lo-
cating at his mill-site he ran out of provisions and had to go to Paris
for some. From his home to Paris it was only sixteen miles, but there
was no direct road that could be traveled with a wagon. He had first
to go to Orris McCartney's; thence to Beetown; thence to Lancaster;
and thence to Paris, or nearly forty-five miles. He made this trip in
one day and got back as far as a cabin at the mouth of Snake Hollow,
where he staid overnight. In the morning he determined to take a
straight cut where wagon had never been before. He got a man to
drive for him while he went ahead and selected a route, getting be-
tween the trees whenever possible and cutting them away when he
could not get the wagon between them. They reached Boice Creek
with little difficulty, but here trouble began. The Mississippi was
at flood and had backed up the water of the creek, till it covered the
bottom to the width of a mile. For a considerable distance the water
was over a man's head in depth. The wagon-box was new and tight.
Leaving the wagon on what had been the high bank of the creek but
was then covered with water two or three feet, Mr. Burt unhitched
the horses, and swam them across to where they could get a footing

upon the opposite submerged bank, with their whiffletrees and a log chain attached. Mr. Burt then swam back and fastening one of his ever-ready grape-vines to the end of the wagon-tongue, he swam out with the other end of the vine in his teeth and told his man to push the wagon into the deep water. The box had been fastened to the bolsters and it floated the wagon, which was towed by Mr. Burt to the opposite bank, where the horses could be hitched with the chain to the end of the tongue and draw the wagon out. The next great difficulty was met when they reached the top of the bluff on Grant River, near his home. It was a point where a track for rolling down logs had been cleared, but it was frightfully steep to drive down with a wagon. All the wheels were locked and a tree fifteen inches in diameter with a broad top was chained to the hind axle to check the descent of the wagon, and thus Mr. Burt drove safely down and reached home with his provisions uninjured.

Previous to the act constituting Grant County, there were very few roads in the county. The main one was the Military Road from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, entering the county at Wingville, running along the Military Ridge, over the prairie to a point somewhat north of Patch Grove, thence down a valley to the Wisconsin, leaving the county by crossing that river at a ferry kept by a Canadian Frenchman named Jean Brunet, near the present bridge. This ferry had been chartered by the Legislature of Michigan Territory and was the first one in the region. Previously the hardy pioneers had been obliged to cross the wide streams in some such manner as Mr. Burt has described.

But to return to the roads. Before 1837, there was another road running from Prairie du Chien, or rather branching off the Military Road near the present Patch Grove, leading through Beetown, Snake Hollow (Potosi), and Paris to Galena. Another road led from Beetown to Cassville, in 1836, but the early settlers of Cassville had to go up around to where Patch Grove now is to reach the road to Galena. In 1839 they were working a road through to Mineral Point, by way of the present site of Lancaster. There was also a road from Galena to Mineral Point, through the present townships of Hazel Green and Smelser, leaving the county in Section 12 of Smelser. It was mostly a prairie road. By going down the prairie ridge a few miles, the people of Platteville could avail themselves of this road in going to Galena, or to Mineral Point by going east a short distance over a prairie track.

A second session of the Wisconsin legislature, in November, 1837, appointed Jonathan Craig, William Davidson, and Stewart McKee as commissioners to locate and establish a territorial road from Osceola (a new town-site on the Mississippi near where Potosi now is) to Belmont, by way of Platteville. They were to meet on or before the first Monday in August, 1838. This was the first territorial road laid out in Grant County.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, May 4, 1838, Martial Detantabaratz, of Paris, petitioned for a road from Platteville to Paris, a town located at the junction of the Platte and Little Platte Rivers. The Board appointed Ralph Carver, James Gilmore and James Dixon commissioners to locate such road, the petitioner to deposit $25, as required by law. At the same meeting Detantabaratz and others presented a petition for a road from Lancaster to Galena by way of Paris. James Bonham, Jonathan Craig, and Enos P. Wood were appointed to lay out the road.

Asa E. Hough, mentioned on a previous page as the founder of Gibraltar near the mouth of the Platte, petitioned for a road from Cassville by way of Lafayette (near the present railroad station of Potosi) to the State line in the direction of Galena. Elias Dean, Jonathan Craig, and Enos P. Wood were appointed to lay out the road.

Daniel R. Burt presented a petition to lay out a road from Cassville, *via* Burt's Mill, to Snake Diggings by the best and most practicable route. J. E. Dodge, F. A. Sprague, and Enos P. Wood were appointed commissioners to lay out the road. At every subsequent session of the Board some new road or roads were authorized to be laid out.

The legislature at its second session, in 1837, granted three charters for ferries with landings on Grant County shores. One was for a ferry across the Wisconsin on the Military Road, by Jean Barrette, who had bought out the Jean Brunet mentioned on a previous page. The second was to William Walker and Joseph H. D. Street for a ferry across the Mississippi at Cassville. It was to be a horse or steam ferry boat. The third charter was to James P. Cox and Justus Persons, for a ferry from Osceola to Jones's Island in the Mississippi and thence to Persons's Landing in Iowa.

At a meeting of the County Board April 2, 1838, a license was granted to Cox and Persons in accordance with the charter just mentioned, and fixing the following rates of fare from Osceola to Jones's

Island: each person, 18¾ cents; each head of cattle, 16⅔; each hog, 4 cents, each sheep 3 cents; each carriage 8⅓ cents a wheel; double these rates for ferriage between Osceola and Persons's Landing. It may be wondered why such fractional rates were fixed and how change could be made. It was thus: most of the silver change in circulation was French and Spanish coin which had come into the country because its commercial transactions were mostly with New Orleans and St. Louis, where these coins were still the commercial currency. These coins were of 6¼, 8⅓ and 12½ cents value, so that these ferry rates could be paid with them better than rates of five, ten, or twenty cents.

Later sessions of the Board granted licenses for other ferries across the Wisconsin and Mississippi; and also the Grant and Platte, which, on the lower part of their courses, were unfordable, especially at times of high water. Accounts of these ferries will be found in the histories of the several towns.

The first bridge in the county of which we have any record appears to have been built at Paris; at least Martial Detantabaratz obtained a license for one in 1839.

THE EXECUTION OF OLIVER.

In 1838 occurred the first execution in the new county. John Russell borrowed a skiff from Edward Oliver, living near the mouth of Turkey River in Iowa, and came over to Cassville with it. He did not return, and Oliver came over to get it. Meeting Russell, a quarrel ensued in which Oliver abused Russell badly. At a second meeting at a shooting match near Cassville, the quarrel was renewed, and Russell, smarting under Oliver's epithets, started to beat him, when Oliver drew a pistol. A man named John Allen stepped between them, but Oliver reached around him and shot Russell in the breast—shot him "like a white man," as he said. He was arrested and sent to Lancaster. There was then no jail and Oliver was kept in irons until the log jail was built. He claimed that he wanted to make a confession, and J. Allen Barber entered his cell to write it. Observing that the murderer had one hand loose from his shackles and was edging towards some implement that could be used as a weapon, Mr. Barber suspected a design on Oliver's part to kill him and make his escape, and he retired from the cell, leaving the confession unwritten.

The murderer was executed October 29, 1838, in the presence of fifteen hundred people, and his body buried in a lonely hazel thicket. The bones and coffin were dug up in digging a trench for a water-pipe,

in June, 1897. His son, a youth of thirteen, tried to get laudanum to his father before the execution, for the purpose of suicide, but failed. After the execution he threatened to shoot the Sheriff, and was found waiting with a gun in a thicket near town, for the object of his revenge. The Sheriff, Harvey Pepper, did not, however, execute the sentence on the condemned. That unpleasant duty was performed by a deputy, Lewis Reynolds.

Accounts of other murders will be found in the histories of the towns where the crimes were committed.

POST-OFFICES IN 1838.

In 1829 the only post-office in the county was at Platteville, but by 1838 there was a goodly list of these distributors of information: Platteville, Lancaster, English Prairie (Muscoda), Hazel Green, Cassville, Gibraltar, Sinsinawa Mound, Van Buren (Potosi), Blast Furnace, Brooklyn, Port Hudson, Sinipee, Menomonee, and Wingville.

PAPER TOWNS.

Soon after the organization of the county the era of paper towns—towns which consisted mostly of a plat filed in the office of the Register of Deeds—began and lasted some years. There was Mendota, at the mouth of the Wisconsin; Fayette, at the forks of the Blue River; Brooklyn, opposite the present town of Bridgeport; and others. These will be more particularly mentioned in the Town Histories. They represent the unfounded schemes of speculators and the disappointing dreams of landowners. Brooklyn, however, obtained a post-office, but no inhabitants except the postmaster and his family.

EARLY IMMIGRATION AS J. T. MILLS SAW IT.

Before proceeding to later dates we copy the following racy extract from an address delivered by Judge J. T. Mills at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association at Prairie du Chien:

"It was forty years ago that I stood at the foot of the Lower Rapids. They came to me or I to them; no difference, we got together. I occupied the same site then that the city of Quincy does now. You might have carried the embryo burg in a wheelbarrow, if you could have found one. There was a blockhouse on the bank, and there some mining adventurers and myself waited for steam navigation. The voyage forty years ago required a large reserve of patience. Often we put our ears down to the water, as if the steamer was ex-

pected underneath the surface, for "suckers" were then more numerous than any other passengers. I well remember one day, while repeating this acoustic experiment, I heard a thumping in the water like a heart-beat, and soon, to my inexpressible satisfaction, I saw 'a smoke way down de riber.' Puff, puff, the discharge of a blunderbus, the ringing of a bell—no steam whistle then—and the strongly built steamer *Warrior*, Captain Throckmorton, landed on the shore. The mining adventurers rushed aboard and threatened to take possession of the vessel. 'On to Dubuque!' 'Forward to Snake!' 'Hurrah for Hardscrabble!' were the watchwords yelled as vociferously as 'On to Richmond !' years later by the New York *Tribune*. But what was the Great West in 1834, as seen from the Father, and yet the child, of many waters? Illinois above Rock River, with slight exceptions, was wholly vacant. The State of Iowa had not even been christened. The owl hooted from the forests that covered its bottoms or crowned its headlands.

'The wolf's long howl from Onalaska's shore
Was heard above the troubled water's roar.'

If Campbell could make poetry out of this long howl, his muse would have been rampant, had he tried this voyage. These devil-eyed, white-teethed denizens of the forest amused us with their nightly serenade, whether we hissed or applauded.

"And still the wide prairies on either hand seemed opening to receive the immense and teeming population destined to supplant Nature's husbandry by that of civilized man. The very soil, the streams and the woods that skirted them, seemed conscious, sitting up of nights and watching by day for 'the coming events that cast their shadows before.' The bear, the elk, and the deer heard all too frequently the crack of the backwoodsman's rifle. He was trespassing on the domain of the Winnebago, the Sac, and the Sioux. The Great Spirit had packed up his airy wigwam, converted it into a balloon and sailed westward, beckoning his children to follow; hard-fisted miners, men of 'mighty bone and bold enterprise,' had built their tenements of sods, palisades, and mud at different places. Galena, Neptune-like, had reared her head above the mud in which she floundered, and was visible to a considerable distance. Patches of corn and potatoes showed that a race of men were pressing into this region who could work the surface of mother Earth as well as burrow, gopher-like, in her bowels. These were the scattering drops, the earnest of that human flood that has swollen into millions, rolling westward on

foot, on horses, on wheels, till the locomotive and thundering train behind commands the highway to California, has changed the frontage of the continent, has completed the American section of the thoroughfare that encircles the globe, and changed the direction of commerce.   All this since 1834."
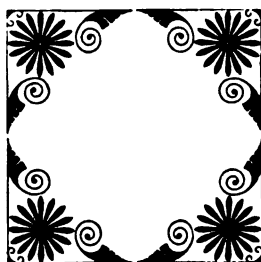
CHAPTER V.

GRANT COUNTY IN THE FORTIES.

Statistics of 1840—Life in Grant County in The Forties—The Last
"Winnebago Fuss"—Land Troubles—Weather Extremes—
The Mexican War and Other Events.

STATISTICS OF 1840.

In 1840 the population of the county was 3926. There were
2474 males and 1452 females. Excluding children and colored people,
there were 1788 men and 548 women. Of the men, 927, or more than
half, were between twenty and thirty years old. This indicates a
large number of unmated miners and adventurers. The report of the
several school districts in April, 1840, showed the following number
of pupils: Menomonee district, 24; Platteville, 149; Blue River, 29;
Snake Hollow, 68; Lancaster. 74; Cassville, 28; Wisconsin (Patch
Grove), 37; total, 409.

The census of 1840 shows that there were then 17 furnaces in
Grant County, producing annually 6,020,350 pounds of lead and giv-
ing employment to 86 men. There were 5,735 horses and mules,
4,197 neat cattle, 463 sheep, 8,645 swine, 32 stores and groceries, 2
lumber yards, 1 brewery, 2 flouring mills, 3 grist mills, and 11 saw
mills. The products were 10,796 bushels of wheat, 3,246 bushels of
barley, 65,400 bushels of oats, 13 of rye. 1,059 of buckwheat, 100,-
055 of Indian corn, and 74,629 of potatoes; 3,912 tons of hay, 100
pounds of tobacco, 1,355 pounds of maple sugar, 63,647 pounds of
soap, and 9,742 pounds of tallow candles.

The first two towns in Grant County to be incorporated were
Platteville and Potosi which were both incorporated February 19,
1841.

LIFE IN GRANT COUNTY IN THE FORTIES.

The dominating element, giving a tone to the whole, of the early
population of Grant County came from Missouri, Kentucky, and Vir-
ginia, may of them having sojourned for a time in southern Illinois,
and the customs were mostly those of Southern Border States. At
first their cabins were of the rudest sort—of rough stones, sods, dug-

outs, or rough logs chinked with sticks and stones and daubed with mud. Even in the more substantial buildings, although the broad fireplace was of stones, the chimney was built of sticks built up like a rail pen, covered thickly with clay mud to protect the sticks from the fire. Later on houses were built of hewn logs, the interstices neatly chinked with stone and plastered with lime mortar—much more cleanly than the primitive mud daubing. The interior was usually white-washed. They were of one story. The attic, with a floor of rough boards (sometimes even puncheons hewn from split logs), sometimes but not always lighted by a little window in the gable, was used as a storage room and a sleeping room for the children, usually numerous, while the "old folks" slept below in the living room. Later on settlers with considerable means built substantial stone houses, but always with the wide fireplaces and large chimneys, and queer little windows in little gables projecting from the roofs. Many houses of this style may yet be seen in the South, but very few in Grant County, and these only in the old mining towns—Platteville, Potosi, Beetown, etc. The ordinary house of the settler of moderate means was a double log house—two houses built twelve or fifteen feet apart and covered with one roof leaving a space between which was roofed but not floored and open at the sides. In this space in warm weather the family ate and the old folks smoked their cob pipes and gossiped with their neighbors. It was a style of building better suited to the Border States, whence it was introduced, than to Wisconsin with its short summers.

The settlers lived in rude plenty with moderate exertion, at least on the part of the men. With the produce of their mineral they bought the necessary groceries: coffee, tobacco, and (last but by no means least) whisky, which was very cheap then. Little sugar did they have to buy; the wild bees of the woods had laid up in many a hollow oak an abundant store of sweets gathered from the incredible profusion of prairie flowers, and the maple tree offered its delicious juice every spring. The quantity of game was enormous. Deer were to be found everywhere and were even a nuisance in the settlers' grain fields. The rivers and creeks swarmed with fish in numbers hardly credible in this day. That old pioneer, D. R. Burt, is responsible for the following fish story: "With a seine twenty feet in length I have caught a wagon-load in thirty minutes, some of them weighing thirty pounds apiece. From the ford up to the mill-dam the river would be literally filled with fish. To throw a stone into the river at the point

named would seldom fail of killing one or more, and by striking a
spear into the water, not aiming at any, you would bring out one or
more fish."

The number of wild fowl was astonishing. The still reaches of
water in the rivers, sloughs, and creeks swarmed with wild ducks;
every spring and fall countless flocks of wild geese tarried on their
journeys long enough so that many fell victims to the settlers' rifles.
The fields and prairies swarmed with prairie chickens. The men picked
their heads off with their deadly rifles and the boys trapped them in
great numbers. Even late into the fifties many a farmer boy pur-
chased his red-topped Sunday boots, "store clothes," and a great
many other coveted notions with the proceeds of his trapped prairie
chickens and quails. Wild pigeons passed over in such enormous num-
bers that they darkened the sky for hours at a time.

There was no fairer country on earth than this when spring-time
came and the groves were green (and in no other land is such vivid
verdure) and the green carpet of the prairies was spangled with wild
flowers of every hue in incredible profusion. Then, too, the wild fruits!
The woods were full of blackberries and the edges of the groves with
plums, large, mellow ones, and the prairie and river bottoms scarlet
with strawberries. What joy for the boy or girl, with basket or
bucket on arm, to push aside the tall grass and see the crimson gleam
of the great clusters against their bright green background! No won-
der the pioneers looked back on life in those days as the veritable
Golden Age. All the hardships and privations were forgotten, or only
vague and dim in the memory, while those pleasant things shone un-
dimmed in the mist of that dear dead past. As Ben Taylor says:

"There's a magical isle up the River of Time,
With a cloudless sky and a balmy clime ;
And the name of that isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there."

But there were privations and hardships, and they fell especially
heavy on the women. The housewife had not only to knit the stock-
ings and make the clothes for the whole family, but to card the rolls,
spin the yarn, and weave the cloth. Then, indeed, she could say,
"Woman's work is never done." Nearly all the old settlers kept in
or close to the timber, and avoided the prairies, as well they might,
for those broad fireplaces, with the great backlog and the high pile of
long sticks, ate up a great amount of wood during the long winters.
In a later day, when stoves came into general use, this cheerful, roar-

ing, open fire became another of the bright and pleasant memories of the past.

The early mills were so few and far between that often the house-wife made her meal by grating ears of corn on a grater made by punching holes with a nail in the bottom of a superannuated pan. The mills were rude affairs, the stones made of coarse native stone that left no little grit in the flour, which by no means rivaled in fine-ness and whiteness the product of the Minneapolis roller mills of to-day. By 1845 the millers were introducing French buhr-stones and the mills were much improved.

Oats were generally threshed by having horses or cattle tramp them out. Wheat and buckwheat were threshed with flails. A rude home-made thresher was built for Mr. Thomas Shanley, near Lancas-ter, in 1845. About 1848 threshing machines were introduced, con-sisting simply of a toothed cylinder run by a one-horse tread-mill. The grain, straw, and chaff all came out together. The grain was cleaned in fanning-mills. There were fanning-mill factories at Platte-ville and Potosi.

Beasts of prey and reptiles—"varmints"—were no small ills of pioneer life. Rattlesnakes were especially numerous until hogs became sufficiently numerous to clear them out. They were especially numer-ous in the harvest field. It was not uncommon to pick up an un-bound bundle of wheat and find a rattlesnake under it, or for the man loading bundles to find that a rattler had been pitched up to him along with a bundle. It is wonderful that so few persons were bitten by these reptiles.

Wolves and wildcats were numerous; bears were common; but only seldom was heard the scream of the much-dreaded panther or "painter." Bears were the first of these wild animals to disappear. The last one the editor knows of to be killed in the county was found in the fall of 1855, wandering in a cornfield on the lower part of Blake's Prairie. Pursued by men and dogs, it took refuge in the cellar of John Hickok's house (or that of some one in that vicinity), where it was shot. Wolf-baiting was a favorite sport. A large wolf being caught in a trap, he was brought to where a good many spectators were assembled and three or four dogs let loose on him. Though rather cowardly when retreat is possible, the large gray wolf is a ter-rible fighter when he has to fight or die. He is a match for four times his weight in dogs, especially the noisy but not very brave hound dogs

of the Missourians. But the thrilling stories so often told of wolves attacking men are pure fiction. I do not believe that one (or many) ever attacked (although they often followed) a human being. I have seen one old sow "stand off" three large wolves that were trying to get her pigs.

Although the early miners were rude and reckless, shooting and stabbing affrays were not common, considering the circumstances, as the practice of carrying weapons except for hunting, was not common. Men fought out their battles with fists and feet, teeth and nails. Most of them, especially the Kentuckians and Missourians, were men of large frame and great muscle, and there were some terrible struggles between them. The editor remembers one old one-eyed pioneer who, it is said, had the missing eye knocked out and a leg broken in one fight, and he was a powerful man himself. But generally they were not quarrelsome. As one of them said in later days, "The whisky was not so bad then as now." It was noted in 1835 that there was not a man from the lead mines in the penitentiary.

Petty larceny was unknown. Tools or clothing could be safely left lying anywhere. People would leave their houses alone and un-locked. Any person coming along was free to come in and eat or drink anything he could find; but carrying away things from such un-guarded houses was unknown. Locks upon doors were unnecessary. As Schiller, in his *Wilhelm Tell*, says of ancient Switzerland:

"Und feſt war feine Wohnung als das Grab.,,
(No dwelling fast was but the grave.)

As the number of miners in the county increased the number and size of the liquor shops increased. In an early day proper-speaking people called them "groceries," but in common slang they were called "light-houses." The word "saloon" was a later fashion. When the building of the liquor-seller was too small to contain the crowd of miners who came in on Saturday afternoons, they would congregate on the shady side of the house in warm weather, and there play cards, tell stories, or witness wolf-fights. A necessary adjunct of every light-house was the bowling-alley, an athletic substitute for billiards. As this is so near extinct in the county, a description may not be amiss. It was of rough boards usually, with an alley or raised floor of smooth boards about fifty feet long and four or five feet wide. At the farther end were set up ten wooden pins in a wedge-shaped group. The players then endeavored to knock these pins down by rolling balls

of wood about a foot in diameter. It was said that ten-pins were in-
vented in England when it was made illegal to play nine-pins. In
1844 there were in the county ten tavern licenses and eleven "grocery"
licenses for the retail of liquor. Five of these were in Potosi and four
in Platteville.

Some time in the forties the prevalence of liquor-drinking roused a
sentiment against it, and an organization called "Sons of Temper-
ance" became very flourishing in the county. In the published lists of
the officers of its "divisions" we find the names of very many of the
prominent men of the county. About the same time an order called
"1001" flourished. It seemed to be, in its ritual and forms, a sort of
burlesque on Freemasonry, and its object diverson, to a great extent
by horse-play.

In 1844 the miners of this county heard that cents (the big old red
ones) had reached Milwaukee and the next year Galena, but they
would have none of such base currency.

The census of 1846 showed a very great increase in the popula-
tion from 1840. The county contained 7,189 males and 4,845 females
—total 12,034; the females gaining on the males, but still greatly in
the minority.

THE LAST "WINNEBAGO FUSS."

Though the Winnebagoes continued to leave their western reser-
vation and wander through the county, particularly along the Wis-
consin River, even to quite recent times, there has been no apprehen-
sion of serious trouble with them since the "fuss" of February, 1846,
at Muscoda. At that date and place a quarrel arose between a band
of Winnebagoes and the settlers, when one of the Indians wounded a
white by shooting. The whites "turned loose" and killed three In-
dians. The affair created great alarm and caused the mustering of
many volunteers; but the Indians withdrew with their dead without
further fighting.

LAND TROUBLES.

In 1847 there was a culmination of the land troubles which had
been growing many years. Much of the land which had been pre-
empted by the settlers and paid for at the rate of $1.25 an acre was
withdrawn by the Commissioner of the Land Office, on the ground
that it was mineral land and ought to have been reserved as such,
and he proposed to offer it for sale again. This decision was pub-
lished in 1846. These lands occupied by the settlers were worth much

more than $1.25 an acre and the principal value had been given to
them by the settlers themselves by their labor and improvements, ex-
posed to all the hardships and privations incident to settling in a new
country, among the dangerous Indians. The settlers had cleared
away the forests, broken up the prairies, constructed roads, opened
mines and built school-houses, and thus much increased the value of
the lands. Some of the settlers had purchased their lands in good
faith from the original preëmptors or buyers. For the government to
take away these lands from the purchasers and offer them for sale to
be snapped up by speculators was the height of injustice. The legisla-
ture of Wisconsin Territory petitioned Congress, setting forth the
facts as to these lands, and urging that the proper place to have al-
leged fraudulent entries of lands tried was in the courts, and not in
the Land Office, and asked Congress to provide for withholding from
sale all lands in the Mineral Point District sold before that time, and
for the issuing of patents for all lands purchased at that land office.
except such entries as had been, or might be made after that time, de-
clared by proper tribunals to be fraudulent entries.

But despite all petitions and remonstrances the Government per-
sisted in its determination to sell the lands. Then the miners began
to act. Indignation meetings were held in all the mining neighbor-
hoods. One of them, reported in the *Herald* of that time, held at
British Hollow December 19, 1846, was an example of many. The
meeting passed a series of resolutions declaring that they were willing
to pay $2.50 an acre for their claims and homes, but would resist by
force any attempt to make them pay more; that they would all be at
Mineral Point on the first day of the land-sales and remain there until
all the reserved lands west of Platte River had been offered for sale;
that a committee of five be appointed by the meeting to hear the evi-
dence in the case of all conflicting claims and render final decision in
the matter, their jurisdiction to extend over Town 3, Range 3, and the
whole of Section 12 in Town 2, Range 3; that the owners of claims in
each section should appoint one or more of their number to receive
the certificate of each forty-acre lot as it was bid off at the land sale
and redeed it to the rightful owners; that claimants should employ
the County Surveyor to survey their claims and give certificates to
the rightful owners, and make a plat of the whole survey for the set-
tlers on the reserved lands; that no committeeman should investigate
the right of any claim in which he was interested; that a committee

be appointed to correspond with other committees in Grant and Iowa Counties and coöperate with them.

A meeting was held at Platteville, January 30, 1847, and a board of arbitrators consisting of Thomas Cruson, George I. Coates, Wm. Bull, A. C. Inman, Thomas Hugill, D. Hurlbert, John Newman, Wm. Davidson, Thomas J. Coates, Fred Hollman, and Henry Snowden was appointed. The board was not to grant more than a quarter section of land to any claimant, except land the claimant had already entered in Towns 2, 3, and 4 of Ranges 1 and 2; then he was to be allowed said claims.

The day before the first day of the land sale, which was May 1, 1847, there was a rousing meeting at Platteville in which the settlers all agreed to be present at the sale and see that every one had an opportunity to bid in his own land at the minimum price, and they did so. Speculators took warning by this formidable determination of the settlers, and none of them tried to bid off a settler's home or a miner's claim. Thus the trouble ended forever.

WEATHER EXTREMES.

The winter of 1843 was a very hard one on the old settlers. But for the farmers the year 1847 was worse, as there was frost every month in the year, doing great damage to corn and tender vegetables. As a compensation, the winter of 1847–48 was very mild.

THE MEXICAN WAR AND OTHER EVENTS.

In 1846 the Mexican War began and lasted through the next year. Though the people of Grant County were much interested, there was by no means the excitement that reigned in the South, and comparatively few men from the county enlisted. Notice of these will be found in the division of Military History.

In 1848 Wisconsin became a State. Although there were excited discussions, particularly on the matters of the boundary and the constitution (which will be explained in the Political History of this work), the admission made little difference at the time with the material affairs of the county.

In 1849 the discovery of gold in California was announced, and a few of the adventurous spirits from the lead mines of Grant County started in quest of the more precious metal, but the great exodus did not begin till the next spring.

A census taken in 1848 showed 7,870 males and 6,161 females; total, 14,031, an increase of two thousand in two years. In 1849 the assessed valuation of real estate in the several towns in the county was as follows: Jamestown, $36,282; Fennimore, $44,858; Platteville, $173,015; Smelser, $79,268; Paris, $51,856; Highland, $41,776; Cassville, $10,385; Potosi, $175,046; Hazel Green, $156,411; Patch Grove, $92,384; Harrison, $59,986; Waterloo, $32,356; Beetown, $54,293; Lima, $59,983; Wingville, $108,731; Lancaster, $147,129;

The extent and location of these towns may be seen on the map of the county for 1849, in Chapter I, Part II.
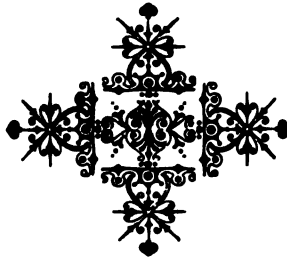
CHAPTER VI.

GRANT COUNTY IN THE FIFTIES AND LATER.

The Gold Fever—The Cholera—Great Agricultural Development—
The Great War—Oil Excitement—Emigration from the County
—Weather Extremes—Centennial Year.

THE GOLD FEVER.

The reports of wonderful discoveries of gold in California contin-
ued to come in during the winter of 1849–50, and in the spring of
1850 began the enormous exodus of the miners from Grant County to
the golden land which, continuing two or three years, seriously de-
pleted the population of the county and deranged its business. Al-
though many men left their families at home, intending to return
soon, others took their families and sold their lands and houses in this
county. So much real estate being thrown on the market at once
greatly depreciated its value. Building ceased, for in every village
were vacant houses left by absent gold-seekers. The *Herald* of Febru-
ary 5, 1852, says editorially: "By May next Grant County will have
disgorged more than a fourth of her adult population, and California,
like the whale that swallowed Jonah, will have swallowed this entire
animal export. We have lost none by migration to other parts; all
have gone to golden California. They were the bone and sinew of the
country, and we parted with them as reluctantly as King Pharaoh
did with the children of Israel. In 1849 the California fever com-
menced and the end is in the misty future. We dare not venture an
opinion as to when the disease will abate. Grant County has invested
$1,000,000 in the gold mines." Referring to the depreciation of real
estate, a curious bull occurs in the editorial. It says: "We set down
the average depreciation [of land values] at one hundred per cent. In
many cases two hundred per cent. would be a closer estimate. Village
property has slid lower than farm property." As a depreciation of
one hundred per cent. would bring the price down to nothing, it is
hard to tell what the editor of the *Herald* meant by a depreciation of
of two hundred per cent.

The rush of emigration when the spring of 1852 opened and grass
for the oxen of the emigrants' trains sprung up was as great as the

Herald predicted.   Every ferry along the Mississippi, from Dunleith to Prairie du Chien, was blocked by the crowd of emigrants, and many of them, eager to be on their way to the gold-fields, had to wait near-ly a week for an opportunity to cross the great river.   The lead mines probably sent a larger proportion than any other region, as the miners were ever the devotees of Fortune and most easily lured by the prospect of mineral wealth.   It is true that after 1850, many came back from the gold mines with empty pockets and shattered health, but occasionally one came back with "a pocket full of rocks," and this one example of success outweighed all the failures, and thousands were ready to brave the terrible hardships of a six months' journey across the plains, mountains, and deserts, or a voyage "around the Horn," or across the fever-stricken Isthmus of Panama.

The census of 1850, taken in June, showed a population of 16,169, an increase of more than two thousand in two years, despite the em-igration to California, showing a large immigration from the East.

THE CHOLERA.

In the fall of 1850 that dreadful scourge, the cholera, made its first appearance in the county.   Beetown was the theater of its first out-break and its most dreadful ravages.   A more particular account will be found in the history of Beetown in this volume.   The towns of Fennimore and Wingville were also severely afflicted, and there were some deaths in the southern part of the county.   In other towns the people held their breaths with awe and dread until the awful shadow of death withdrew as winter advanced.   The scourge re-turned in 1851, but was not so severe, and in 1852 there was another outbreak in Millville which caused many deaths.   As late as 1854 some deaths in Patch Grove and other places were attributed to the cholera and the epidemic in Lancaster occurred that year.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

With the close of 1852 the adverse tide against Grant County ebbed away.   The cholera abated and the emigration of the gold-seekers became so small as to be imperceptible and many of them be-gan to return, a few with a goodly capital to prosecute business ener-getically.

At this time began the subjection of the hitherto almost vacant prairies to the plow.   Several causes coincided in this sudden develop-ment.   Charles Augustus Murray, the great English land monopolist,

was dead and his timber lands in Grant County were sold by his executors. The farmers who opened prairie farms bought lots of ten acres or so in the timber, in some cases ten or fifteen miles distant, from which they hauled their fuel and fence posts. The northern pineries had had a sudden development and lumber for fencing the prairie farms could be obtained at a much reduced price at the landings along the Mississippi. The great influx of California gold suddenly entering the currency of the country caused a marked advance in the price of grain. This was further enhanced by the Crimean War, beginning in 1854, which shut off from Western Europe the vast grain fields of Russia. For a few years the erstwhile solitary prairies resounded with the cracks of the long whips of the drivers of the great ox-teams with their enormous breaking-plows, turning up the smooth, green, flower-decked sod. Then another change came over the scene. Wheat was king. Over the rolling prairies, miles on miles, was one vast ocean of waving wheat, its billows green in June and early July, but shining golden in the sun as harvest came on. During harvest the clatter of the reaper was heard on every hand. From every village and mining settlement the men turned out as harvest hands, and even came up from Illinois (where the harvests had been finished), like the "sucker miners" of old. After harvest those prairies, which a little before had resembled the ocean with its green or golden billows, now resembled a country from which a forest of great, yellow-trunked trees had been cleared, the shocks of wheat looking like so many tree-stumps.

In the latter part of the fifties corn became comparatively higher than wheat and, as the yield of wheat declined after a few years of cropping, and the price of pork and beef went up, another change came over the face of Grant County. Its prairies were no longer a sea of wheat, but checkered with fields of corn and clover. This change is thus described in the Centennial Poem quoted from at the beginning of Chapter II:

"Decades pass on; the century's close*
    Beholds another scene:
Gone are the wild grass and the flowers;
    Tne prairie still is green,
But with a wealth of diverse grain
    And not the wild-grass sod,
And scores of fleecy flocks now graze
    Where the lone wild deer trod.

*The century from 1776.

> Where once the coyotes dug their holes
>   The farm-girl milks the kine,
> And turkeys through the barnyard strut
>   Amid fat beeves and swine.
> The corn's deep files and long, straight ranks
>   Toss all their lances green;
> The farmer's son, like knight of old,
>   In triumph rides between.
> In gorgeous, scythe-armed chariots rode
>   The warrior-kings of old
> And left in battle swaths of men
>   Where'er their chariots rolled.
> And so the farmer-king now rides
>   Adown the meadows green,
> The clover's red-capped legions fall
>   Before his sickle keen."

The high price of grain continued, with a few fluctuations, for many years, and the development of the region was rapid, only temporarily checked by the money panic of 1857. The injection of a large amount of California gold into the currency had also raised the price of mineral, and the mining business revived.

In 1855 the population of the county was 23,170; in 1860 it was 31,189, of which 16,569 were males and 14,620 were females, showing that the comparative scarcity of women which characterized the early history of the county was fast disappearing. The colored population was 35.

In 1855 the seventeen-year locusts visited the county in enormous numbers. Their noise in places was almost deafening. They killed many trees by stinging them. There have been some subsequent visitations of these insects, but none to compare with the swarms in 1855. It was said that the letter "W" on their wings portended war; but they were too late for the Crimean War and a good deal too early for the War of the Rebellion.

The winter of 1856–7 was one which for length and severity surpassed anything of which the "oldest inhabitant" could boast. It snowed "early and often." On election day the ground was deeply covered with snow. This was soon covered by a deep sleet which made the roads impassible and utterly blocked the new railroad which the county had just acquired. Several deep snows, with violent drifting winds, occurred during the winter, followed by sleets, crusting over the deep drifts. The deer all through the county were well nigh

exterminated, being hunted with dogs, which could run over the crust while the deer broke through. Those which were not hunted to death perished of starvation. Quails froze and starved in flocks, and the prairie chickens were noticeably scarcer after that terrible winter. The editor remembers that one terribly cold day of that winter he caught eighteen quails in one trapful and severely froze his fingers in getting them out.

THE GREAT WAR.

In the early part of 1861, Grant County, like all the North, was in a blaze of excitement over the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. For a time it seemed as if all business would be paralyzed, and the whole energies and thoughts of the people be turned to war. But gradually affairs settled down, and the great demand for all sorts of products stimulated business. The only obstacle to the great increase in business was the lack of laborers, as, during the four years of war time, nearly one-eighth of the whole population, and these the very pick and flower of manhood, were drawn off for a greater or less time into the camps. To add to the drain of able-bodied men caused by the departure of the soldiers, news of rich gold discoveries in Idaho caused considerable emigration, particularly of those who feared the draft. It was estimated that two hundred men went from the county to Idaho in the spring of 1864. For particulars of the county history during this war see the Division of Military History.

At the special session of the County Board in July, 1861, the County Treasurer reported that the county funds in his hands were principally in Wisconsin currency, and that the town school treasurers had refused to receive this money from him, and that he had been informed that the said currency could be converted into specie at a sacrefice of ten per cent. The Board, upon this report, adopted a resolution to have the paper currency converted into specie on the best terms the Treasurer could get, the loss to be apportioned among the several towns.

The winter of 1863–4 was a very severe one in Grant County and all over the country. In the South the soldiers suffered severely with cold. January 1, 1864, was long known as the "cold New Year." The ice at Dubuque was so thick that a railroad track was laid on it from Dunleith to Dubuque, there being then no railroad bridge there.

OIL EXCITEMENT.

In the summer of 1865 there was considerable excitement in differ-

ent parts of the county over alleged discoveries of petroleum oil, particularly at Annaton. Companies for leasing ground and operating oil wells were formed, with the names of many prominent men in the county as directors. J. W. Vanorman, of McGregor, was the leading spirit. At Tafton (Bloomington) Prof. Parsons was very active in trying to organize an oil company. He was a very able, earnest, and zealous educator, but he did not know much about oil. All the so-called oil was simply a film formed of a hydro-carbon resembling marsh gas in composition, generated by the decay of swarms of minute animalculæ in the mud of marshy places, colored a rusty red by the minute particles of sulphuret of iron it brought up from the mud and held in its tenuous embrace. It was as good a hydro-carbon as petroleum, what there was of it; but, being generated only by the minute beings living and dying in the mud, the quantity was very small.

EMIGRATION FROM THE COUNTY.

Shortly after the close of the war a great emigration from the county, principally of young, single men, began. The returning soldiers, grown impatient of the old life and adventurous in spirit, looked with longing to the promising new lands opening in western Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and even far-off Oregon and Washington. But the census of 1865 showed a population of 33,168, a small increase in five years, despite the ravages of war and the drain of emigration. In 1870 the population of Grant County was 37,975, the increase in five years being probably due to excess of births over deaths. In 1875 the population of the county reached high-water mark, being 39,086, but even then some towns had decreased in population. In the latter part of the seventies the terribly hard times, caused by the contraction of the currency with a view to the resumption of specie payments, forced many of the farmers to sell their heavily mortgaged farms and go to the cheaper lands of the new West. This time the emigration was of whole families instead of single young men. The result was shown in the census of 1880, the county having a population of 37,852, exhibiting the unwonted spectacle of a loss in five years, notwithstanding there was undoubtedly a large excess of births over deaths.

In agricultural products and live stock the county showed a general increase from 1870 to 1880. In 1870 there were in the county 13,112 horses, 15,312 cows, 1,017 work oxen, 24,936 sheep, 51,254 swine, and there were produced that year 274,137 pounds of wool,

1,095,482 pounds of butter, and 61,303 pounds of cheese. In 1880 there were in the county 15,953 horses, 16,96 cows, 82 work oxen, 25,910 sheep, 100,243 swine, and there were produced that year 169,-750 pounds of wool, 1,188,952 pounds of butter, and 57,610 pounds of cheese. But in manufactures there was a steady decrease from 1870 to 1890; in the former year the total value of the manufactures was $1,122,900 and in 1890 only $693,612. The manufactures of the county, necessarily on a small scale, have not been able to compete with the great manufacturing "trusts."

In 1890 the population of the county was 36,651, showing still a further decrease in ten years. In 1895 the population was 38,372, 19,348 males and 19,024 females, the former great excess of males having disappeared. There was some increase of population, but not nearly as much as the excess of births over deaths should have made, showing that emigration was still active. The county for the last twenty-five years has been a breeding-ground for colonizing the far Western States. Why this is so, and why Grant County, in an early day the leading county in the State, with one-sixth of all the members of the lower house of the legislature, now has only one-fiftieth of the members, is explained on geological principles in the Geological History in this work.

In 1895 there were in the county 25,114 horses and mules, 24,-540 sheep, 151,661 swine, and 77,321 cattle. Since that date agriculture, stock-raising and dairying have been very flourishing in the county, and the towns and villages have been filling up with farmers, past their working days, and retiring with enough to live upon comfortably the rest of their days, leaving their sons upon the farms.

WEATHER EXTREMES.

The winter of 1873–4 was remarkably mild. On New Year's Day there was a breeze from the *north* as mild and balmy as if it were April. The winter of 1880–81 was notably severe. The summer of 1885 was so cool that the corn crop was very poor and the winter of that year was very severe, the temperature ranging from 25 to 30 degrees below zero for eight successive days at one time. The winter of 1889–90 was notably mild until March, when it set in severely cold. The winter of 1898-9 was notably severe.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

The year 1876, which was a notable epoch-marking year in the history of the United States, was notable for more than one event in

the history of Grant County. In March occurred the terrible and death-dealing cyclone at Hazel Green, particulars of which will be found in the history of that town. On the night of the 29th of August occurred the most wide-spread flood in the history of the county. The down-pour upon all the land was tremendous. Every river and creek in the county was a raging flood from bluff to bluff. Hardly a bridge in the county was left. The costly iron bridges across Grant and Platte, though placed high above ordinary high water, were carried away by the floating haystacks piled against them by the swift waters.

The hundredth anniversary of American Independence was fitly celebrated in several towns in the county, but the most notable celebration was at the county seat. The celebration was attended by the county's one centennarian, Robert Lumpkin, of Bloomington, who was born in Virginia March 2, 1776, and came to Wisconsin in 1849. Another unique feature of the celebration was an oaken box of quaint and apt design, to hold relics to be gazed upon again only by those who should be in Lancaster in 1976. Some of the objects placed in the box were: historical collections of the towns, cities and villages, of the county; specimens of the principal agricultural products of the the county; copies of the latest issue of each of the county papers; copy of Monteith's & McNally's Geography; sectional map of Wisconsin; county maps; village and city maps; Wisconsin Blue Book; postal card and specimens of postage stamps and fractional currency; copy of Centennial poems, by George M. Hood and C. N. Holford; a book containing the signatures of many of those present at the celebration, following an appropriate address to those who should open the box in 1976. The box was sealed with the seals of the several county officers and securely fastened. One of the inscriptions carved upon it read: "Accursed be he who opens me ere a hundred years are gone."

CHAPTER VII.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Flat-boating—Steamboating—Railroads, Many Projected, Few Built
—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

FLAT-BOATING.

Although steamboats were running on the upper Mississippi be-
fore there were any settlements in Grant County, their very inferior
character at an early day did. not enable them entirely to supersede
the primitive flat-boats. These were rudely constructed barges with
flat bottoms. As they were of shallow draft, a deep and heavy keel
was sometimes placed upon them to ballast them. They were then
called keel-boats. As the agricultural produce and lead shipped from
this region were of far greater bulk and weight than the manufactured
articles and groceries imported, most of the flat-boats were not
brought back up the river, but broken up and sold for old lumber at
St. Louis and New Orleans. The few that were brought back up the
river were propelled by rowing, poling, towing with ropes along the
shore, and "bushwhacking"—that is, the crew would take hold of
bushes overhanging the banks, and, walking from stem to stern, drag
the boat along. Of course, in ascending, the boatmen kept out of the
current and in the comparatively still water or eddies along the shore,
and where the water was so shallow that the boat could be propelled
with poles; while in descending the boat was kept in the current by
means of bow and stern oars or sweeps, depending entirely on the cur-
rent for their progress.

This primitive means of transportation existed to a much later
date than seems to be generally supposed. The *Independent American*
(Platteville) of October 20, 1854, says:

"H. S. Rountree, S. Warfield, and J. C. Moore started from the
Wisconsin River this week with three flat-boats loaded with potatoes
for St. Louis. We fear they will have a rather cold, hard time of it.
Also, E. H. Stowell left Potosi last week in command of the flat-boat
Swallow with ten tons of powder to be sold at river towns."

One advantage of the flat-boats over the steamers was that they

could take on their cargoes high up the Platte, Little Platte, Grant, and Wisconsin (which then had much more water than now) far above points which could be reached by the steamers.

STEAMBOATING.

As has been stated in a previous chapter, the steamer *Putnam* passed the rapids of the Mississippi at Rock Island in 1826 and ascended to Prairie du Chien, and after that quite a number of steamers made frequent trips on the upper Mississippi. The lower parts of the tributaries of the great river in and near Grant County had then much deeper water than now, not only because of a greater flow of water, but because the channels, then deep and clear, are now filled up with mud washed in from fields tilled for half a century or more. Large steamers came up to Galena on the Fever River, where now a skiff can scarcely ride, and up the Platte to the famous lost city of Paris, and up Grant Slough and River to near Potosi, which, in the forties, was the principal port of Grant County. But it was out of the way for steamers to come up the slough, and Potosi had sufficient "pull" to procure from the legislature and from Congress an appropriation to cut a canal from the main stream of the Mississippi to Grant River near Potosi. Some work was done on this canal, but the enterprise failed from the insufficiency of the appropriation and after 1850 Cassville superseded Potosi as Grant County's principal port. A more extended account of this canal will be found in the history of the Town of Potosi in this volume.

The principal steamers making landings at Grant County ports in the forties were the *Mendota*, *Osage*, and *Rapids*. Later when Orrin Smith and Smith Harris were the rival captains of the upper Mississippi, they put on in alternate succession the *Senator*, *Ben Franklin*, *Nominee*, and *West Newton*. After some years of rivalry and racing, the two old captains "pooled" and established a regular line of steamers from Galena to St. Paul.

By the beginning of the war steamboats on the upper Mississippi had become very numerous. Among the well-known names of that period were the *War Eagle*, the *Gray Eagle*, and the *Golden Era*. The steamers had a large passenger business. Traveling upon them was very pleasant, compared with any other means available in this region. They set good tables, and we may easily understand the rapturous praises of steamboat fare by far-Western farmers who had been brought up to consider wheaten bread a Sunday luxury, and to whom

the pastry of the steamboat cook was a fairy marvel; and we may well excuse the use by country editors, who issued their sheets from a log-cabin office, of the pompous adjective "palatial," in describing the gingerbread cornices of the main saloon, gaudy with gloss white picked out with gilt, and the brussels carpets and great mirrors of the ladies' cabin.

Two or three years after the war the numerous steamers, run by independent captains, were consolidated into two rival lines, running between St. Paul and St. Louis; the Northern Line and the North-western or White Collar Line, so called because their vessels were distinguished by broad white rings about the smoke-stacks near the top.

Eight or ten years after the war, the building of several railroads from the Mississippi to Chicago and one along or near the river from St. Paul to St. Louis, almost entirely drew off the tide of travel from the steamboat lines, and steamboating on the Mississippi greatly declined and the two great lines went to pieces. Much freight, however, still went by the river, and an old river captain named Joseph Reynolds built up a large freight business, requiring several steamers—not, however, of the "palatial" order. They were principally tow-boats for barges. He called his first steamer and afterward his line the "Diamond Jo," and his symbol and trade mark,

became and still is familiar to every man, woman, and child at Grant County river landings.

RAILROADS—MANY PROJECTED, FEW BUILT.

The first railroad proposed to be run through Grant County was The Belmont & Dubuque Railroad, which was chartered by an act approved December 7, 1836. John Atchison, Francis K. O'Ferrall, Wm. J. Madden, James Gilmore, John Foley, Charles Bracken, Richard Mc-Kim, Robert McPherson, and Paschal Bequette were the incorporators.

From an early day the county's lack of railroads was taken advantage of by local politicians, who would promise to obtain railroads for their constituents if elected. The *Herald* of October 12, 1869, said:

"The magic trick of promising and pegging routes for railroads here and there is again resorted to in Grant County for catching votes. Potosi is being pegged by tricksters and a depot spot fixed and pegs driven just where it is wanted. Waterloo is to be pegged through

from end to end and the only question is, Shall Waterloo have a depot? Cassville is to be pegged and we presume every other town is being promised the pegs. In some parts county aid for building railroads is to be the question—wherever it will catch votes. Wherever the people are averse to county aid the like is to be never mentioned, but the people are to be plugged for their votes by some other wild scheme."

The following account of railroads projected up to 1871, was furnished for the *Herald* in 1875 by Mr. Edward Pollock:

"Those who have not thought of it will hardly believe that a railroad was mentally projected for Grant County as early as 1843. At a time when there was scarcely a foot of railroad west of the Alleghany Mountains and when, indeed, they were ill constructed and clumsily managed things everywhere, Grant County was set down as in the line of railroad destiny. But the reader, if not already posted, will be equally surprised to learn that this road was to begin at Lake Michigan and—not to terminate until it reached the Pacific Ocean.

"In 1843 and 1844 there was much discussion throughout the Union as to whether Oregon belonged to this country or to the British crown. People were urged to go and settle there. Many meetings were held for this purpose and the press had much to say by way of inducement. But it was very difficult—it was a great undertaking to go there. The anxiety to people the country and the necessity of an easier mode of access suggested to Asa Whitney, of New York, the construction of a railroad from the lakes to the Pacific—with the help of the Government. He memorialized Congress upon the subject in 1844. In May, 1845, he addressed the people of the United States in order to bring a strong influence to bear upon Congress. In that address he spoke of the work as one which would 'change the world;' as one which would enable the people 'to do more than all mankind before had done;' as 'the greatest, the most magnificent work of all ages and of all time;' which 'must civilize and christianize all mankind;' which must 'place us in the center of the world, compelling all Europe to pass through us to Asia and Africa,' etc. Then he asked Congress to give him a strip of land sixty miles wide, extending from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. He thought the cost of the road would be $50,000,000. It seemed to be understood that this road would come from the lake to the mines, striking the Mississippi at Galena or Potosi; but, July 1st, Whitney was at Prairie du Chien,

and informed Rev. Alfred Brunson that he had concluded to start at Green Bay and go west, crossing the Wisconsin either at Portage or at the Dells, and thence on a 'continuous ridge' to Prairie du Chien. He chose that route because many of the lands south had already been appropriated. Ira Brunson afterwards showed that the Galena or Potosi route would be in many ways preferable, and had Whitney's road been built it is very probable it would have passed through Grant County.

"The people of Grant County, especially the miners, did not, however, rest their dependence upon Whitney's chances. Aside from that project the first thought of a railroad west of Chicago appears to have originated in this county. Its people had more need of a road than any other people in the West and their necessity, like the Oregon settlement incentive for Whitney, was the mother of their invention. Vast quantities of lead were the product of our mines and to ship by way of New Orleans was very expensive. The subject was agitated in 1843 and grew warm in 1844. The people here were enthusiastically in favor of the road, but it met with some opposition from Galena. Such a road would take from that young city the 'jobbing' trade. She was supplying all the miners and all the up-country people. Potosi was anxious for a road and expected that and her navigation improvement to put her ahead of Galena. A committee was appointed, of which Maj. G. M. Price, of Cassville, was chairman, to report to the House of Representatives upon the practicability and expediency of the construction of a railroad from Potosi to Lake Michigan. He made a very excellent report. One route was to go up the rill which runs through Potosi, and following the ridge above its source, the road would pass near Lancaster and Fennimore, whence there is a continuous ridge to Madison. I have seen a draft of such a road lately made by Surveyor Wilson, of Cassville. Looking at it one can't help thinking that some day that backbone will be stiffened with railroad iron. Maj. Price's other route would go nearer Platteville. The report showed that $20,000 per mile was a liberal estimate for the cost of constructing this road. Then it showed how the investment would be profitable. It put the shipping rates to the lake at 37½ cents per hundred pounds for lead and copper, return merchandise at 50 cents per hundred; grain at 12½ cents per bushel; lumber at $2.50 per M. These freights it estimated would amount to $220,-000. It estimated, in fine, that the income of the road would secure

5½ per cent. upon the investment.   The truth now is that the road would have more than doubled those promises, and yet it was not built.

"These projects were to supplement the facilities offered by the lakes and the Erie Canal.   In 1845 a continuous line of railroad from Maine to the Mississippi was talked of, and in that connection a road from Chicago to Galena was projected, and Potosi was to have a branch thereof, which, it was prophesied, would soon become a trunk.   In 1847 interested parties tried to push this project vigorously, lest St. Louis should capture the Pacific project.   This, the 'Galena and Chicago Union,' resulted successfully, but its detailed history is not Grant County railroad matter.   The railroad fever now began to develop southward.   Consistent with the temper of the southern people, it was proposed to have a vast system of railroads converging at Pensacola, from all parts of the Union, *because* that was a most important naval post and 'a *great army* could thus be concentrated there within 24 hours after telegraphic intelligence of danger.'   The Illinois Central was to be part of this plan and it would extend on north through Potosi, etc.

"Mention of other projects will have to be brief.

"A company was chartered in 1847 to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan 'to the Mississippi within the county of Grant.'   Its charter members were distributed along the line, with J. H. Rountree and Samuel Wilson in this county.   The act of incorporation was amended in 1849 by fixing the terminus at Cassville, and adding to the commission M. K. Young, C. L. LaGrave and William Prideaux.

"The Milwaukee and Waukesha company was authorized in 1848 to extend the road to the Mississippi, in Grant County.   In 1850 its name was changed to the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Co.   At this time railroad enthusiasm ran very high.   A big R. R. meeting was held at Madison in January.   From there J. T. Mills wrote that upwards of $600,000 had been subscribed for this road, and that it was proposed to loan out of the school fund to the enterprise.   It may be worth while also to mention that this road was said to have been contracted to Waukesha, including T rails and equipment at $11,350 per mile.   Meetings were held at several places in the county to subscribe for stock and to secure the terminus.

"In 1851 the Potosi and Dodgeville Company with Robert Templeton, D. A. McKenzie, S. E. Lewis, C. Kaltenbach, J. Augustine, H.

L. Massey, Sam'l Vance, and W. T. Ennor, as Grant County members, received a charter to build a road between the points indicated. Potosi took $40,000 stock in this road and other towns subscribed liberally.

" In 1852 Joel C. Squires, W. R. Biddlecome and others formed a company called the Southern Wisconsin R. R. Co., to construct a road from Milton to some point in Grant County on the Mississippi.

" The same year the Madison and Prairie du Chien Company was incorporated. Its route was expected to run along the the northern border of this county.

" The same year the Racine, Janesville, and Mississippi Company was organized to build a railroad from Racine to the Mississippi in Grant County.

" In 1853 the privileges and capital stock of the Prairie du Chien Company were transferred to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company.

" In that year the Western Wisconsin and Mining Company was incorporated, to construct a railroad from Hazel Green to Prairie du Chien. Its Grant County commissioners were N. Dewey, B. C. Eastman, J. Allen Barber, D. R. Burt, J. H. Rountree, Jeff Crawford, John Edwards and Chas. McCoy.

" It may be remarked that politicians often use the names of influential men in such commissions and charters without the said influential parties knowing anything of it.

" The Potosi and Dodgeville company was authorized in 1854 to locate its road through Cassville, and N. Dewey, J. H. Vance, B. F. Woods, Wm. Hull, J. F. Chapman and D. McKee were made the commissioners.

" The Calamine and Mississippi Co. was incorporated in 1854. N. Dewey and H. D. York were among the incorporators. Their road would probably have crossed the northwest part of Grant County.

" In 1855 the charter of the Mil. &. Miss. was modified to make it strike the river at Potosi and then run up to Cassville.

" In 1856 the Arena and Dubuque R. R. Company, of which G. Messersmith, J. H. Rountree, N. H. Virgin, and D. Banfil were members, proposed to build a railroad from the northeast to the southwest side of Grant County. Platteville was authorized to aid this road to the amount of $100,000. In 1860 Madison was made the starting point.

"The same year the Legislature chartered the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Among the corporators were Wm. Hull, N. Dewey, and J. A. Barber. The head of Lake Superior *and* any point on the west side of the Mississippi not south of the Wisconsin were to be starting points, and Puget Sound the terminus. It was to realize Whitney's dream. Its 'iron steeds were to cool their chafed sides in the waves of the Pacific, as J. T. Mills said.

"Also in 1856 the Fourth Principal Meridian R. R. Co. was incorporated. It was to connect the Wisconsin River near Muscoda with a road crossing the south end of Grant County. S. O. Paine and Jefferson Crawford were among the charter members. In 1857 James Moore, C. Rodolph, N. H. Virgin, E. Estabrook, Henry Stiles, and A. Tyler were made additional commissioners and were authorized to extend the road indefinitely north and south. Had they built it and connected it south with the Illinois Central, and north with Lake Superior, they would now have one of the most valuable roads in the United States.

"In 1857 the Western Wisconsin R. R. was incorporated. W. E. Parish, Buel Hutchinson, Nelson Dewey, S. E. Lewis, O. Cole, J. A. Barber, N. W. Kendall, and A. W. Emery were organizers. The road was to run from below Jamestown to Prairie du Chien.

"In 1859 a company chartered the privilege of building a railroad from La Crosse to Muscoda.

"The Platteville and Calamine R. R. Co. was begotten in 1861. The road was built. [Completed in 1870.] Owing to the strong faith, ingenuity and good works of Hanmer Robbins, it is a good road yet.

"In 1863 the Monroe and Riverside R. R. Co. proposed to construct a railroad from Monroe to the Mississippi at any point in Grant County. Changed to Monroe and Dubuque in 1864.

"In 1864 a chartered company proposed to construct a road from Mineral Point to LaCrosse, and from a point on that road to a point on the Mississippi in Grant County.

"The same year the Mil. & P. du C. Co. was authorized either to lease or build a railroad from Monroe through Grant County to the Mississippi and to lease or build a bridge across the Mississippi River. The Platteville and Calamine was also privileged to extend its road to the Mississippi near Dubuque. Hanmer Robbins asked for a charter to bridge the river at that point. The Chicago & Northwestern, jealous of such a privilege, also asked for a bridge charter. They did not

want it so much as they wanted to keep other companies from getting it. Moses M. Strong also applied for a charter for a road across Grant County, and a bridge. The four-handed fight for the bridge resulted in defeating it.

"1865 Jefferson Crawford, S. E. Lewis, C. L. LaGrave, M. K. Young, and N. W. Kendall, with others, secured a charter to construct the Dunleith & St. Croix River Shore Railroad. It would have passed through Jamestown, Paris, Potosi, Waterloo, Cassville, Glen Haven, Bloomington, and Wyalusing. One or two members, it is said, rode into the Legislature upon this road, but no other person ever had a ride upon it.

"In 1866 the Oshkosh and Mississippi Railroad Company received a charter to build a road from Oshkosh to any point on the Mississippi, or on the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois in Grant County. Among the charter members were Hanmer Robbins, W. W. Field and Addison Burr. The road was to be extended from Oshkosh up into the Wisconsin and Michigan lumber region, which, connected with southern and western roads and the river at Dunleith, would have made it a valuable road.

"The Blue River R. R. Co. proposed in 1868 to build a road from some point in Grant County on the M. & P. du C, road to Wingville. W. O. Thomas and others were corporators.

"The Southwestern Wisconsin R. R. Co. was incorporated in 1868 to construct a road through Shullsburg to the Mississippi in Grant County. Its corporators, except Jeff Crawford, were in Lafayette County.

"Nelson Dewey, Wm. Humphrey, H. A. W. McNair, W. P. Dewey, J. C. Holloway, D. T. Parker, B. M. Coates, W. W. Field, and W. O. Thomas constituted the Military Ridge and Grant County Railroad Company in 1869. The road was to come in at the northeast side of the county, pass through Fennimore, Lancaster, and Cassville, and terminate at McGregor. No editors ever received passes over it.

"The Wisconsin and Dubuque Railroad Company organized in Lafayette in 1869 to build a railroad through Shullsburg and through Grant County to a point on the Mississippi. That point on the Mississippi has drowned a great many railroads.

"In 1870 the Dubuque, Platteville, and Milwaukee Company was authorized to extend its road to the mouth of Platte and thence up the Mississippi to Cassville and to connect with the Military Ridge

road. Grant County would have had a spiral net-work of railroads that year if the zeal of politicians could have been moulded into rail-road iron.

"In 1871 a new charter was given to a company to build a rail-road from Dunleith along the river shore through Potosi, Cassville, Glen Haven, and Wyalusing to St. Croix.

"The same year another Lafayette company, called the Eastern and Mississippi, organized to construct a railway from Shullsburg to that fatal point on the Mississippi."

The Milwaukee & Mississippi (afterward called the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien) was built through the northern part of the county in 1856, being the first railroad to enter the county. A large part of the funds to build the road were obtained on the security of mortgages on the farms of the farmers along or within fifteen or twenty miles of the line.   The farmers, anxious to have the road built, as it promised, by furnishing new shipping facilities to Chicago, to enhance the price of their produce, were easily made to believe by the plausible agents of the company that the mortgage was a mere form, or at most, a secur-ity for a debt which the railroad company would pay, so that the farm-ers would never have to pay it.   But in later years they found to their sorrow that they had to pay the amount stipulated in these mort-gages exactly as they would to pay a debt incurred for money bor-rowed for their private uses.   It seriously crippled many farmers in the county, particularly on Blake's Prairie, and ruined some.   Prom-inent among them was Dr. John Dodge, who had a fine farm three miles north of Beetown.   He was a progressive man, ever enthusiastic for improvements, and he not only mortgaged his own farm, but helped to induce his neighbors to do likewise, and when the pinch came, he had to suffer not only his own loss, but the blame of his neighbors.   In 1873, when a law regulating railroad traffic in Wiscon-sin was passed, the officers of the road, which was mostly built with the people's money, had the impudence to assert that the road was their private property and they would do as they pleased with it. But the Supreme Court of the United States did not agree with them on this point.

The second railroad to enter the county was the Platteville & Cala-mine, as stated above. In January, 1875, the Narrow-Gauge road was built into Platteville. A more particular account of these roads will be found in the history of Platteville in this volume.

The next railroad built in the county owed its construction to the determination of the Lancaster people to have a railroad. At first they looked principally to a connection with Platteville, but a road to Dubuque *via* Potosi was also discussed. A road had been surveyed from Lancaster to connect with the Kickapoo Valley Railroad, but little attention was paid to it. In 1875, beginning in January, a series of enthusiastic meetings were held in Lancaster, in which the people expressed a readiness to lay a five per cent. tax for a road to any point to which it could be had. Efforts were made to rouse up Ellenboro in favor of the road to Platteville. Meetings were held in Potosi, and one at Dubuque February 11, attended by delegates from Lancaster and Potosi. At this meeting a road was favored crossing the Mississippi on a pontoon bridge and from Dunleith *via* Potosi to Lancaster. In the spring the citizens employed an engineer to survey a route from Lancaster to Platteville. He reported that a grade of more than one hundred feet to the mile was necessary between Lancaster and the Platte, which was considered very unfavorable for the operation of the road. However, a company, called the "Grant County Railroad Company," was formed with Hugh A. Moore, president; A. Burr, vice president; John Schreiner, treasurer; John G. Clark, secretary. A road crossing the river at Specht's Ferry by a ferry barge, and thence to Dubuque was proposed. Dubuque was expected to assist, but did not do so. A special election of the town of Lancaster was held November 2, 1875, to vote on a proposition to issue $43,000 in town bonds to be exchanged for an equal amount of stock in the railroad company. The proposition was carried. The questions of route and gauge continued to be discussed. In June 1872, a party of Lancaster business men had taken an excursion on the narrow-gauge, railroad from McGregor to Elkader, Iowa, President Williams's road, to observe its workings. On the 26th of August, 1875, a delegation from Lancaster went to Galena, over the narrow-gauge road from Platteville, and at a meeting in Galena the narrow-gauge people, especially John Lorrain and M. Y. Johnson, urged the Lancaster people very strongly to help extend the road from Galena to Lancaster. The route to Platteville was decided on and subscription books opened. Liberty and Ellenboro were asked to assist. At a special election June 6, 1876, Liberty voted down a proposition to give $5,350 in bonds toward the road, and on June 20, 1876, Ellenboro voted down a proposition for $5,000 in bonds. The project fell through and for nearly two years no prospect of a road to Lancaster appeared.

Early in 1878 D. K. Williams, president of the Chicago & Tomah Railroad (narrow-gauge), proposed that if Lancaster would subscribe $42,000 in bonds his company would complete the road from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Lancaster, by November 1, 1878. A meeting was held in Lancaster May 1, 1878, and it was decided to accept the proposition. An election was held and the $42,000 aid voted. Liberty voted $5,000 and Fennimore $50,000 to aid the road, and work on it was soon begun. It was not completed by November 1st, as agreed upon, but on New Year's Day, 1879, the locomotive entered Lancaster, after so many years of hope deferred. To finish the work, however, many miles of ties were laid on the frozen ground and had to be relaid in the spring. The road ran from Woodman *via* Fennimore; it was a narrow-gauge.

By November, 1879, a branch of the road was extended eastward to Montfort, the town of Wingville having voted $9,000 aid. Meanwhile the Galena narrow-gauge people were building northward from Platteville to Montfort. In 1880 the Chicago & Northwestern Company purchased both the Galena road and the road from Woodman to Lancaster. The whole was changed to a broad-gauge, except the part from Woodman to Fennimore. Afterward the Northwestern Company built a road from Madison to Montfort, thus giving Lancaster, Fennimore, and Montfort a direct route to Chicago, as well as connection with the Illinois Central at Galena and the Milwaukee & St. Paul at Woodman.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The first telegraph line in Grant County was built in 1849. It extended from Dunleith, by way of Potosi, Lancaster, and Platteville, to Mineral Point. The stock of the line was mostly taken in Grant County, the investors being led to expect great profits from an alleged invention in telegraphy by the plausible promoter of the enterprise, Henry O'Reilly. But the enterprise was in advance of the time and the concern went into bankruptcy, after about a year of struggle against adverse fate, and a loss of $6,000 or $8,000 to stockholders, and the line was abandoned. The residents along the line, seeing it abandoned and uncared for, took the wire for clothes-lines, for which it was very well adapted, being of galvanized iron wire. Thus relics of the old "Grant County Telegraph Line" came down to recent days.

The county was left without telegraphic communication until the building of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad through the

county in 1856, and many years later, the Platteville & Calamine road. But only a few of the border towns had telegraphic communication by these railroad telegraphs; the interior of the county was wholly without it. In 1879 Capt. W. H. Beebe, of Platteville, constructed a line of telegraph from Platteville to Lancaster, and in 1883 completed it to Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, and other villages. The enterprise seemed a doubtful one at first, but it was fairly successful. Afterward Capt. Beebe changed his line to a telephone line, and as such it is now operated. He endeavored to operate it first as a telephone line, but had some difficulty about the telephone patents. The line now runs to most of the cities and villages in the county.

In the summer of 1888 Dr. J. M. Lewis built a line from Bloomington to Glen Haven. It was first operated as a telephone line, but trouble about the patent ensuing, it was changed to a telegraph line. In 1894 Dr. G. C. Marlow bought the line and extended it to Bagley, operating it as a telephone line. In 1896 the Grant County Telephone Company was organized with L. D. Holford as president, and Marlow's line was rapidly extended to other villages, until in 1898, when it was merged into the Union Telephone Company, it had 350 miles of wire in the county, and reached all the cities and most of the villages and hamlets in the county. The Union Company was formed by the consolidation of the Grant County with the two Richland County companies. Its officers are: L. D. Holford, president; C. H. Pease, vice president; E. M. Pease, secretary and treasurer.

In 1897 the Farmers' Telephone Company was organized, with J. A. Jamison, of Beetown, as president, W. V. Mink, of Burton, secretary, and Jacob Reed, of Burton, treasurer. It now has 'phones in the houses of a great many farmers in the western and southern part of the county, and through its connections reaches every part of the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Court House—The Jail—The Poor Farm—The Insane Asylum—
Grant County Agricultural Society—The Soldiers'
Monument.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners in the
spring of 1837, found the county without a public building for its
offices and court, and the Board proceeded to consider the matter of
building a court house, and at its next meeting it let the contract for
the woodwork to G. M. Price, and for the masonwork to Daniel Ban-
fill. This court house was finished in 1838. It was thirty-six feet
square, two stories high, the first story ten feet and the second eight
feet high. Banfill was to get $4,000, but it appears that only $3,060
was paid for the building, which was probably more than it was
worth. It appears to have been rather a flimsy affair, for in 1851 it
had become so dilapidated that it was not deemed advisable to under-
take the extensive repairs necessary to make it tenable, but the erec-
tion of a new building was decided upon. Clovis A. Lagrave, Thomas
Eastman, and David McKee were appointed a committee to receive
proposals for the new building. At the June special session of 1852
the Board removed Lagrave and Eastman and appointed in their
places J. B. Turley and Wm. Bull. An appropriation of $700 had been
made for building "a fire-proof office for the records of the county."
The contract was let to Messrs. Wood, Alcorn and Prentiss, who soon
began work and completed the building in 1853. With the second
story raised it now forms the wing of the present court house.

The building was from the first too small, but nothing was done to
provide a larger building till after the war, with its excitements and
burdens, had passed. Then, in 1865, the Board at its annual session
appropriated $5,000 for a new wing and the heightening of the old
building. The contract was given to John Thornton. The new front,
a brick 30x60, was finished in 1866. The contract price was $5,000,
but the Board, after the completion of the building, allowed an addi-

tional amount of $1,087.76, as the work had been done in a satisfactory manner and the Board was convinced that the cost to the contractor had exceeded the contract price. At the time of its completion it was one of the finest court houses in the State outside of the large cities and is still creditable to the county in size and appearance, being sufficiently spacious and commodious for the business of the courts and the county officers and the safe and convenient keeping of the public records.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

When the murderer Oliver was brought to Lancaster early in 1838, the county had no jail. At a special session of the Board in that year a contract for a log jail was let to Harvey Pepper for $400. This jail was made of oak logs, hewn, not only on the sides, but on the upper and under surfaces, so as to fit together without large cracks. It was lined within with two-inch oak planks. It had no windows to speak of and no doors except a trap-door in the ceiling through which descent into this oaken dungeon could be made with a ladder. Two or three holes, much too small for a man to crawl through, and at the top of the walls, let in a scanty amount of light. This jail was burned, it is supposed by an incendiary. In 1844 a stone jail, with a small frame residence for the jailor was erected, at a cost of $1,685. It was a very fine jail, as jails went in 1844 in the far West, but it was soon found to be too small, as well as badly ventilated. At its annual session in 1848 the Board decided to advertise for proposals for enlarging the jail, but at its special session in January, 1849, it changed its determination, and decided that some air-holes cut in the wall for ventilation would make things tolerable until another Board should venture to appropriate enough to enlarge the building. J. C. Squires was made the ventilating committee. In 1852 the Board became sufficiently ashamed of the rough little jailer's house, built in 1844, to provide for a new one.

Several prisoner having escaped from the old stone jail, it was finally decided that the county ought to have and should have a new iron cage sufficiently strong to hold even an expert burglar. Bids for the construction of a new jail were advertised for in 1872, and in July of that year the contract was let to Haugh & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., for $20,500. Norris & Hinckley, of Monroe, Wis., obtained a sub-contract for all the building except the iron-work. The plans of the building were published in the *Herald* at the time of letting the contract, and were as follows:

"The edifice will be made of brick and will be two stories high above the basement room, the latter having an altitude of seven feet, five inches, and extending three feet below the surface of the ground. The basement will be divided into two compartments, one of which (the front) is to be used as a fuel room, and contain the furnaces for heating the various rooms, cells, etc., above. Eight basement windows will light this portion of the building, each grated with two horizontal and seven vertical bars of iron. The walls are to be one foot and six inches thick, laid with good building stone in the best sand and lime mortar. The dimensions of the building will be 36½x45½, all measured outside of brick work. All outside walls above the water-table will be twelve inches in thickness, to be built of the best quality of Lancaster brick. The floors will be of bush-hammered limestone, seven inches thick laid level and properly bedded in mortar. All window frames and sash to be of good solid oak.

"The building will contain twelve cells, six on the first floor and six on the second. Each cell will be 5 x 7 feet and eight feet high, made of jail-plate iron, a quarter of an inch thick and set on iron pillow-blocks six inches from the floor. The doors to these cells will be two by six feet, made of articulated iron-work secured with heavy bolts and provided with strong locks. A corridor composed of articulated iron-work will surround the outer tier of cells on both the first and second floors. This grating will extend from floor to ceiling. Separating the corridor from the gallery will be another grating of iron-work, the horizontal bars of which are to be of strong band-iron, and the upright of one-inch round iron, spaced three to a foot. The lower end of these bars will pass through the stone floor and be securely riveted. The gallery is to be two feet wide, and will extend all around the main prison. Besides the cells, gallery, and corridor already referred to, the first floor will contain a kitchen and guard-room; the second a jailer's bedroom and a female ward furnished with six beds and provided with an iron door. The walls on three sides of the main prison will be eight feet in hight, the wall on the north side the entire hight, the whole ceiling of the apartment containing the cells, as well as the floor, walls, and ceiling of the female ward, are to be lined with jail-plate iron a quarter of an inch thick. There will be eight windows in the prison and two in the female ward, each made secure with cast-steel gratings, consisting of three horizontal and seven vertical bars, the latter let into the caps and sills two inches, and the spaces at the

bottom around them filled with melted lead. There will be two swinging beds in each cell, and six in the ward for women. These will be hung with suspenders and hinged with strong hinges, four inches from the wall."

The original plan was changed by adding two feet to the hight of the basement and six inches to the thickness of the basement walls, and some other small additions. The jail was built on the corner of Maple and Jefferson Streets, on a lot which had been vacant, and near the old jail. In September, 1873, the building was completed and accepted by the County Board. The lot cost $800 and the contractors were allowed $440 for changes from the original plan, making the total cost $21,740.

It was supposed that this elaborate iron cage would hold even an expert jail-breaker, but as years passed on one escape after another was made, greatly to the chagrin of the Sheriffs. One escape was made in a very simple manner. Crotty, who was in for a burglary in Platteville, managed to take out the screws which held the register-plate of the heating flue and crawled out through the flue. This was July 24, 1876. Two prisoners came near escaping September 27, 1877. They sawed off a bar of the door, and using it as a lever, pried apart the other bars so they could crawl through into the corridor, from which they passed to the upper story on the west end of which there was no iron-plating. Here they dug nearly through the wall, but when they had only one course of brick between them and freedom, and they were waiting for dark to make a break, they were betrayed by another prisoner and their plan of escape frustrated. On the night of August 3, 1890, three prisoners, the notorious Nick Ames, Dan Hayes, and Pat Higgins, escaped under the cover of a severe storm. The nights had been so hot that the Sheriff allowed the prisoners to occupy the general room. A bar of the grating was sawn off with a saw made from an old butcher knife, which allowed the prisoners to escape into the corridor, and thence into the upper story, where they dug a hole through the brick wall and let themselves down with their blankets. In October, 1891, Messrs. Morris and Miller, professors of burglary, who were in for an operation at Montfort, got out by sawing off an iron bar with one of the handy little saws gentlemen of their profession know so well how to use and how to hide about their persons. Nick Ames also escaped again from the jail, not by burglary, but by making a sneak on the jailer in his foxy and elusive way.

It had been intended to add a jailer's residence to the jail at the time it was built, to cost $2,500, but opposition on the part of some members of the Board caused the project to be dropped for a time. In 1894, however, a contract was let to Messrs. Muesse & Patch to build a jailer's residence at a cost of $2,194. It was to be built as a front to the jail.building and in uniform style with it, having two stories of brick and a stone basement, 46x26 feet in size. The total cost of the building exceeded the contract price, being $2,237.95. The residence and jail together make a fine-looking building and one of. which the county may be proud.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

The original poor farm, 240 acres in extent, was purchased by the county in 1845, at a cost of $3 an acre, of James Wilter, through the agency of Messrs. Barber & Dewey. Work was immediately begun on a poor house and in 1846 the house and farm were ready for occupancy for the county. Isaac Martin was appointed Superintendent. but retained the place only a short time when S. B. Chase, of Potosi, became Superintendent and remained so till 1849, when Charles Ashley, of Waterloo, took charge. At a special session of the Board in 1850 the poor farm was ordered to be leased and the paupers there to be returned to the towns whence they came. The farm was leased to Albert Skellenger as a tenant, but the county afterward took back the paupers which were a county charge, and Mr. Skellenger became manager of the poor farm, as such. He was succeeded by James Jones, and he by Franklin Halbert as Superintendent, who remained in charge till 1873, when he was succeeded by R. B. Showalter, who was Superintendent until 1881. The system was then changed from that of a superintendent to the contract system and the contract was let to Joseph Petty and Sons. But in 1884 the State Board of Control required a return to the superintendent system. George E. Budd was placed in temporary charge and soon Mr. Showalter was reengaged as Superintendnet. He was succeeded by George W. McFall, of Harrison, who remained in charge till 1892, when he was succeeded by James Alderson, of Beetown, who still has charge. The management under these several superintendents has always been such as to win the highest encomiums from all who have observed the workings of the institution and has given entire satisfaction to the County Board.

In special session 1864 the Board appropriated $2,000 to build an addition to the poor house. The main building was destroyed by fire

October 24, 1866, an insane pauper, Susan St. John, starting the fire in her cell. There were no men about the building, and the utmost efforts of the women to check the flames were in vain. Word was hastily sent to town, but assistance arrived too late. The loss was about $7,000 without insurance. A stone building on the Cox farm, south of the poor farm, was used temporarily as a poor house. In November, 1866, the Board appropriated $5,000 and provided for the erection of a building not to cost more than $8,000 for a poor house. The present building was then built, at a cost somewhat in excess of the maximum fixed by the Board. In 1888 the Board appropriated $8,000 to buy more land and at its last session, November, 1899, it provided for the purchase of 240 acres of adjoining land to get a "scientific frontier," as Disraeli taught the English to say.

Some years ago Mr. Hier, of Jamestown, introduced a resolution to change the name of the county poor house to the "county home," and supported the resolution with an eloquent plea. That Board, however, did not share his sentiment, and the resolution came to naught. The Board of 1898 were of a different sentiment, and the poor supported by the county now live at the "county home."

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

For some years previous to 1880 it had become a difficult problem what to do with the insane of Grant County. The quota of the county at the State asylum had long been overfull; no more would be received there and the county had no fit place in which to keep them. The building of a county asylum was discussed, but met with strong opposition. At last at the annual session of the Board of Supervisors in 1881 C. G. Rodolf, of Muscoda, introduced a resolution to appropriate $10,000 to build a county asylum for the insane to accommodate sixty patients. The matter was vigorously debated, some wanting an appropriation of at least $20,000 and others favoring a cheaper establishment that, as one member of the Board said, "could be burned every few years to disinfect it," as hen-houses are burned to get rid of vermin and bacteria; while others opposed any appropriation at all. Finally Mr. Rodolf's resolution was carried, with only the dissenting votes of the representatives of Beetown, Bloomington, Boscobel, and Castle Rock, and a committee was appointed to let the contract and superintend the building.

At the next annual meeting of the Board in November, 1882, the committee reported that they had been unable to obtain a contract

for the sort of building the Board required for the $10,000 which had been fixed as the maximum cost; but they had let the contract to Mayers & Lefeldt, of Prairie du Chien, for $16,400. They reported that the building was nearing completion and they had paid the contractors $10,000. They had put in furnaces and incurred other extra expenses, so that the total cost of the building would be $16,775, besides $1,145 for furnaces. At the session of 1883, the building committee reported a further expense of $837 for completing the building.

The main building is 116 feet in length with an extreme width of 52 feet. It has two stories of 10 feet each with a basement 9 feet. It is built of brick with hollow walls. It is roofed with slate and tin, with an iron cornice. The basement is entirely above ground and contains the kitchen, dining room, and laundry. The building will easily accommodate sixty patients and with a little crowding eighty.

Geo. W. Ryland and John G. Clark were a sub-committee to supervise the construction.

The committee reported that the county had 43 patients for the asylum: 18 had been kept in the poor house, 9 in jail, and the remainder had been kept by private individuals. In 1882 the county had 51 insane in the State asylum, at a cost for the year of $4,373 for keeping and transportation. The committee stated that a further sum of $3,-225 was necessary to complete and furnish the house.

Though the cost caused a good deal of mincing and grumbling, the whole county felt that it had an institution to be proud of, and one well worthy the high reputation of Old Grant. Besides, it was soon demonstrated that the asylum enabled the county to make a decided saving of expense in caring for its insane.

In 1886 a wing was built to the asylum at a cost of $8,366. It was of two stories, brick, with a stone basement, uniform in hight and style with the main building.

In 1899 another wing was added to the front of the building at a cost of $8,727.33. Much of the work was done by the inmates of the asylum and home, much reducing the cost, notwithstanding the great advance in the price of building material. This wing is intended principally as a dwelling for the Superintendent and his family.

A serious fire occurred at the asylum Sunday, Feb. 13, 1887. It was supposed to have caught from the furnace. Though it had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, it was put out by the inmates of the asylum and poor house, under the lead of Supt. Show-

alter, before help arrived from the city. A woman named Catherine Murray remained in her room till dragged out, and was suffocated nearly to death by the smoke. She died a few days afterward. She had been ill, but it is supposed that the smoke and fright hastened her death.

GRANT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society was organized at Beetown in November, 1855. The cause of the organization just at that time and place is rather curious. In the summer of that year the postmaster at Beetown, Frank Barr, received from the Patent Office (the Agricultural Department was not then organized) fifteen or twenty volumes of agricultural books and a large quantity of seeds for the "Grant County Agricultural Society." Mr. Barr wrote to the Commissioner that he knew of no such society and inquired what he should do with the books and seeds. The Commissioner replied that he had been informed that Wm. P. Dewey was secretary of the Grant Count Agricultural Society, but if no such society existed, the farmers would better get together and organize one, and they would continue to receive books and seeds. Mr. Barr mentioned the matter to several prominent farmers, but no action was taken until a second letter came from the Commissioner urging organization. Finally quite a number of farmers met at the church in Beetown, elected J. E. Dodge President and Dr. John Dodge Secretary, and adopted a constitution and by-laws, and distributed the books and seeds. Among the seeds were some packages of the "King Philip brown corn," an improved variety of flint or "Yankee" corn, which soon became quite popular. Milas K. Young was the first who raised it.

Nearly all the members who joined that year, paying one dollar membership fee, were farmers of Beetown, Waterloo, and Blake's Prairie. The next year a good many Lancaster men took hold of the matter, and the first exhibition was held at Lancaster, in the fall of 1856. No record of the proceedings exists. The second exhibition was held at Lancaster, September 23 and 24, 1857. Premiums to the amount of $182.25 were awarded. Among those who took the largest premiums on horses and cattle were John Dodge, Samuel Lemon, John Hale, George Morris, R. A. and John Welch, James Milner, and L. J. Woolley. Most of these afterward became famous as stock-breeders in the western part of the county.

The society flourished and on the list of its life-members are found

the names of many of Grant County's most prominent citizens. The fair grounds are excellently located just east of the city, furnishing a level and spacious field for the race-track and the necessary buildings. The annual fairs, besides encouraging agriculture and the breeding of improved stock, furnished ideal opportunities for social reunions and enjoyable holidays. Many a gray-haired citizen of today remembers that it was a red-letter day in his youthful calendar when he took his "best girl" to the Grant County fair. In 1867, as a rival attraction to the trotting matches, there was a wolf-baiting at the fair. The wolf was declared the winner after a fight of an hour and a half, but the dogs were again set upon him and worried him out in about another hour.

The society still flourishes. Its officers for 1900 are as follows: Delos Abrams, president; George B. Wheeler, secretary; Richard Meyer, Jr., treasurer; Thomas Tuckwood, general manager; Peter Henkel, marshal.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Early in the great and bloodly struggle for the preservation of the Union steps for the preservation of the names and memories of those who gave their lives for the Union began to be considered. In a communication published in the *Grant County Herald* of September 16, 1862, Mr. George R. Laughton, of Platteville, proposed a monument for the soldier dead. This is said to be the first proposition of the kind made anywhere in the United States. Mr. Laughton's design was a plain marble shaft about fifteen feet high and from four to six feet square at the base, surmounted by the eagle and decorated with the flag and other military symbols. The proposition was widely approved and committees were appointed to collect money, and they took many subscriptions.

The County Board held a special war meeting January 5, 1863. Mr. Laughton offered a resolution for the erection of a suitable monument in the court house square to commemorate the fallen soldiers. The committee appointed to collect subscriptions, Addison Burr, of Lancaster, Luther Basford, of Glen Haven, Cole & Seaton, of Boscobel, and G. R. Laughton, were recognized by the Board and given permission to erect the monument in any part of the court house square. Within a month after that the subscriptions amounted to $700; but here the work languished. The tremendous strain of levying " sinews of war " in the shape of war taxes, bounty funds, and aid to the needy

families of soldiers—matters which demanded instant attention—caused the matter of the monument to be postponed to a less exacting time.

Early in 1866, on the basis of subscriptions already made and expected to be made, a contract was let to S. D. Wright, of Whitewater, Wis., to erect the monument, at a price of $5,000. It was found, however, that this amount could not be raised by subscription, and the County Board came to the relief of the committee. At a special session held in April, 1866, the Board ordered that George R. Laughton, Addison Burr, Luther Basford, and Philetus Hoyt be appointed a committee to superintend the erection of a soldiers' monument at Lancaster, and to expend for that purpose any money that might be appropriated by the Board for that purpose, under the provisions of a recent act of the legislature. The committee were authorized to make all needful contracts.

At another special session held July 9, 1866, the Board appropriated $4,469.43 in county orders payable April 1, 1867, and the next day, $3,200 more, of which $3,000 was payable May 1, 1867. J. C. Cover, S. F. Clise, J. W. Seaton, and A. Burr were appointed a committee to carry the resolutions into effect. At the annual session in November, $800 more was appropriated, and A. Burr appointed to have charge of the monument and provide for its protection. July 4, 1867, was appointed as the time for its dedication, the people of the whole county were invited to attend, and the following committee of arrangements appointed:

Henry Hurst, Wingville; John Brandon, Smelser; Lt. John Grindell, Platteville; Dr. Stoddard, Jamestown; Wm. Longbotham, Paris; J. W. Kaump, Harrison; S. E. Lewis, Potosi; Thomas Wier, Liberty; Lt. D. G. Purman and Capt. A. R. Bushnell, Lancaster; Capt. Wm. Harlocker, Mt. Hope; Thomas Laird, Wingville; John Woodward, Clifton; Lt. A. V. Knapp, Lima; David Phillips, Ellenboro; W. W. Field, Boscobel; Capt. D. R. Sylvester, Blue River; Gen. J. B. Moore, Muscoda; Lt. Matt. Birchard, Fennimore; Geo. H. Washburn, Millville; Capt. George Campbell, Woodman; Henry Morgan, Watterstown; Calvin Brainard, Hickory Grove; Edward Smith, Marion; Lt. Jesse Roberts, Beetown; E. I. Kidd, Glen Haven; Thomas Prideaux, Little Grant; Capt. D. L. Riley, Patch Grove; James Woodhouse, Tafton; John Trahn, Wyalusing.

The total cost of the monument was $6,557.07, of which $70.70

was for evergreens and grading. Of this amount $1,319.57 was raised by subscription and $5,237.50 was appropriated by the Board and paid by the county.

The monument stands near the northeast corner of the court house square. The principal part is a square obelisk of marble, with a marble base and a stone sub-base. The shaft is surmounted by an eagle perched on a globe, holding a laurel wreath in his beak. It is five feet square at the base and twenty-six feet high. The dedicatory inscription is on the east side of the central shaft, surrounded by a wreath, and reads thus:

"Dedicated to the memory of the brave soldiers of Grant County, who fell in defense of universal liberty, in the great rebellion of A. D. 1861. This marble contains their names, the many bloody battlefields of the South contain their ashes, their memory is forever enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen."

Over this inscription are crossed flags, a cannon, and an anchor.

The north side contains this inscription:

"We hereby highly resolve that these honored dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Above the inscription is an anchor resting on a Bible, surrounded by a garland. On the west side, beneath four crossed swords, is the inscription:

"Go, stranger, to your country tell,
For her we fought; we're buried where we fell."

On the south side, surmounted by a hand holding broken shackles, is the following inscription, taken from the Emancipation Proclamation:

"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves are and henceforward shall be free."

Surrounding this dominating central shaft are eight cenotaphs one foot square and four and a half feet high, at a distance of six feet from the main shaft. Each cenotaph has a Doric capital and upon it is carved a cannon pointing outward. On the sides of these cenotaphs are inscribed the names of 744 men who went out from Grant County (a few in the regiments of other States) to defend the Union, and died in the service, whether from wounds or disease. A list of these names is given on subsequent pages.

The monument was originally surrounded by a fence of chain

hung on marble posts, and with small evergreen trees, but in 1884 the Board ordered the evergreens grubbed out and the fence removed.

The momument was formally dedicated July 4, 1867, as had been ordered by the Board. The white shafts were decorated with wreaths of flowers and evergreens and the old regimental flags. An immense concourse of the citizens of every town in the county was assembled to witness the solemn ceremonies.

After a speech of impassioned eloquence by Matt Carpenter, who spoke as only he in all Wisconsin could speak, the dedicatory address was delivered by Governor Fairchild. He closed with this solemn and stirring peroration:

"In the name of the people of Grant County, who have erected this marble pile in honor of their services and in commemoration of their death; in the name of the State of Wisconsin, whose sons they were; in the name of our country, for whose preservation they fought and died, and whose gratitude is all their earthly reward; and in the name of the Great Creator of the Universe, to whom all hearts, nations, and peoples of right belong, and to whom only the greatness of their sacrifice is fully known, we dedicate this monument to the memory of those whose names are inscribed thereon."

Then the dedicatory ceremony was performed. A guard of the Grand Army of the Republic commanded by Sergeant-Major J. M. Alford, with reversed arms, bearing the tattered banner of the Twenty-fifth, which some of them had seen on the bloody battle-fields of Georgia, marched with funereal pace around the monument.

The vast concourse then sang, to the air of *America*, the following ode composed by Amherst W. Barber:

> To you, ye honored braves,
> Who rest in soldiers' graves,
>   This shaft we raise.
> To you, who saved our state,
> This shrine we dedicate,
> Your deeds to celebrate
>   Through future days.
>
> Souls of the brave, look down!
> Accept this martyr crown
>   We raise on high.
> Teach us through life to stand
> True to our native land;
> Teach us 'tis sweet and grand
>   For her to die.

We consecrate anew
This glorious day to you,
    O Liberty!
We'll bend before the throne,
And thank our God alone
This land is still our own,
    And now is free.

The guard then fired a volley, which is the soldier's farewell salute to dead comrades. Rev. S. W. Eaton, who had been the honored Chaplain of the Seventh Wisconsin, offered an appropriate and fervent prayer, which closed the ceremony.

Upon receiving the work, the Board passed a resolution complimenting the contractor upon the satisfactory manner in which the work was done; but years later it was discovered that he was only a contractor after all, and had hidden some scamp work in the fair-looking marble base. This was found to be only a skin of thin slabs of marble filled in with rubbish not even cemented together, and the weight of the shaft was crushing it. To save a few dollars' worth of marble and cement he had risked the ruin of a costly work. In 1896, the Board appropriated $130 for the repair of the base.

These are the names inscribed on those cenotaphs:

First Regiment.—Co. A—William E. Chase. Co. G—John Humphrey.

Second Regiment.—Co. B—Charles C. Bushee. Co. C—Thomas D. Cox, Joseph Brown, David Gudger, James W. Hyde, Robert J. Simpson, George W. Holloway, John Schmidt, Sergt. Frank Neavill, R. S. Stevenson, Ephraim R. Housley, Belknap Fuqua, M. J. Barnheisel, William T. Crossley, George W. Fritz, Lewis LaFonte, Newton Wilcox, Francis M. Waldorf, Albert W. Spease, Philander H. Philbrick, James Gow, Sergt.-Major Asa B. Griswold, George B. Hyde, George Beasley, Robert S. Pittinger, R. H. McKinsey, Daniel Burton, Henry R. Neavill, John H. Burgess, Otto W. Ludwig, S. M. Train, William Cunningham, Michael Cook, Lieut. E. P. Kellogg, John St. John, Weiland Weibel, Albert Waldorf, Wm. R. Ewing, Isaac H. McDonald. Co. G—John P. Schildgen.

Third Regiment.—Co. F—F. M. Costley, John T. Gaston, Theodore F. Schnee, Sergt. Ethan W. Butler, Henry W. Gallop, Andrew Craig, Thomas Duncan, John Oleson, Christian Munson, George Sinnett, Thomas Barton, Ezekiel Parker, John Manion, Corp. Richard Notton, William Wagner, Robert S. Allen. Co. I—Lieut. A. N. Reed,

Richard Folts, Giles L. Harrison, Lewis Hoag. Co. K—Wm. H. Hubbell.

Fourth Regiment.—Co. D—Julius M. Jones. Co. Unknown—John Gard.

Fifth Regiment.—Co. D—Charles Kuemmerle. Co. I—Thomas Adkins, Aaron Case. Co. H—Sergt. Frank A. Moore.

Sixth Regiment—Co. A—Ignatz Winkler. Co. C—Sylvester Russell, Ferdinand Eversoll, Albert P. Sprague, Alexander Tulley, Homer Lillie, Cuyler Babcock, Lyman W. Sheldon, Stephen S. Vesper, William Hickok. Co. D—John Frye. Co. H—John H. Adams. Co. K—Leonard Nettleton *, William Holloway, Anthony Frembgen. Co. H—Leonard Middleton *, Geo. Earle, William Tisdale.

Seventh Regiment.—Co. C—Capt. Jeff Newman, Lt. W. O. Topping, Sergt. Wm. Beazley, Sergt. G. W. Sain, Edward Easen, Henry Inman, Jacob Rice, William P. Lamb, Corp. Geo. Will, Thomas B. Sutton, John L. Eastman, George Mitchell, Alonzo Russell, David H. Bryant, William H. Hull, W. B. Newcomb, Hiram Hamilton, William Howarth, Wallace Holmes, George W. Fortner, Henry Cook, Madison Ray, David H. Link, L. D. Hirst, William Calvert, Fulton Holmes, Lawrence Dowling, Corp. G. W. Beazley, John Danner, Alfred Stout, Jacob H. Rihl, Ezekiel M. Parker, James Armstrong, John F. Haney, Wm. T. McKinney, John C. Palmer, James Sutton, Wm. Eustis. Co. D—John Remberger, Francis M. Bull, Samuel Richmond. Co. F—Sergt. Calvin G. Parker, Sergt. Isaac C. Reamer, Corp. W. N. Miles, Corp. T. W. Blunt, Newton McFail, Herbert Roberts, James H. Ellis, George F. Halbert, Thomas H. B. Darnell, Philip Bennetts, George W. Cooley, James Gilligan, O'Harrison Ketner, Louis Kuntz, John J. Schloesser, Orlando W. Atwood, John L. Marks, Robert Blakeley, James A. Simpkins, Henry L. Sprague, James A. Clark, Edward S. McDowell, Warren W. Whitney, Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis C. Spease, Lewis W. Stephens, Adelbert Stately, Henry A. Kaump, Martin Calvert, James A. Evans, William B. Pauley, John Leappla, Lorenzo Taylor, John G. Runyan, Wesley Craig, George Cornique, George W. Engle. Co. H—Jerome Gillette, Eli Hitchcock, Stanbury Hitchcock, Willard A. Hudson, Jacob Johnson, John F. Mitchner, Martin Moore, John B. Matthews, F. D. Mundon, William Miller, John Shultz, Luther Schnee, Harlan E. Pike, Lieut. T. W. Thomas, Corp. Tim Kelleher, George Page,

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* These names are both probably intended for Leonard Nettleton of Co. H, as there was no Leonard Middleton in the Sixth from Grant County, and Leonard Nettleton was not in Co. K.

Hiram Kearney, Edward Carver, George A. Smith, James Andrews, Joseph Pryor, Robert Allen, Thomas Adams, Benjamin Burton, Alfred Church, James Bishop, George W. Dillon, Lucius Eastman, James Fulks, Wilber F. Gates, Alonzo Springer, John Turnby, Sumter West, John Wanyack, John Wright, William Smith, Stephen Howard, Hugh Kearney, W. G. M. Scott, Sam. Monteith, John M. Steers. Co. K—George Simmonds, Elisha H. Oviatt, Corp. C. R. Garner, Lysander J. McFarlane, Fred J. Garner.

Eighth Regiment.—Co. F—Wellington K. Forshay, Adney Griffin, Joseph Flint, William Walford.

Ninth Regiment.—Co. K—Joseph Miller, Herman Greener, August Matchin. Co. E—Jacob Becker.

Tenth Regiment.—Co. B—James Sutton. Co. F—Sergt. R. Northey, Sergt. Harlow H. Bowen, Corp. Abram M. Dodge, Corp. Philip L. Glover, O. M. Painter, William R. Ayers, W. W. Parker, Robert Jarrett, William Treewarthy, Gorham Alexander, Cyrus Bowen, Leroy W. Williams, F. M. Shoemaker, Theodore Hilgers, Robert Langstaff, Thomas M. Jewell, Adolphus Turcott. Co. I—Frederick Kleider, David Winnebrenner, Adam Wood, William Nichols, Frederick Shaffer, Albert McClurg, Hiram Shrigley, Thomas P. Durlin, Orville D. Eastman, John T. Hudson, Henry Reed, Benjamin F. Bowmer, George W. Moore, George Schad, Joseph E. Holmes, Amos Ray, Richard White, George Schaffer, Edward Piddington, Sergt. George A. Schaffer, Frederick Grosch. Co. K—James Crawford. Co. F—Marcus C. Bowen, Marcus L. Gleason, David C. Lumpkin.

Eleventh Regiment.—Co. H—David I. Washburn, Orrison Washburn. Co. D—D. W. Shaw.

Twelfth Regiment.—Co. K—Lieut. Almon E. Chandler, Lieut. Isaac W. Walker, F. W. Tracy, Sylvester R. Walker, Edgar Wood, Andrew F. Palmer, Andrew Erickson, Samuel Howard, Caleb B. Clark, Jr., Andrew J. Burnett, Charles H. Thompson, Lafayette Miller, Charles S. Taylor, Solomon C. Peckham, Henry R. Munns, Andrew J. Watts, Knut Munson, William W. Blanchard.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Co. K—Ferdinand St. John, J. P. Hill, John Bloyer.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Lt. Col. David McKee.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Co. B—Sergt. Henry T. Williams. Co. I—Joseph Baker, John C. Long, Frederick Gundlach, James Williams, H. C. Howard.

Nineteenth Regiment.—Co. I—Samuel Solomon, A. A. Fuqua.

Twentieth Regiment.—Co. A—G. M. Brackett, John H. Williams, Robert Taylor. Co. C—Capt. John McDermott, Robert Graham, George W. Robinson, Ephraim Wright, Walter K. Lull, Henry Craig, Gardner Martin, Jefferson T. Watkins, Noah W. Watkins, Andrew J. McDonald, John Powell, George Williams, Charles Farley, John G. Tyler, Benjamin Farley, Alonzo N. Root, Gilbert Lyons, Reuben Norton, Elias Lowrey, W. P. Shipley, George Lyon, Geo. W. Smith, Norman B. Clark, Madison Ward. Co. I—Edward Hutchcroft, Alexander Parland, Cyrus W. Vesper, G. W. Weaver, Melvin Nye. Co. F—Wm. Ware, Abel Harper, W. W. Fortney, Joseph Gaston, B. F. Washburn, David Brown, Henry Hackman, Emmett F. Holmes, John Bell, Lemuel Eastman, Levi Ray. Co. I—Lieut. Thomas Bintliff, Corp. W. H. Whiteside, Corp. E. A. Sprague, Thomas Dewing, Cornelius Vanausdall, Lyman B. Helm, Thomas Click, David H. Cayler, John H. Beitler, Ira Dehart, William Turnby, S. W. Peyton, Henry Zimmerman, Joseph Huey, Lester Wagner, Benjamin Babcock, Jr.

Twenty-first Regiment.—Co. E—Levi Chase.

Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Co. A—William Gill.

Twenty-fifth Regiment.—Lt. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith. Co. A—Samuel R. Vance. Co. B—Lafayette Hoyt. Co. C—Sergt. John Knight, John H. Dougherty, Henry J. Hayden, John D. Tobler, George Barnheisel, Marshall B. Bishop, William E. Craig, David Flauhearty, Henry Grebe, Thomas Grosser, John W. Halferty, William A. Henderson, Alexander Irwin, Robert Irwin, Charles Julius, Lorenzo Latham, Thomas Lawrence, James Lick, John Mauer, Lucien Parce, Daniel F. Pierce, James M. Pritchett, James W. Roberts, Blasius Seitz, Quincy Twining, John H. Wallstumph, S. P. Simpkins, William Kreitzer, William R. Warden, Edwin G. St. John, Peter Wriss, Ruel Ewer, Chas. Field, Allen Fennell, C. R. Potter, Benjamin Rouse, James Bradley, Wm. Arnold. Co. E—A. R. Taylor, George Morrison, Frederick Mero, W. H. H. Bailey, Sylvanus C Stone, Thomas Dougherty, John F. Kaump, M. B. H. Vannatta, Leonard Stephens, John C. Kiel, Jacob Schuster, Nelson J. Becker, Nathaniel Cloud, Ransom J. Bartle, Chas. B. Kiel, Warren S. Hall, Elizer H. Fosket, George LaFollette, Joseph Simpkins, John Simpkins, John B. Armstrong, Theodore Bellon, Michael Meyer, John Aldrich, James Sprague, Walter Groshong, Capt. John G. Scott, Lieut. Wm. H. Gribble, Isaac N. Basye, Charles Richey, John Grover, Samuel L. Basye, Myron Barstow, DeWitt B. Clifton,

Elijah Blanchard, M. P. Beazley, James Overton, Jonathan Bailey, Abram Shinoe, Fredrick T. Bacheler, Silas W. Parker, John C. Black, Hiram Chambers, Marion Heigh, Samuel Stone. Co. F—Nathan Shoemaker. Co. H—Daniel Weiss, Howard Finley, John Webb, Wm. R. Botts, Lieut. Henry Wise, Austin Lisherness, Henry Brock, James Chester, Sergt John Allison, Friend B. Bilderbach, Frederick Curtains, William Walker, Samuel W. Lowry, John Casper Schmitz, Matthias Weber, Frank Feldhoar, James Richardson, William Woodruff, Thos. Clark, Lieut. Charles Olmstead, Corp A. McFall, John Bradbury, Jesse Shipton, James Hudsmith, Jeremiah Brown, Charles H. Bilderbach, Michael Hurst, Jasper Turner, Thomas McDonald, Louis Bohaget, Andrew Jackson, John A Foster, Alva Haney. Co. I—Jasper N. Cabanis, Granville C. Palmer, Robert M. Reynolds, Joseph C. Durlin, Norman C. Sherman, William Leas, Morgan V Mitts, George W. Lauthian, Charles Richards, Joseph Nelson, Capt. Robert Nash, Sergt. W. S. Tomlinson, Bazzell McDonald, John H. Finley, John Long, Lewis Shinoe, William H. Sincox, John R. Wilkinson, Theodore P. Shoemaker, Thomas T. Wayne, Albert Carroll, Robert Osborne, James D. McPherson, Mordecai Finley, Samuel A. Taylor, Samuel B. Cook, Moses Murrish, John W. Serens, Philo F. Sisson, Edward Thurtle, Frederick Reifsteck, Thomas Burns, John Lauterman, Martin Stilwell, L. Schmerbaugh, William H. Sadler, Joseph Vonderam. Co. K—Eli Totman, Thomas McDonald, Willis Ashley.

Twenty-seventh Regiment.—Co. G—Co   Luke Morris, John Aid, Michael Connelly.

Thirtieth Regiment.—Co. B—R. M. DeLap.

Thirty-first Regiment.—Co. A—Wm. G. Johnson.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Co. A—Corp. Freeman F. Vaughn, George C. Richards. Co. B—William Campbell, Thomas Quigley, James Pettillo, George W. Tuckwood, Addison Wilcox, William Brock, Joseph Coyer, Eugene McLyman, John Van Allen, Edgar F. Wood, Stephen Howard, Seth Catlin, Absalom Barger. Charles F. Owen, William Hough, Addison D. Allen, Joseph Cope, Almond Meade, Joseph W. Sanborne, William Whales, Simeon Reeves, Henry Rouse. Co. D— Sergt. John Leighton, Walter M. Helm, Joseph Engle, Edward Smith, Thomas Hutchcroft, John A. Orr, Lucius F. Billings, Merritt C. Pember, George W. Bowers, James H. Blake, Joseph Flint, Dennison H. Lard, Allen J. Barnes, Marcus E. Fitch, Earl Cranston, William Barr, William J. Scott, William B. Garside, William H. Scott, J. W. Sargent

[should be Largent], Thomas C. Billings, Ira W. Tracy, Charles L. Bingham, George Hollis, Jonas Lard, John M. Sifford, James Shales, Lucius Sutter. Co. G—Benjamin Barry, William Roberts, Henry C. Owen.

Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Co. E—Corp. Homer E. Lewis, Thomas Vannatta, John Betty, James Warren, Jonathan Scott.—Co. K—James Lyon.

Thirty-sixth Regiment.—Co. B—Sergt. Anthony Haney, Walter Vanvickle, George S. Hoadley, Lewis H. Arnold. Co. H. William Tisdale.

Thirty-seventh Regiment.—Co. F—George Cass, John Greewalch [should be Greenhalgh]. Co. H—Dudley D McCloud.

Thirty-eighth Regiment.—Co. B—Matthew Hunter.

Forty-first Regiment.—Co. A—Lieut. George L. Hyde, Henry A. Hyde, Frank A. Reed, William Halferty. Co. E—John Noel, Leander Kimball.

Forty-second Regiment.—Co. B—Anthony Hill. Co. D—Jeremiah Wamsley, George Stone, Thomas Thompson, Nathaniel Head, Jacob O. Richardson, Horace Jewell. Co. K—John N. Shepard.

Forty-third Regiment.—Co. A—Capt. E. D. Lowrey, Jacob Becker. Co. B—Corp. Frank Melvin, James Barrett, Dudley Lillie, Thomas Haw, William B. Wilkinson, Andrew Hudson, Richard N. Taylor. Co. C—Austin Nye, Marquis Barker, Thomas B. Harvil. Co. H—Sergt. J. A. Gammon, Isaac Davis, Andrew Lewis, Levi Potter, Enoch Briggs, Corp. George W. Likens, Thomas Dolan, Lewis Mickenham, Abel Reynolds, Ezra Atwood.

Forty-fourth Regiment.—Co. K—Thomas Bloyer, George C. Kaump, William Hotop, John Schmidt, C. H. Hinman. Co. H—Eli J. Hardy.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Co. C—W. M. Withington, Co. F—Elias Long. Co. G—William Manley, Welling B. Polly, Henry Smith, Leavitt J. Merrill. Co. I—William Cook. Co. K—Sergt. Robert Fitzgerald, Geo. W. Heasely.

Forty-ninth Regiment.—Co. F—Marshall McElwayne, Horace H. Hampton, Frederick Erich. Co. H. Henry Schmidt.

Fiftieth (colored) U. S. Infantry Regiment.—Charles Shepherd.

First Cavalry.—Co. B—Anson B. Rice. Co. C—John Worley, William Worley. Co. D—Lars Johnson. Co. F—Peter Pickhartz, Andrew Barrett, Daniel T. Brown. Co. I—Isaac N. Hayden.

Second Cavalry.—Co.—C—Lieut. J. Showalter, Alfred M. Bonham, James W. Jones, George H. Pond, Roswell G. Irish, Edward Stone-house, James Johnson, John Campbell, E. W. Dean, Horatio R. Palmer, Philip Brandlin, Joshua Davis, George B. Blakesly, James N. Shanley, William Greaney, W. G. Murray, Samuel B. Runion, Jonas Fuller, William Hicks, Francis L. Pember, Henry J. Schlosser, William J. Cooper, Linzey Kee, Isaac W. Reaville, Charles Kuntz, Orson Cook, Henry K. Wells, Lynn B. Cook, James F. Holloway, John Straw, Isaac N. Lander, Edmond D. Gulick, John Farris, Charles C. Camp-bell, John E. McKee, John McCormick, Peter E. Huson, Martin V. Stewart, John Mullaly, John L. McIntosh. Co. F—George W. Wash-burn. Co. L—Lyman E. Butterfield, John W. Dougherty.

Third Cavalry.—Co. G—James A. Otwell. Co. M—Robert Odell, James H. Clark, Abel L. Tyler, Nathan Janney, Sydney M. Smith, Andrew C. McCord.

Fourth Cavalry.—Co. H—Lewis Horn.

Sixth U. S. Cavalry.—Spencer Vail.

Fourth Iowa Cavalry.—Co. G—Marcellus Brock.

Fifth Iowa Cavalry.—Co. E—Lieut. Andrew Guler, Frank Gillihan.

Seventh Iowa Cavalry.—Co. E—Ira Patterson.

Eighth Iowa Cavalry.—Co. G—William Mitchell.

Fourth Missouri Cavalry.—Co. M—Abner H. Larrabee.

Fifth Missouri Cavalry.—Co. F—David Beard, Wilson Lowrey.

Tenth Missouri Cavalry.—Co. G—Owen H. Owens.

Second Kansas Cavalry.—Co. E—Marion M. Harper.

First Kansas Infantry.—Co. B—John Fairall.

Eighth Illinois Infantry.—Co. F—John J. Owens.

Twelfth Missouri Infantry.—Co. F—Silas Lane.

Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.—Co. I—Charles Palmer.

Ninetieth Illinois Infantry.—Co. B—Michael F. Donahoe, John Byrne.

One Hundredth Illinois Infantry.—Co. G—Sergt. Benj. F. Gridley.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.—Co. E—William A. Butler.

Third Iowa Infantry.—Co. C—Robert Beard, William A. Armstrong.

Fortieth Ohio Infantry.—Co. F—William Miller.

First Heavy Artillery.—Co. A—Richard Calvert. Co. C—Cornelius Johnson.

Twenty-first (U. S.) Artillery.—David W. Garvin.

Fourth Artillery.—Co. F—Addison Medley.

Dubuque City Battery.—Theodore Jackson.

Navy.—Peter Larson, Joseph Bond,* John Thompson.

Second (U. S.) Artillery—Daniel W. Garvin.

Twelfth Battery.—Ferdinand Ketterer.

The following names are without company and regiment: Charles Taylor, James Durham,† Joel Gear, Charles Pitsley, Wm. Bennett.

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*An error—Joseph Bond did not die in the service.

†The name James Durham, is probably for James Dunham, of Co. K, Seventh Infantry, who was transferred to a gunboat, on which he was killed.

CHAPTER IX.

GRANT COUNTY'S DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

James Gates Percival—Nelson Dewey—Joseph C. Cover—Joel Allen
Barber—Joseph Trotter Mills—John Hawkins Rountree—
Thomas Pendleton Burnett—Jared Warner.

These biographical sketches are intended to give the reader as fair
an idea of the men they describe as the editor is able to give. They
are designed as impartial history, and not as eulogies or obituaries, in
which the ancient rule, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* (of the dead noth-
ing unless good) is imperative.

JAMES GATES PERCIVAL.

Grant County had the honor of having for one of its residents one
of the profoundest scholars America has produced and one of its most
gifted geniuses as well, whose reputation was coëxtensive with the
civilized world.

Percival was born in Kensington, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795. His an-
cestors were early settlers of the colony. At the age of sixteen he en-
tered Yale College, where his talents attracted the attention of Presi-
dent Dwight. He was graduated in 1815, and for several years after
that was engaged in literary pursuits and a part of the time as
teacher. His first volume of poems was published in 1820 and was
well received. In 1823 he received his degree as M. D., but did not
practice, except a short time while in the military service as assistant
surgeon at West Point and Boston. In 1827 he published another
volume of verses. From 1827 to 1829 he was engaged in assisting in
the preparation of *Webster's Dictionary*, a place for which his great
philological attainments peculiarly fitted him; but for some reason his
supervision was not continued beyond the first two or three letters of
the alphabet. In 1835 he was appointed by the Governor of Con-
necticut to make a geological survey of that State. His report of the
survey appeared in 1842, showing that his work was of a very de-
tailed and careful character.

In 1853 he came to Wisconsin in the employ of the American Min-
ing Company to examine and superintend their lead mines near Hazel

Green. In 1854 he was appointed State Geologist of Wisconsin. He was engaged in this survey up to the time of the illness which terminated in his death, which occurred May 2, 1856, at the residence of his friend, Dr. J. L. Jenckes, at Hazel Green. His advanced age and his naturally delicate constitution rendered the exposures and fatigues of a geological survey too much to be endured.

As a linguist Dr. Percival had few equals in America—perhaps none except Dr. Webster. He had a critical knowledge of most of the languages of Europe. Among his published poems are translations from the German, Spanish, and Italian, and also from such languages as Russian and Magyar. When Ole Bull visited New Haven in 1844, Percival addressed him a poem in Danish. He wrote two or three songs, probably his latest compositions, in German, which were published in the *Staats Zeitung* at Madison. As a poet Percival has written some things the world will long keep alive. His fancy was vivid but delicate. He rarely revised what he had written, believing that a poet should trust to his first inspirations.

In person he was somewhat below the medium hight and slight and frail, pale of countenance, with large blue eyes, beneath a broad, high forehead. In dress he was plain to eccentricity. His usual suit was of "Hard-times," often the worse for wear, with an old linen cap once glazed, but from which the glazing had mostly disappeared. A stranger meeting him would have thought him an old farmer in poor circumstances. He was called by the miners "Old Stone-breaker."

He was extraordinarily, even morbidly reserved. He was very sensitive and shrank from society as from a pestilence. His house in New Haven, Conn., had no entrance except one in the rear. He lived in cities as secluded and cut off from human fellowship as a hermit in the wilderness. A lady to whom he was giving instruction in French and Latin once persuaded him to attend a party given in honor of her birthday. He got as far as the entrance hall, gazed wildly around upon the gay assemblage for a moment with his large blue eyes staring in trepidation, and then turned and fled. It is supposed, and there are hints of it in his verse, that some crushed affection of his youth turned the current of his life from sunny social and domestic pleasures into the cold and solitary region of purely intellectual pursuits, where, with no companions but books and the works of nature, his stream of life flowed on solitary and sad, but serene, gentle, and uncomplaining, until it was lost in the sea of death.

Hon. H. D. York, in the *Grant County Advocate*, gives the follow-
ing reminiscences of Percival:

"To the casual observer Percival possessed no particular attrac-
tions, but from those who knew him as the poet and scholar he re-
ceived proper attention. He had some peculiarities of character that
were difficult of solution and were sometimes the object of severe com-
ment from strangers.

"He entered upon his new field of labor in the mines with much zeal
and pleasure which seemed to increase with the prosecution of his re-
searches, whether viewing the rocky bluff of a stream or examining
the débris from some mineral range, with the view of deducing some
facts connected with industrial science for the benefit of mining. His
ardor and earnestness in the discharge of his duties were intense and
hardly ever until the fading hours admonished him the day for toil
was ended would he turn his steps homeward. This unflagging devo-
tion to the love of work and the consequent exposure therefrom, prob-
ably was the leading cause of his last illness. However eccentric or
forbidding Dr. Percival appeared to outside observers, in the private
social circle he was full of cheer and mirth, his utterances often spark-
ling with wit and wisdom.

"There were occasional intervals of a few days that an unpleas-
ant restraint seemed to rest upon him—probably produced by ill
health—at other times his intellectual powers would, apparently, ex-
ercise free scope in the domain of thought; then (if he felt communica-
tive), to sit in his presence and 'drink at the fountain' was an inspir-
ing pleasure that few men have ever been able to impart. The True
and Beautiful were real existences with him. Nothing short of a clear
and correct knowledge of everything worthy of investigation would
satisfy him.

"Whether botanizing a flower or placing a piece of rock in its prop-
er geological order, the utmost care and accuracy were exercised.
Neither were his intellectual greatness and power confined to geology
and poetry, but embraced a variety of subjects. We relate the follow-
ing incident as an illustration: During the earlier years of Thos. H.
Benton's Senatorial career, while addressing the Senate upon a meas-
ure of importance, he eloquently portrayed the future of his country,
predicting that at no very remote time a railroad would span the con-
tinent, built as a necessity for the wants of the millions yet to people
the vast area west of the Mississippi. Upon reading that speech Per-

cival (at his home in New Haven) opened a drawer and took there-from a previously written article upon the feasibility of a highway across the Rocky Mountains, and the duty of the Government to con-struct it, expressing the strongest conviction that the topography of the country was feasible for a railroad that would ere long be needed to facilitate the commerce of the country. He at once forwarded the document to the Missouri Senator, who, after reading it, arose in the Senate and paid Percival a handsome compliment, at the same time asking permission to have it read to the Senate, which was granted; but in those days even Senators deemed such projects Utopian, vis-ionary.

"Percival's knowledge of the geography and topography of the country was characterized by the same thoroughness that entered into other fields of study and research.

"It is a matter of fact, recorded in his biography, we think, that he wrote no poetry for a number of years previous to coming west. But the Muse had not departed—was only held in reserve—as the fol-lowing incident will testify. While surveying the mining land near Sinsinawa Mound for the American Mining Co., in the year 1853, Percivial was lodging for the time at one of the early built hotels in Fairplay in which the sleeping apartments were partitioned with boards with a narrow hall extending the entire length of the building. In those days the boarders, mostly miners, were not governed by any rules of custom for time of repose, but were in the habit of wending their way up the staircase and along the dark hall at all hours of the night. The noise was quite annoying to the Doctor. Wishing in some way to enter his protest against such disorder and confusion, he took a pencil and slip of paper from his pocket and while waiting for breakfast wrote a caustic poem in Greek which, during the day, he read to two or three of his friends, also its translation in English. While not very severe on the landlord, the house and boarders were neatly 'done up.' Another anecdote illustrating his character: after writing a preliminary report of his survey of the Hazel Green Lead Mines to the President of the American Mining Company, he submitted it through the general agent of said company, William Warner, Esq. Mr. W., who was a highly educated gentlemen, suggested a change of a single word, substituting another that he deemed the better. Percival insisted upon the correctness of the word as he had used it. Remonstrance proved unavailing. The definitions of words and their

proper use in sentences were to him positive things and after writing an important document he could not admit it contained mistakes.

"We have thus very briefly sketched some points in the history of the declining years of one of the gifted men of our country. His name will ever live associated with the noble and learned in science and letters. His remains peacefully rest in the spot of his own selection. As a fitting tribute to his memory, as a duty in harmony with the spirit of the age in which we live showing to generations that follow our appreciation of one who, though dead to earth, will ever live in the literature and science of the age, may the desire of his many friends to see a suitable tablet placed over his grave terminate in successful effort."

The *Galena Gazette* stated that Percival literally starved himself to death, under the false impression that he had been bitten by a mad dog. Dr. Jenckes, at whose house he was, knowing his weakness, kept medical publications away from him as much as possible. One day, however, Percival got hold of a medical quarterly and there read the report of a case of hydrophobia. Several weeks previous to this he had been bitten by a dog, but no one, not even himself, thought the dog mad. But on reading the report, Percival imagined he felt symptoms of hydrophobia. From that time until he died he refused to take liquid for fear it would throw him into convulsions. His mind could not be disabused of this delusion, and in a few days he died, it is thought more from dread and want of water than from disease.

His sensitiveness was morbid and anyone who attemped to do him a favor or help him in any way was apt to repel and offend him by the effort. His conscientiousness was also morbid. When very much in need of money he refused to accept his salary as State Geologist because he had been sick and could not finish his report.

Like many geniuses, Percival was unbalanced, his great powers being offset by conspicuous weaknesses.

NELSON DEWEY.

Perhaps the best sketch of the life of this once prominent citizen of Grant County that can be given is his autobiography, which was given by his executor for publication in *The Teller* of October 24, 1889, as follows:

"I was born in Lebanon, State of Connecticut, December 19, 1813. When about six months old my father and mother moved from there to Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York. When I was four and one-half years old my father took me back to Lebanon, Conn., and I

lived with my grandparents in that place until I was nearly eight years old. In the meantime, my parents left Cooperstown and settled in the village of Louisville, in the town of Butternut (now Morris) in Otsego County. In 1821 I was brought home to my parents in Louisville, until I left for Wisconsin in 1836.

"Outside of a common school education, I was educated at Hamilton Academy, a non-sectarian school at Hamilton, Madison County, New York. I attended that school, commencing in the spring of 1830 and continuing until the close of the school year 1832. Among my class and schoolmates at that school were William Pitt Lynde, late of Milwaukee; Prof. John W. Sterling, of the State University; and Harlow S. Orton, now one of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

"After completing my education at the above school (which has long since been abandoned as an academy), I taught school one year in Butternut, now Morris, and read law more or less with my father, whose profession was law, and with James W. Davis and Nicholas Hansen, lawyers of Louisville.

"In the fall of 1835 I went to read law in Cooperstown in the office of Samuel S. Bowen. This Bowen was elected to Congress in Otsego County in 1840, as a Democrat. He supported Tyler's administration in 1841, in 1842, and 1843. In 1843 he was appointed by Tyler register of the land office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and qualfied as such. He not liking the situation, very soon resigned, and returned to New York.

"On the 12th of May, 1836, I left reading law with Bowen in Cooperstown, and my home in Louisville, and started for Cassville, Wisconsin. That place was then in Michigan, the territory of Wisconsin not being organized until July 4, 1836. I traveled by stage to Buffalo, on the steamer *Michigan* to Detroit, and by stage to School-craft or Round Prairie, in Michigan. There I stopped with Simon I. Daniels three weeks or more, under whose advice and protegeship I came to Wisconsin. Thence I went in a lumber wagon to the mouth of St. Joseph River, thence by a sail vessel to Chicago, and thence by stage to Galena, arriving there on the 19th day of June, 1836. From there I went to Dubuque by steamer, and thence on horseback with Joseph Hogue to the mouth of Panther's Creek, now Buena Vista, and thence on foot around the foot of the bluff to the mouth of Turkey River and across the Mississippi to Cassville. We were ferried across the Mississippi River in a flat-boat by William Walker, who ran the

ferry, and stopped at the hotel then kept by Capt. James B. Estes and Robert R. Read. The night before we reached Cassville we camped out in the woods and rain, having missed the Indian trail which was the road from Dubuque to Turkey River.

I filled the position of clerk and bookkeeper for Daniels, Denniston, & Co., the proprietors of Cassville, in 1836 and 1837, till the close of the spring of that year.

"In the spring of 1837 I ceased to work for Daniels, Denniston & Co., and Grant County being organized, March 4, 1837, an election was held for county officers, at which I was elected the first register of deeds of Grant County. In the summer of 1837 I was appointed a justice of the peace of Grant County by Gov. Henry Dodge. In November, 1837, I moved the office of register of deeds and myself from Cassville to Lancaster, and lived there until the spring of 1855, when I moved back to Cassville.

"In February, 1838, a high-handed murder was committed in the grocery kept by Owen McLaughlin at the head of Snake Hollow, as it was then called—now Potosi—which grocery was entered in the evening by three men named Linsey Evans, Jacob Derrick, and William Colley. When they left, one of them, supposed to be Linsey Evans, having a cloak, after taking a drink in the grocery, turned and shot one Jim Crow, as he was then called, and killed him.

[The long account of this murder and its sequel which follows is here omitted, except such part as Mr. Dewey took in the trial, and will be found in Chapter V, Part V.]

"J. Allen Barber, who had settled at Lancaster in September previous as a lawyer, was employed by the people to prosecute them, there being no district attorney then. He applied to me for a warrant for their arrest, and on his affidavit I issued one which was placed in the hands of Harvey Pepper, the Sheriff, for service. He arrested them and brought them before me. In such cases the law then required that the examination must be held by two justices of the peace, and I called in to sit with me in the examination James Bonham, a justice of the peace of Grant County. We found them guilty of murder in the killing of Jim Crow.

"The offense not being bailable, and there being no jail in Grant County, we committed them to the common jail of Crawford County to answer to the charge of murder to the grand jury of Grant County, at the next term of the district court of Grant County.

"Soon after, the friends of the murderers obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Dunn, and they were brought before him, and on new testimony introduced by them they were admitted to bail. Their lawyers before myself and Bonham, and in the *habeas corpus* case before Judge Dunn, were Thomas P. Burnett and Thomas S. Wilson, now living in Dubuque, and one David T. Anderson, then of Snake Hollow.

"In 1838 I was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislative Assembly, that first met at Madison in November, 1838. In 1840 I was elected Speaker of the House. In 1840 I was reëlected to the House for two years. In 1842 I was elected to the Legislative Council for four years, and was president of the Council one session. I was clerk of the Board of Supervisors one or two years in the 40's, and also district attorney one year, or a part of a year in the 40's.

"In 1845 Henry L. Massey, James E. Freeman (the latter now living in California), and myself, were appointed commissioners to survey, lay out into lots, and sell the Section No. 34, Town 3, Range 3 west, now Potosi, which section was granted by Congress to the territory to aid in digging a canal from the Mississippi River to Grant River slough, opposite or near the mouth of Snake Hollow, now La-Fayette, which duty we performed. James F. Chapman, under the authority of the Legislature, expended the money in partially digging the canal.

"In 1848, myself, Clovis A. LaGrave, and a gentleman whose name I do not recollect, were appointed commissioners to survey into lots and settle claims of preëmptors for lots of 200 acres of land comprising the present village of Beetown, which was granted by Congress as a town-site. We performed that duty.

"In early May, 1848, I was elected as a Democrat the first Governor of the State of Wisconsin, under the present constitution, and qualified June 5, 1848, at Madison. In 1849 I was reëlected, and served as the first Governor during the years 1849, 1850, and 1851. In 1853 I was elected State Senator from Grant County by three majority over Orsamus Cole, the Whig candidate, and now the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. While living in Lancaster I was the director of the school board of that district and built the first school-house in that village. I was one year chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and was also the same year chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

"In the spring of 1855 I moved back to Cassville, lived there three years, and then, in 1858 moved to Platteville, and lived there five years. While living in Platteville I was director of the School Board of the north district several years, and while such director the brick school-house was built. I was also president of the Village Board of Trustees three years, during which time the calaboose was built, and saloons were ordered closed at 10 of the clock P. M. and to be kept closed on Sunday, which is the law there now; and hogs were stopped from running at large.

"In the '50s and '60s I was several years a member of the Board of Regents of the State University. I was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with Henry L. Palmer as the candidate for Governor; but we were badly beaten by Gov. Lewis, the Republican candidate. This was, I think, in 1863. In the spring of 1863 I moved back to Cassville and have lived in Cassville since that time, and had my home there, although my family have lived in Madison a part of the time. In 1869 I was a candidate for the State Senate, and was beaten by George C. Hazelton. I was also a candidate for the State Senate against Noah H. Virgin, when he was a Republican, and I was beaten. I think that was in 1871.

"After moving back to Cassville I was for several years a director of the Cassville School District No. 1, during which time the second brick school-house, adjoining the one previously built, was built. On my return to Cassville in 1863 I was elected chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, and held the office for seven years in succession. In 1875 I was appointed by Gov. Taylor one of the Board of Directors of the State Prison at Waupun; reäppointed by Gov. Smith in 1880, and held that office until the Board of Directors was abolished and the Board of Supervision of the State Institutions was established in the early summer of 1881.

"I have always taken a moderate interest in politics as a Democrat, and attended as a delegate very many county and State Democratic conventions. I was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions when Pierce, Buchanan, Seymour and Greeley were nominated."

To this cold, bare outline, perhaps it is well to add the glowing and eloquent eulogy spoken by Hon. S. U. Pinney at his grave, upon the request of the local committee:

"This occasion is one of peculiar interest, and marks an era in the history of the State. The first governor of the State of Wisconsin,

one long and prominently identified with public affairs, has passed away. Standing by his open grave, I think it is not too much to say that at the time of his death he occupied the most interesting position, and was the foremost figure among the public men of the State.

"Coming to the territory of Wisconsin immediately upon its organization, he became at once prominent in public affairs; a member at different times of both branches of the legislature; and so strongly and so favorably had he impressed himself by his public career upon the people, and upon public affairs, that he was chosen the first governor of Wisconsin upon its admission into the Union. Upon him in a very large and important degree was devolved the onerous duty of organizing the administrative and executive departments of the new government. With what skill and ability, with what rare judgment and discretion he discharged the delicate and responsible duties of his high office, is well known to all familiar with those events, and was attested by the successful and harmonious operation of the newly organized government. As a governor he was our strong, our tried and trusted chief; he bore aloft with sturdy and faithful hand the standard of the State, and maintained, without tarnish or stain, its honor and and dignity.

"Governor Dewey belonged to the sterling and hardy band of western pioneers, and in Wisconsin, was with the foremost among them. But they are fast passing away from the scenes of their labor and usefulness. It was his privilege, with them, to witness, during the last fifty years, a growth and development in Wisconsin similar to that in adjoining States, the like whereof in all probability, the annals of civilization do not afford a parallel. He was conspicuous and particularly prominent in laying wide and deep the foundations of our civil institutions, and in organizing the State upon its change from territorial to State existence. He had very much to do with shaping its early policy and in starting it upon its subsequent happy and prosperous career.

" The sparsely populated settlements that then existed within our borders soon expanded, coälesced, and developed into a rich, prosperous, and powerful State, and its progress in material wealth and general prosperity has exceeded the most sanguine expectation.

"Under circumstances such as these the deceased lived a long, useful, and eventful life, occupying a high position of honor and public trust, and in all of them he acquitted himself most honorably, leaving

a public record of duty honestly, unostentatiously, and faithfully performed. Military heroes and conquerors often achieve an enduring reputation and a wide renown, and at times find their way through slaughter to the throne; but peace has her victories, far more benefcent and blessed than those of war, and those to whom it is permitted to lay, upon a firm and enduring basis, the foundation of states and nations, and to develop civil institutions, to educate the people, guard their rights, and promote their welfare, attain to the highest and most beneficent triumphs accorded to human efforts. And in his day and generation, for more than half a century, in the State of his adoption, Governor Dewey bore in this regard, right well, a high and honorable part.

"He was a man of vigorous intellect, of marked individuality, with traits of character and a nature calculated to exercise and maintain a strong influence among men. Gifted with a clever intelligence, sound judgment, and firmness of purpose, he needed no prompting to the performance of the full measure of duty. The sturdy simplicity and rugged integrity of his nature commanded confidence and respect. The common people understood and appreciated him. He was firm and abiding in his friendships, and a man of such positive and decided character that he was always influential among his fellow-citizens and the prominent men of the State. These characteristics rendered the strict performance of official duty comparatively easy, and sustained him where others would have hesitated or failed.

"The record of his life and public services is interwoven with the history of the State. There is no need, therefore, of massive monument of granite, or polished shaft of marble, to keep alive in the memory of our people his name, character and public services. His monument, like that of his contemporaries of the early pioneers, is the result of their labors. We have but to look around us and observe them; and see what they have builded and developed, so wisely and so well; to look around upon the material wealth and prosperity of a great and populous State, upon a happy, intelligent and law-abiding people.

"In the midst of such surroundings, after a long, busy, and useful life, at this most beautiful season of the year, when the land is blessed and covered with an abundant harvest, and filled with quiet freshness and beauty, what more appropriate occasion for the termination of such a career! Governor Nelson Dewey, full of years and earthly honors, possessed with the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens,

and mourned throughout the State, has gone to his grave. There peaceful be his rest."

But the autobiography and the eulogy combined fail to give an adequate knowledge of this peculiar and checkered life, so brilliant in its early manhood and so sad and obscure at and for many years before its close.

Governor Dewey first came to public notice in Grant County, as its first register of deeds in 1837. In 1838 his courage and firmness in the notorious "Jim Crow" case, as justice of the peace, brought him favorably to the notice of the people of the county. Entering the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1838, his ability was sufficiently recognized that he was elected Speaker in 1840. In 1842 he was a member of the upper house—the Council—and was chosen as its presiding officer. This was a fortunate position for him, as he was no orator and would not have been prominent upon the floor, but in the chair his executive ability and his firmness and impartiality made him conspicuous.

After this term in the Council he held no offices for a few years. His autobiography is in error in stating that he was district attorney "one year, or a part of a year in the forties." The records show that it was in 1838.

While Wisconsin was a territory the parties were not organized and party lines were not usually drawn in elections, but in 1847, when Wisconsin was about to be admitted as a State, the parties were organized. Mr. Dewey threw himself into the work of organizing the Democratic party in the embryo State with energy, and his organizing capacity was so well recognized and his executive ability as Speaker of the lower house and President of the Council so well remembered, that he was made Democratic candidate for the first Governor of the State, and as the State had a decided Democratic majority, he was elected. In 1849 he was reëlected for a second term. Thus before he was thirty-five years old he reached the zenith of his career and attained the highest place in his adopted State. From this high point his political fortunes suddenly declined. His party soon afterward went into a minority in the State, and from its sympathy, real or supposed, with the Rebel wing of the party, became odious to a large majority of the people of the State and Grant County in particular. While his party was at this low ebb, he was given the profitless honor and thankless and hopeless task of being its candidate for sev-

eral offices; but when the reaction of 1873 came, giving a brief lease of power to the Democratic party in the State and in Grant County, the old war-horse of the party was treated with scant honor, and even neglect; and when a Democratic nominee in Grant County was supposed to stand some chance of election, younger men came forward to grasp the honor of a nomination, and Dewey, a "wheel-horse" indeed, pulled at the load while others drove. Therefore the statement in Judge Pinney's eulogy: "At the time of his death he *   *   * was the foremost figure among the public men of the State," though good as eulogy, is bad as history.

Governor Dewey was never popular in his own county. His ability was recognized and admired, and his integrity relied on; but he was no orator and he had none of that personal magnetism which makes friends of the most casual acquaintances, and which is so necessary to a continuously successful political career. On the contrary, his reserve toward casual acquaintances was marked. He was not the man to carry his home district against a political majority. When he was elected for Governor in 1848, he not only failed to carry Grant County, but ran considerably behind the other Democratic candidates in the county, and it was the same in the gubernatorial election of 1849. In 1853 he received a majority of three votes over Orsamus Cole for State Senator, but the parties were then in a transition state and were so split up that it is impossible to compare Dewey's vote with that of other Democratic candidates.

But while Governor Dewey's political fortunes declined, his financial affairs prospered and he became wealthy. In 1863 he went to Cassville to live for the second time, and used his ample means to revive the waning fortune of that once ambitious little town. A few miles above the village between the towering bluffs and the broad river he built a mansion that would have attracted attention even in a city, but in that lonely locality was little less than a marvel. He doubtless had the intention of making this a pleasant home for his old age and a heritage for his posterity. But these pleasant anticipations were doomed to disappointment. He had, while a rising young politician and lawyer, married the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Judge Charles Dunn, a lady well fitted to be the wife of the highest official in the State, but apparently not one that relished the lonely life of a farmer's wife under the shadows of the Mississippi bluffs. The Governor says: "My family have lived in Mad-

ison a part of the time," and except for this one vague allusion, one would not know from the autobiography that he ever had a wife. He lived for a time a lonely life in the grand but isolated house, while his wife was in Madison or in Europe, and then even that home was taken from him, being destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt by him.

In the last years of his life fortune seemed to persecute him financially as well as in politics and domestic affairs, and at last he died a lonely and disappointed man—lonely, although he had some warm and devoted friends.

He died in Cassville, July 21, 1889, and was buried at Lancaster July 23. The funeral was attended by Governor Hoard, ex-Governor Taylor, Dr. Lyman C. Draper, General David Atwood, and other prominent men from Madison. The only relatives or members of his family who attended the funeral were his daughter, Mrs. Kate Cole, of St Louis, and his brother, W. P. Dewey, of Yankton, S. D.

Although Governor Dewey was a lawyer, and from the time he came to Lancaster in 1838 till he became Governor he was a member of the firm of Dewey & Barber, the most prominent law firm in the county, he practiced little if any after he was Governor. He had an extensive business, and as in his latter years he traveled over the county in his one-horse buggy, he was a familiar figure in his long black frock coat and old-fashioned collar and tie, surmounted with a heavy mass of iron-gray hair.

JOSEPH C. COVER.

Joseph C. Cover was born at Smithville, Fayette Co., Pa., February 1, 1819. He is said to have inherited from his mother a strong love for books, his father being a lover of active out-door life and adventure, especially hunting. He came to Lancaster, Grant County, in April, 1846. For a time he obtained employment assisting the county officers in their work and in teaching school. Though his writings bear internal evidence that his facilities for obtaining a regular school education were not good, yet his omnivorous reading had stored his naturally good memory with a great and varied fund of information. He was especially interested in politics, and being ready with the pen, it is very natural that he should seek to become an editor. Therefore he purchased the *Grant County Herald* in 1851. He had long been an ardent advocate of anti-slavery doctrines, was a member of the Liberty party and voted for the Abolition candidate for President, James G. Birney in 1844. His well-known anti-slavery

sentiments at first caused a serious decline in the subscription list of his paper, but gradually, as anti-slavery sentiment grew in the county, his paper became popular and prosperous. He also took great interest in agriculture and horticulture, and wrote much about them, not only in his paper, but in private letters. This served to increase his popularity among the farmers, who by 1860 had become the large majority of the citizens of the county, and the *Herald* became a "fireside companion" in most of the households of the county.

The war came on and the cause Mr. Cover had so long championed became the cause of the great Union party of the country and he was recognized as its principal champion in the county, and stood high in the councils of his party in the State, and within the county he was almost a political dictator. But a change came. A new man appeared in the county and aspired to party leadership. He was young, audacious, energetic, and a brilliant orator, and far more than all the rest, he brought into play political tactics learned in the hard-fought political battles of New York, and quite unknown in Old Grant. He was a political Napoleon pitted against old-style competitors. When this adventurer reached out his hand to wrest the leadership in the county from the old war-chieftains, Mr. Cover protested forcibly and threateningly, but when the deed was done, he, whose courage was thought to be equal to anything, and who had never quailed before any man, seemed to decline the contest, and his pre-nomination thunders died away like those of a receding storm. He obtained a consulship to the Azores and left the county. His health was much broken and no doubt he hoped the mild climate of those semi-tropical islands, and a withdrawal from the harassing duties of an editor and publisher, would restore his waning health and vigor. But added to this was probably a strong unspoken reason. He foresaw more clearly than others the coming mastery by Hazelton of the party machinery in the county, and the man who had till then been in the habit of speaking with high authority on all political matters could ill brook such a master as the young New York lawyer.

Some months after his arrival at Fayal, the location of his consulate, he seemed to improve in health; but he then declined. In June, 1872, he sailed in the bark Fredonia for Boston. He bore the first part of the voyage very well, but he suddenly sank, and on the fourth of July his soul took flight from that little vessel in the broad waste of the Atlantic.

JOEL ALLEN BARBER.

Mr. Barber, the son of Joel and Aseneth Melvin Barber, was born at Georgia, Franklin County, Vermont, January 17, 1809. His great-grandfather was from England and settled at Canton, Conn. His mother was of Welsh descent and her father was a captain in the Revolutionary army, serving through the war. Mr. Barber worked on a farm till his eighteenth year when he entered the academy of his native town to prepare for college. He entered the University of Vermont in the summer of 1829, and left at the end of two years and a half. He read law with Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in Prince George's County, Md., in 1834, after teaching school there two years. He then returned to Vermont and practiced in Fairfield until 1837. In September of that year he came to Lancaster, Wisconsin, which had a few months before commenced its existence as a village and as the county seat. Here he practiced law the rest of his life. He speculated in land to some extent. He soon acquired a high standing as a criminal lawyer, and was honored with official trust. He was the first County Clerk of Grant County and held that office again in 1842; he was District Attorney for three terms; several years on the County Board and for five years its chairman; member of the Wisconsin Assembly for three terms; State Senator, one term; and a member of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses. As a legislator it is noted that he made few speeches, but was a great worker on committees.

Mr. Barber was a Whig as long as that party lived. His strong "Free-soil" tendencies naturally led him to join the Republican party, as soon as it began to rise in the place of the dying Whig party.

Mr. Barber died at his residence in Lancaster June 28, 1881, of peritonitis, after a short illness. His funeral took place June 28, and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were Judge M. M. Cothren, ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon, Messrs. Wm. E. Carter and A. W. Bell, of Platteville, John G. Clark of Lancaster, and C. K. Dean, of Boscobel. Manifestations of wide-spread and general sorrow and tributes of esteem and admiration of the deceased appeared, not only in the local press, but in the periodicals of the State generally. A meeting of the Grant County Bar was held in Lancaster during the October term of the Circuit Court, 1881, and appropriate ceremonies in honor of its distinguished departed member were held.

The Hon. C. K. Dean, in an obituary notice of the deceased attorney and statesman, pays him this just tribute:

"J. Allen Barber, at the time of his death, and many years before, had few equals in those qualities deemed essential in the institution of the highest manhood, or in the estate of the good and useful citizen. There may be truthfully added to the record already given [a sketch of his life from the *U. S. Biographical Dictionary*], that although frequently honored with high political station, he had an intense dislike of all office-begging, and scrupulously avoided contaminating himself by this popular, and it is to be regretted, popular vice; that he was a friend and supporter of all rational public enterprises; a free giver in charity, and as a creditor to worthy but unfortunate debtors, a marvel of indulgence.

"It may also be added that he possessed a rare attainment in ancient and modern lore, and kept pace with all the developments of scientific research. He was a man who held his family endeared to him by the ties of affection, constancy, kindness, and liberality. We are able readily to understand how, by virtue of his correct personal habits, his professional honesty and ability, his love of liberty and regard for public justice, and his impatient hatred of every grade of meanness and corruption, he early won and lastingly held the esteem of all good citizens having knowledge of his virtues.

"One, to have seen him in his most noble carriage, had but to hear him in conversation among friends; or pleading at the bar; or, more conspicuously still, addressing a popular assembly on matters touching the rights of any oppressed person, however humble, or of masses of people, or touching the maintenance of the honor and integrity of the Union. Then the ordinarily hidden impulses of his nature would become strikingly manifest in his earnestness of speech and gesticulation, set off by the glow of his highly intellectual features."

But as this is a historical sketch, and not merely a eulogy, it may be added that, notwithstanding Mr. Barber's many and high virtues that commanded respect and trust, and his great talents and attainments that compelled admiration, he was not a very popular man. For one thing, he was too radical and too far in advance of the majority, and did not cover this with any arts of cajolery or efforts to please. Of the nine members from Grant County to the first convention to form a State Constitution, he received the lowest vote, being far surpassed by such men as James Gilmore and Franklin Z. Hicks; and the constitution he helped to form was very unpopular, especially in Grant County, and was rejected by the people, being too radical and

in advance of the times, the people wanting no "experiments" in government. Mr. Barber was willing to try experiments where they reasonably promised good. His wit was sharp and caustic, and in an active career as attorney too many had felt the sting of his sarcasm. He was beaten as a candidate for District Attorney, in 1848 (although his party was in the majority) by W. R. Biddlecome, a man far his inferior in ability. But this, in view of Mr. Barber's eminent fitness for the office, and his high character, shows only that vote-getting is a poor measure of worth. Nor is success in getting and keeping control of a party machine any better measure, for Mr. Barber, an old citizen, a staunch and leading Republican, of spotless character, could hardly hold his own in the county councils of his party with a newcome adventurer whose character was sharply questioned.

JOSEPH TROTTER MILLS.

Judge Mills was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., in 1811. His uncle, Benjamin Mills, was a judge and a man of great literary attainments, and he became Joseph's tutor as soon as the boy was old enough to study. When a small boy his father and mother went to Bond County, Ill., leaving him with his uncle, where he obtained an excellent education. He joined his parents in Illinois before he came of age and after remaining at home a short time, went to college at Jacksonville, not far from his home. Edward Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, was at that time president of the college. Richard Yates the famous war governor and brilliant Senator of Illinois was his classmate.

While attending college he caught the miners' fever from stories of the wealth gained in the lead mines of northern Illinois. So he set out for the mines and spent a summer digging—a summer of severe and illpaid toil. This was probably in 1832, as he said that he saw Black Hawk a prisoner that fall. Returning to college, he remained there until he received, through the recommendation of the president of the college, an offer to become a tutor in the family of Col. Zachary Taylor, commander of the post at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and thither young Mills went. This must have been in 1834, as he stated in an address before the Old Settlers' Association of Prairie du Chien that he came up the river on a steamboat in that year (see p. 45).

While in the family of Col. Taylor he had the opportunity to see considerable of Jefferson Davis, afterward the famous Secession leader, then a lieutenant in the command of Col. Taylor and a suitor of Tay-

lor's daughter Knox, whom he afterward married, in spite of parental opposition.

In a few years young Mills left Prairie du Chien and came to Lancaster. Just what year is not known. The records show that he bought eighty acres of land in Section 26, North Lancaster, in 1838. Louis Reynolds related at an Old Settlers' meeting that he was once riding along and overtook a young man on foot who said his name was Joseph Mills, and that he was going from Prairie du Chien to Platteville to attend a theological convention, and he (Reynolds) allowed the young man to ride as far as they went together.

Among his pupils while he taught at or near Prairie du Chien were the daughters of Elihu Warner, father of the later well-known Jared Warner. Mr. Mills soon married the eldest, Evalina. Within a year he took his wife down to Bond County to see his parents. There she died in giving birth to a child, the child also dying. In 1842 he married Rebecca, the youngest daughter of Elihu Warner.

After coming to Lancaster he taught school awhile. Although a lawyer, he seemed to have more love for teaching than litigation, and during most of his life, while practicing law and on the bench, he had private pupils whom he taught for love of instructing, refusing all remuneration. He was always a student and seemed to love all other books better than law books, although he was a deeply read lawyer withal. Ancient and foreign languages were his especial delight, and he read Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish with great facility.

As a lawyer the antiquated and absurd fictions of the old common law were revolting to his logical mind and he entered vigorously on the task of having the new Code of New York, in which the old fictions were abolished, adopted in Wisconsin. Being a member of the legislature in 1856 and 1857, he made good use of his opportunity and through his efforts Wisconsin was the second State to adopt a new and rational code, an example which all the other States have since followed. He also systematized his work by a device apparently then unknown, but now common, annotating the margins of his books with references to decisions, etc., bearing on the same subject.

In politics Mills was an advanced Radical. In his younger days the slavery question was beginning to overshadow all others. Mills was more than an anti-slavery man—he was an abolitionist, although reared in a slave State and in pro-slavery Egypt of Illinois. In 1844 he was the candidate of the Liberty (abolition) party in the county for

District Attorney. The ticket received eighteen votes in the county —just the number of names on the county ticket. Evidently the party was like Artemus Ward's company—there were no privates in it. In 1848 the party again put up James G. Birney for President, and Mills and his few fellows and followers rallied again with a county ticket. It is difficult now to realize the virulence of the abuse heaped upon the abolitionists of that time, even in the North. An abolition speaker named Matthews attempted to speak in Lancaster, but the meeting was broken up by a mob. Mills and his wife, assisted by Stephen Mahood and David McCord, guarded the speaker to Mills's house, amid the din and threatening demonstrations of the mob. The crowd gathered in front of the house and became more threatening. Matthews escaped by a back way and spent the night at Stephen Mahood's a mile west of town.

The Whig party went to pieces in 1853, and the anti-slavery men formed the Republican party. Mills joined the party, not because it represented his views to the full extent, but because it came nearer to his views than any other, and he hoped that it would eventually come all the way. In 1854 the Republican party carried the county and Mills had the unwonted luxury of being with the majority.

During the war he was zealous in the Union cause and assisted to the best of his ability in the prosecution of the war, though unfit physically to bear arms.

Late in life, wanting something radical, he ceased to act with the Republican party and espoused the cause of free-trade and woman suffrage.

Judge Mills was District Attorney in 1859–60 and 1863–64. He was a member of the Assembly in 1862 and 1879, besides the two terms before mentioned. He was Circuit Judge twelve years from 1855 to 1877 inclusive.

In religious faith he was a Congregationalist and an ardent champion of his theological views, in essays, newspaper articles, and lectures. In early life he had frequent encounters with his brother-in-law, Jared Warner, an able and aggressive agnostic, or "infidel," as he was then called. But he seems to have had due respect and admiration for Warner, as he named one of his sons Jared Warner.

His second wife died in 1857, and in 1860 he married Miss Mary A. Coumbe; who died in 1893. His children having all grown up and left home (except one son who died in early manhood),

Judge Mills was left alone in the old homestead, and as it was home
to him no longer, he went to live alternately with one and another of
his children.   While at Denver with his son Warner, he experienced un-
usual trouble with his throat, which had always been affected from
drinking strong lye when a child, mistaking it for maple syrup.   The
affection grew rapidly worse and the aged Judge died November 3.
1897.   The corpse was brought to Lancaster for burial by the side
of the mother of his children, where his funeral could be attended by
his old neighbors.   The burial was attended by the bar of Grant
County, of which the deceased had been so long an honored member
and an ornament.

<div align="center">JOHN HAWKINS ROUNTREE.</div>

John H. Rountree was born in Warren County, Ky., near the Mam-
moth Cave, March 24, 1805.   His great-grandfather, Randall Roun-
tree, came from Ireland to Virginia in 1720.   The only school educa-
tion young Rountree had was obtained in a primitive log school-
house.   He removed in 1824 to Hillsboro, Ill., where he was appointed
as Deputy Sheriff, which position he held till he was twenty-one, when
he was elected Sheriff and held the office till 1827, when he came to
Wisconsin.   An account of his settlement at Platteville will be found
in Chapter II of Part I and in the History of Platteville in this
volume.

"Major" Rountree, as he was always called was married August
7, 1828, to Mary G. Mitchell of Galena, Ill., and the next day he
brought his young bride to a log cabin on the site of the present
Platteville.   His wife died in 1837 and Sept. 3, 1839, he was again
married to Miss Lydia H. Southworth, of Platteville, who died June
16, 1881.

Major Rountree gained his title by being appointed Major of the
Illinois militia in 1826.   At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War
in 1832 he raised a company of miners and served as Captain.   In
1829 he was appointed postmaster at Platteville, and was reäp-
pointed several times, the last time in 1857.   In 1834 he was ap-
pointed by the Governor of Michigan as Judge of the County Court
of Iowa County.   In 1837 he was appointed Probate Judge of the
new Grant County.   In 1839 he was commissioned as Aide to the
Governor of Wisconsin with the rank of Colonel.   In 1838 he was
elected a member of the Council of Wisconsin Territory, and was re-
elected in 1842.   In 1847 he was elected a member of the Constitu-

tional Convention and took a prominent part in it.   In 1850 he was
elected to the State Senate and in 1851 he was appointed a Regent of
the State University.   In 1853 he was appointed Major General of
Militia of the Second District of Wisconsin.   In 1863 he was elected a
member of the Assembly and in 1866 to the State Senate.   He was
many times president of the village and mayor of the city of Platte-
ville.   He was president of the Old Settlers' Club of Grant County
from its organization till his death.   He took great interest in the
Club, and being the oldest inhabitant, could contribute most of the
reminiscences, the relation of which formed a large part of the pro-
ceedings of the Club.

From his first coming to Platteville (or the site of that city) he
was the most prominent business man in the community, and such he
remained until advanced age compelled him to lighten his business
burdens.   He was postmaster, justice, miner, smelter, merchant.   He
was foremost in aiding all enterprises that promised to build up
Platteville.   The first newspaper in the village and the county owed
its existence largely to his generosity.   Coming to the county when its
white inhabitants, outside of the few miners at Platteville and Hard-
scrabble, could be counted on the fingers, he lived in the county to see
it containing nearly forty thousand inhabitants, with its agriculture
developed to immense proportions.   He long stood as a monument of
pioneer days, a link between the past generation and the present.   He
not only saw all of Grant County's history, but made much of it.

Major Rountree was of stalwart frame and commanding presence.
Though not an orator, his long participation in public affairs enabled
him to speak clearly and readily before an audience.   He was a busi-
ness man and not a politician nor an office-seeker and the long list of
official honors that were heaped upon him speaks more than words of
the estimation in which he was held in his community and in the
State.

Much more relating to this representative pioneer will be found in
the History of Platteville and other parts of this volume.   He died at
Platteville June 27, 1890.

THOMAS PENDLETON BURNETT.

Thomas P. Burnett was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., Septem-
ber 3, 1800, and was reared in Bourbon County, Ky.   He had an aca-
demic education and such private instruction as he could get, support-

ing himself by manual labor and teaching. He read law at Paris, Ky.,
supporting himself partly from the small fees of such offices as con-
stable and deputy sheriff. He was District Attorney for one term.
Paris was then the home of some of the ablest lawyers in Kentucky
and young Burnett had the advantage of daily contact with them.

He took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the elec-
tion of General Jackson as President and received, October 15, 1829,
the appointment as sub-agent in the Indian Bureau, to reside at
Prairie du Chien, then far out in the wilderness. It was far below his
expectations, but as he had some time before been crippled by having
one of his legs crushed while zealously fighting a fire in Paris, he deter-
mined to accept the appointment rather than attempt to regain the
practice he had lost by being so long prostrated by his accident.

He arrived at Prairie du Chien in June, 1830. There were then
only two or three American families there, except the families of the
officers at Fort Crawford, The bulk of the inhabitants were Canadian
French and half-breeds, who spoke only French, or some Indian tongue,
alike unintelligible to Mr. Burnett. Under the circumstances he was
naturally homesick and despondent, and detested the place and every-
thing in it, but at last he became firmly attached to it. The salary of
his office was $500 a year, and he was allowed to practice as a lawyer,
prosecuting some suits for the Government and for private individuals.
In 1834 he withdrew from the Indian Agency and devoted himself to
the practice of law. In January, 1835, he was appointed District At-
torney for the counties of Crawford, Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines,
then in Michigan Territory, but held the office only during the summer
of that year, and, finding the great amount of travel necessary incon-
venient and expensive, he resigned the office. In October, 1835, he was
elected a member of the Council of Michigan Territory (the upper
house of the legislature), and was chosen President of the Council.
The session was of questioned validity and did little except to send a
memorial to Congress in favor of the immediate organization of Wis-
consin Territory. Upon the organization of this new territory the
claims of Mr. Burnett for appointment as Secretary of the Territory
or Judge of the Supreme Court were strongly but unsuccessfully urged
upon President Jackson by influential friends, including several Sena-
tors.

The apportionment of the members of the legislature of the new
territory was made by Governor Dodge, upon the basis of a census

taken in 1836. Crawford County was allowed two members of the lower house, but no member of the Council. The people of Crawford claimed that, under the organic act, each county was entitled to representation in both houses, and they elected Mr. Burnett as a member of the Council. As the full number of Councilors had been elected from other counties, in accordance with Governor Dodge's apportionment, Mr. Burnett's election was not certified by the Governor, and he was not admitted to a seat. As a compensation he was nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Council as District Attorney of Crawford County. He declined the appointment on the ground that the Council was not legally organized nor competent to perform any legal act, such as confirming his nomination. This action, very characteristic of Mr Burnett, was doubtless a satisfaction to him and the dissatisfied people of Crawford County, but the legislature thus alleged to be illegally constituted went on with its work, which has always been treated as valid by the courts, just as has been the legislation of subsequent legislatures, illegally constituted by the admission of postmasters and other Federal officials, in plain violation of the Constitution.

In December, 1836, Mr. Burnett was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Territory, which position he held until his death. The decisions of the court were prepared for publication by him.

Mr. Burnett prided himself on being an "independent," unconfined by party ties or the decisions of conventions. In territorial times party lines were not generally drawn, but candidates for important offices were generally nominated by conventions. More than once Mr. Burnett refused to abide by the decision of these conventions and ran for office as an independent candidate, but on all such occasions he was beaten. The most important of these was his candidacy for Delegate in Congress in 1838 and 1840.

While living in Prairie du Chien he married the daughter of Rev. Alfred Bronson, a prominent pioneer of Crawford County. In 1837 he removed to Cassville and remained there a short time, when he again removed and opened a farm on the Military Road in what is now the town of Mount Hope. Here he built a comfortable double log cabin, which is still standing in tolerable preservation, a mile and a quarter west of the village of Mount Hope. He was planning to build a substantial stone house, but death frustrated his plans. He

named his home "The Hermitage," in imitation of his hero, General Jackson, and not because he, ambitious and in the prime of life, had any idea of becoming a hermit, as had Jackson, old and tired of public life. He embellished his grounds and garden with great taste and was preparing a pleasant home for old age.

In 1845 Mr. Burnett was a member of the lower house of the legislature of Wisconsin, and in 1845 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Suffering from illness, he did not take his seat in the Convention till October 14th. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Claims and served nearly two weeks. On the 25th of October he was informed that his wife was very ill with typhoid fever. Starting home in the evening, he rode more than eighty miles to his home, and enfeebled by previous sickness, he reached home only to be prostrated by the fever. His aged mother, who had recently come from Kentucky, was also lying ill with typhoid fever, and died on the first of November. On the fifth of that month both husband and wife passed away in the same hour, each conscious that the other was dying. The wife, unwilling to bear separation from her husband, was quite willing to die with him; but he was inconsolable that her death should leave his children motherless. The three members of the family were buried near the house, husband and wife in the same grave. Although the region was comparatively unsettled, the funeral was largely attended from Prairie du Chien and all the northern and western part of the county.

On the 10th of November J. Allen Barber announced to the Convention the death of Mr. Burnett. That body adopted resolutions of condolence, respect, and sympathy, and took the usual means of paying respect to the memory of a deceased member.

JARED WARNER.

Jared Warner was born in Canfield, Ohio, December 6, 1811. In 1838, his father, Elihu Warner, removed with his family to Wisconsin and settled on the Wisconsin River at Millville, or "the Pocket," as it was at first called. They were towed up the Mississippi in a keel-boat with other families. Elihu Warner and his son and partner Jared were not mining adventurers. They came to make homes and engage in manufacturing and agriculture. The little stream running through "the Pocket" into the Wisconsin furnished sufficient water-power to run a saw-mill, and one was established by the Warners.

Here pine logs rafted down the Wisconsin were sawn and furnished to the pioneers of Grant their first pine lumber. Here Jared Warner built up an extensive business and made much money. But he worked because he loved work and business, and not because he was devoted to money-making. He also during the fifties owned a grist-mill on Rattle-snake Creek, since called McKemmie's Mill, and lived there some time. When he thought he had enough money for a competency he sold his mills and retired to the village of Patch Grove, where he built a comfortable house and bought a small but fertile prairie farm near the village. Here he had considerable leisure to indulge his literary tastes, and spend his hours with his books and periodicals.

During the hard winter of 1879–80 he suffered much from the breaking down of his system, but he bore it with uncomplaining fortitude. He was collector of taxes for his town, and endeavored to perform the duty with his usual faithfulness, but it was discovered that the once perfect memory was failing. The end came on the 4th of February, 1880. It is thus described in the obiturary notice in the *Herald*.

"He was original in his modes of doing business. He believed men were more liable to pay a debt when not bound to it by mortgages and securities. He often lent money without even a note of hand, making a memorandum of it in his account book. Recently he forgot some of his loans, but those he accommodated readily came forward and told what they owed. On the day he died he was observed in the morning to be writing something on a sheet of paper. He placed this paper in an atlas where it was accidentally found afterward. He then went to his barn, about a hundred yards distant from his house, to turn out his horse and cow. Mrs. Warner, knowing his custom was to walk every day down to the post-office and through the village, thought nothing of his absence. At dinner-time it was found that he had not visited Mr. Paul's [the postmaster]. Miss Weed, who was then living in the family, immediately ran to the barn. Mr. Warner was lying on some hay as if asleep. She attempted to arouse him, but stepped back affrighted. Jared Warner was dead!

"Mr. Warner thought an obligatory will might cause contention. The paper he had written in the forenoon was found to contain his wishes in reference to the division of his property. Such was the effect of this simple writing that his wife and children all met together at his house, in obedience to his wish, and by solemn writing and deeds divided their inheritance precisely as he advised.

"Thus had passed away one of the most remarkable men known on the roll of the old settlers of Grant County. A large concourse of people, the representatives of three generations, pressed around his coffin to take a last look at one they knew so well."

Jared Warner was considerably in public life. He was a member of the Assembly in 1861, and was for many years a member of the County Board. He was a man of too independent and original character to train well in party harness, and he was several times an independent and defeated candidate. Indeed, considering his independent character and unpopular religious views (far more unpopular forty years ago than now), it is a wonder that he was ever elected at all. He was an agnostic, a person who fifty years ago was called an "infidel" and many worse names, and was nearly as much reviled as an abolitionist. And Jared Warner was not content to keep his views on theology to himself; he was aggressive, and being very able and well-read, he was an adversary as much dreaded as disliked by the supporters of the accepted creeds of theology. The principal sect in early times in this county was the Methodist, and Jared Warner was a veritable bogie-man to the Methodist ministers of those days.

GEORGE W. JONES.

This prominent pioneer of our county was born in 1800 in Missouri. He was graduated at the Transylvania University of Kentucky, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1826. In 1827 he came to Grant County, locating near Sinsinawa Mound, where he successfully engaged in mining and smelting. He took an active part in the Black Hawk War as aide-de-camp of Gen. Dodge and filled various civil offices, among them was judge of the county court of Iowa County. In 1835 he was Delegate in Congress for that part of Michigan Territory left out in forming the State of Michigan. In 1836 he was elected as Delegate in Congress for the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 he was defeated for that office, having become somewhat unpopular on account of his acting as second in the duel in which Congressman Cilley, of Maine, was killed. He was Surveyor-General of Wisconsin and Iowa in 1840, but was removed by Tyler in 1841, and restored in 1845 by Polk. After this term of office he was attracted by the rapidly growing city of Dubuque and made his residence there. He was Senator from Iowa many years. He died a few years ago in Dubuque. While he lived in Grant County he did much to advance the interests of his neighborhood and of the Territory

MILAS K. YOUNG.

Milas K. Young was born at Salem, Indiana, July 18, 1812. He was raised a farmer, and was graduated at Hanover College, Indiana. He came to Wisconsin in 1846. He at first practiced law, but abandoned it for agriculture, and was long a prominent farmer in Grant County. He was a member of the Assembly in 1853, and of the State Senate in 1862–65.

He was a prominent member of the Blake's Prairie Grange, an organization that took considerable part in politics. He died May 16, 1875, from wounds inflicted by his son Albert. An account of this murder will be found in the history of Glen Haven in this volume.

CHAPTER X.

SOME NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Rose Zoldoski—Nick Ames—The Sisley Case.

Most of the crimes deemed of sufficient importance to be noted in this work will be described in the history of the towns in which they occurred, but for various reasons some will be described here.

ROSE ZOLDOSKI.

Considering that the principal parties in this case were total strangers in the county, the intense interest it awakened and the partisanship it excited were phenomenal.

All the parties to the affair lived in Richland Center. Rose Zoldoski, the accused, was a milliner, who had boarded in the family of Dr. G. R. Mitchell, and on the death of the Doctor's wife in March, 1890, had remained in the family as a sort of housekeeper. On the 8th of January, 1891, she gave a party at the Doctor's. Among the invited were Ella Maly and her sister Lilly. After eating some refreshments, Rose was taken sick, or claimed to be, and retired to her room. Before leaving, Ella Maly went up to the room to see Rose. It was claimed that at this time Rose gave Ella a piece of candy supposed to be poisoned, but on the trial Lilly Maly testified that Rose gave the candy at the party to both Ella and her, and that Ella put the candy in her pocket and ate some on the way home, saying that it was bitter. Lilly supposed she referred to the taste of the burnt chocolate. Before reaching home (according to the distance it must have been five minutes after eating the candy), Ella was taken with a convulsion, and after frequent convulsions died the next morning. Dr. Ludwig testified on the trial that at the post mortem he concluded that death was caused by uræmic convulsion (caused by the urine poisoning the blood), but afterward it was thought that death was caused by strychnine which Ella had eaten in the candy given her by Rose. Suspicion against Rose was increased by her talk. Before Ella's death Rose had talked of so many people dying in convulsions, and after the

death she talked in a suspicious manner. An examination of the candy remaining in the dead girl's pocket showed no poison. Suspicion was strengthened by the fact that Dr. Mitchell's wife had died of convulsions. There was evidence that Rose was infatuated with the Doctor and jealous of his attentions to Ella Maly, who was a beautiful and attractive young lady. Thus Rose might have been interested in getting rid of both Mrs. Mitchell and Ella. Rose had access to strychnine in the Doctor's office. Examination of the contents of Ella's stomach revealed considerable strychnine. The body of Mrs. Mitchell was taken up and an examination made and a little strychnine found.

Owing to the prejudice against the accused in Richland County, a change of venue to Grant County was taken. The trial took place in June, 1891. The judge had managed to have all accounts of the affair suppressed in the newspapers of this county, and an unprejudiced jury was obtained. The accused was a very pretty and interesting girl and soon had a large number of friends and strong partisans among the people who attended the trial; and when the accused was finally convicted of murder in the first degree there were some threatening demonstrations against the jurymen in the streets of Lancaster.

The interest was not confined to Grant and Richland Counties. An editor at Wausau, Mark Barnum, espoused Rose's cause with such zeal that he was prosecuted for criminal libel by the friends of Ella Maly, and convicted.

Rose Zoldoski was sentenced to life imprisonment, efforts for a new trial having been unavailing. She was pardoned by Governor Upham in 1896.

NICK AMES.

In strong contrast to the deep, sad tragedy of the Zoldoski case, was the criminal career of Nick Ames, which all through strongly resembled a comic opera.

During the summer and fall of 1881 numerous burglaries and depredations had been committed in and about Lancaster, and evidences finally pointed to Nick Ames, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, who had come from Dutch Hollow, in the town of Potosi. Armed with a warrant, the City Marshal sought an interview with Nick, who was peacefully husking corn in a field near town. When the warrant was served Nick said he would go with the Marshal just as soon as he could take the

team he was using to the barn, and he quietly got into the wagon. But no sooner had he done so than he snatched up the whip and applied it to the horses and quickly left the astonished Marshal in the rear. Reaching the opposite side of the field, he jumped the fence, reached a neighboring grove and disappeared. The gigantic stature of the outwitted Marshal, and the diminutive size of the cunning young rascal served to heighten the *opéra bouffe* effect. This was about the last of November, 1881.

It was supposed that he had been scared out of the neighborhood, but soon the depradations were renewed, and it was noticeable that groceries and provisions were the chief object of the burglar's quest. However, he broke into a milliner shop and got a few dollars in money, and finally made his way into the office of the County Treasurer, but found only a gold dollar loose.

Soon after this one of the county officials noticed a trail of candle grease drops leading up the stairs into the attic of the court house. His suspicions were aroused and summoning the Sheriff, the two, well armed, went up into the garret with a light, and there in a far corner under the eaves, they found the lately lost and much yearned-for Nick under some quilts. The corners of the attic were full of vegetable and meat cans, full and empty, hams, sausage, crackers, etc. There was something irresistibly comic in having a bold burglar thus make his lair directly over judge and court and right under the Sheriff's nose, figuratively speaking, and the county took it as a huge joke. But there were yet other scenes in the comic opera. The capture was about the middle of December.

About daylight Christmas morning, Nick, who had contrived to get locked into the corridor instead of a cell, slipped out at the outside door as the Deputy Sheriff entered and left it unlocked.

Soon after his escape the burglaries began again. Nick's favorite method of entry was to take a bit and bore a series of holes about the lock and thus rendered it easy to cut it out. Thus he operated on the doors of dwellings, stores, shops, and freight cars. After he had gone through the doors they were useful as kindling wood. But his beloved bit was the means of his undoing. Amateur detectives, who had been numerous before Nick's first capture, now fairly swarmed. Someone discovered a bit and brace hid in the lumber yard, and thinking that it was Nick's and that he would not long be parted from his faithful weapon, quite as important to him as the trusty Toledo blade to

the ancient knightly (not nightly) marauder, the Deputy Sheriff with a posse watched the hiding-place. It was a cold winter night, and the watchers could hardly keep their chattering teeth from warning the game away. But at last Nick came gliding up and the Deputy Sheriff pounced upon him.

The boy again escaped, as narrated on page 79, was again captured and was sentenced to a term in prison, but when he got out he returned to his old career. He was repeatedly captured and escaped by cajoling the officers. In March, 1891, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff captured him in a little cave, which he had fitted up for a residence, near Dutch Hollow. He had several books there, among them a physical geography and a Wisconsin Blue Book. He was brought to Lancaster in a buggy, but on reaching the jail he glided out of the buggy like an eel and was soon out of sight. He was recaptured in about six weeks and got another term in the penitentiary. And thus the curtain went down on the many-act comic opera, for Nick declined another engagement in the same *rôle*.

THE SISLEY CASE.

On the 11th of June, 1882, John Louis Sisley, living in the town of Lima, in a portion known as the "Bad Lands," on account of several crimes committed there, was married. During the night of the 13th some of the young men of the neighborhood inflicted a charivari on the young couple, which greatly disturbed the bride Early the next morning she was found lying dead about eighty yards from the house, with a 22-caliber revolver in her hand, with four of its chambers discharged, and there were four bullet-wounds in the woman's breast.

The husband stated that he had loaded the revolver with the intention of "helping the boys with the charivari," and then left it in his pocket; that he did not know when his wife got up and went out, and did not discover her absence till he got up in the morning.

The coroner's jury seemed to think it a case of suicide, and this theory was held by the defense when the husband and others were arrested for murder. The prosecution denied that the woman could have fired four shots into herself. The preliminary examination before Justice Keene, of Lancaster, was of prodigious length and cost the county more than $3,000. Louis Sisley and his mother, Mrs. Stout, and Hamilton were bound over pending action by the circuit court.

At the next term of court the prosecution was not ready for trial and the accused were released on their own recognizance. Action against them was afterward *nolle prosequied*. The question whether the killing was suicide or murder was hotly argued in the newspapers and awakened great interest in all parts of the county.
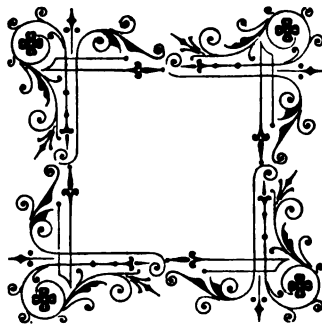
PART II.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Under Territorial Government—Under State Government—Town
Organization—County Officers—Legislative Districts and
Officers—Efforts to Divide the County.

UNDER TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Territory of Wisconsin was organized under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1836. Its eastern boundary was the same as that of the present State, but it extended westward to White Earth River and the Missouri, including all the present States of Iowa and Minnesota and part of North Dakota and South Dakota. Henry Dodge of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, was appointed Governor, and Charles Dunn, of Illinois, Chief Justice.

The first session of the legislature convened October 25, 1836, at Belmont, a small mining town eight miles east of Platteville. The members from that part of the Territory which afterwards became Grant County were James R. Vineyard, of Platteville, in the Council, and James P. Cox and Thomas Shanley in the lower house. The principal question debated was the location of the capital. There were many candidates for the favor, among them Cassville, which, as the Territory was then constituted, was a fairly central point of the inhabited portion. But James D. Doty, afterward Governor of the Territory, had laid out a town called Madison and distributed town lots freely among the members of the legislature, and these formed more eloquent arguments than all the glowing descriptions of the advocates of other points.

Belmont was abandoned by the legislature after the first session, and in 1849 it was described as having only three houses: a small hotel and the dwellings of Mr. Gentry and Judge Dunn. The accompanying engraving shows the building in which the first legislature

assembled.   It is now used as a barn, and the roof which once echoed
to the eloquence of the legislators and town-site promotors, now re-
sounds to the neigh of horses and the voice of the groom.

The most important act of the legislature for the purpose of this
history was that organizing Grant County with its present bound-
aries.   Joseph H. D. Street was appointed Sheriff and John H. Rountree
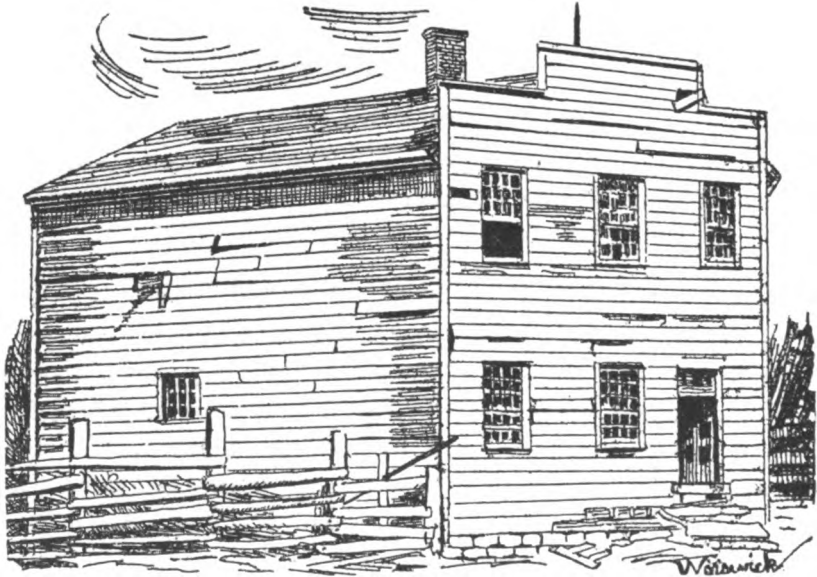
Judge of Probate.   The beginning of the legal existence of the county
was fixed at March 4, 1837.   Henry W. Hodges, James Gilmore, E. E.
Brock, Orris McCartney, and Frank C. Kirkpatrick were appointed
commissioners to locate the county seat, which they proceeded to do,
as narrated on page 38.

The legislature of the Territory consisted of an upper house, the
Council, and a lower house, the House of Representatives.   Members
of the Council were at first elected for four years and members of the
House for two years.   This was afterward changed to two years for
the Council and one year for the House.   The roster of Grant County
legislators under territorial government is as follows:

Councilmen.—1838–42, James R. Vineyard and John H. Rountree,
both of Platteville; 1842–46 (two terms) J. H. Rountree, of Platte-
ville and Nelson Dewey, of Lancaster; 1846–48, Orris McCartney, of
Cassville.

Representatives.—1838—Thomas   Cruson,   Platteville;   Nelson
Dewey, Lancaster; Ralph Carver, Potosi; Joseph H. D. Street, Cass-
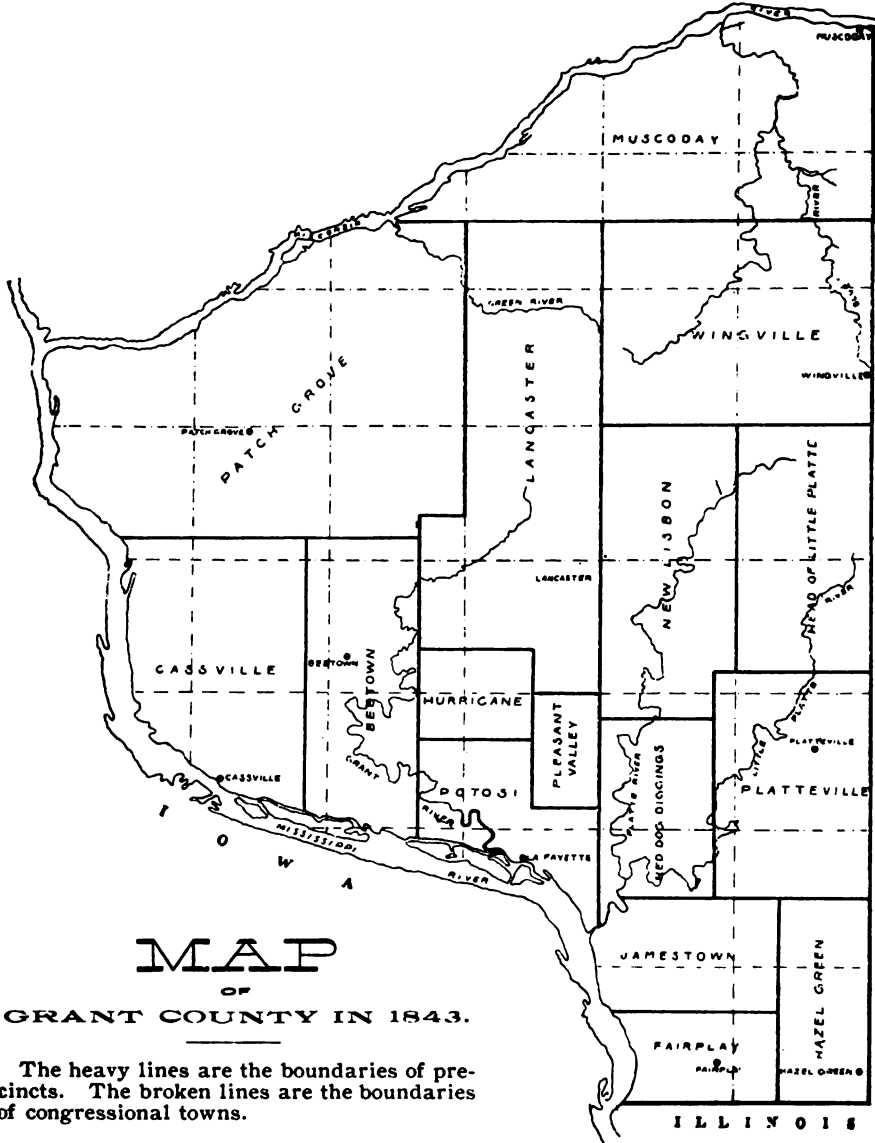
MAP
OF
GRANT COUNTY IN 1843.

The heavy lines are the boundaries of pre-
cincts. The broken lines are the boundaries
of congressional towns.

MUSCODAY

MUSCODAY

WINGVILLE

WINGVILLE

PATCH GROVE

PATCH GROVE

LANCASTER

GREEN RIVER

NEW LISBON

HEAD OF LITTLE PLATTE

LANCASTER

BEETOWN

BEETOWN

CASSVILLE

HURRICANE

PLEASANT VALLEY

PLATTEVILLE

PLATTEVILLE

GRANT RIVER

CASSVILLE

POTOSI

RED DOG DIGGINGS

PLATTE RIVER

MISSISSIPPI

LAFAYETTE

RIVER

I O W A

JAMESTOWN

HAZEL GREEN

FAIRPLAY

FAIRPLAY

HAZEL GREEN

ILLINOIS

ville. 1840—Thomas Cruson, Platteville; Nelson Dewey (Speaker), Lancaster; Jonathan Craig, Potosi; Joseph H. D. Street, Cassville. 1841—Neely Gray, Platteville; Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; D. R. Burt, Waterloo. 1842—Neely Gray, Platteville; Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; D. R. Burt, Waterloo. 1843—Alonzo Platt, Platteville; Franklin Z. Hicks, Jamestown; G. M. Price, Cassville. 1844—Alonzo Platt, Platteville; Franklin Z. Hicks, Jamestown, G. M. Price, Cassville. 1845—Thomas Cruson, Platteville; F. Z. Hicks, Jamestown; Thomas P. Burnett, Millville. 1846—Thomas Cruson, Platteville; A. C. Brown, Potosi; Thomas P. Burnett, Millville. 1847—A. C. Brown, Potosi; Wm. Richardson, Paris. 1848—Noah H. Virgin, Platteville; D. R. Burt, Waterloo.

The first Delegate from Wisconsin to Congress was a Grant County man, George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa, who represented the Territory from 1836 to 1838.

At the second session of the legislature in 1837 an act was passed to legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Grant County in selling certain lots of the county seat and in making a contract for a court-house.

In 1839, under a general law, Nelson Dewey was appointed county agent to take charge of and sell all lands belonging to the county, and transact all business connected with such lands. He continued to act as such agent until the formation of the State government.

The first election for county officers was held in the spring of 1837. The Sheriff and County Judge had been appointed by the Governor and the District Attorney by Judge Dunn. Justices of the peace were also appointed by the Governor. A list of county officers during the territorial times will be found on a subsequent page. About three hundred votes were cast at the first election.

UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

In 1846 the first convention met in Madison to form a constitution for the proposed State of Wisconsin. The members from Grant County were J. Allen Barber, Lorenzo Bevans, Thomas P. Burnett, Daniel R. Burt, Thomas Cruson, James Gilmore, Neely Gray, Franklin Z. Hicks, and James R. Vineyard. The convention contained many of the ablest men in the State, but the constitution it formed was very unpopular, especially in the mining region. It contained too many "experiments" in legislation. The articles allowing married women to own separate property, to exempt certain property from execution, and especially the article on banking, prohibiting all banks of issue

MUSCODAY

MILLVILLE

FENNIMORE

CENTERVILLE

CENTERVILLE

WINGVILLE

PATCH GROVE

PATCH GROVE

NEW LISBON

HEAD OF PLATTE

LANCASTER

LANCASTER

MILTON

BEETOWN

BEETOWN

HURRICANE

PLATTEVILLE

PLATTEVILLE

CASSVILLE

CASSVILLE

WATERLOO

POTOSI

PLEASANT VALLEY

LA FAYETTE

MISSISSIPPI

RIVER

I O W A

SMELTZER'S GROVE

JAMESTOWN

MAP
OF
GRANT COUNTY IN 1848.

The heavy lines show the boundaries of
precincts. The broken lines are the bound-
aries of congressional towns.

FAIRPLAY

HAZEL GREEN

HAZEL GREEN

ILLINOIS

and making it illegal to circulate bank notes under ten dollars after 1847, or under twenty dollars after 1849, were among the unpopular provisions. The constitution was rejected by a vote of the people.

A second convention met at Madison December 15, 1847. The members from Grant County were, Orsamus Cole, George W. Lakin, Alexander D. Ramsay, William Richardson, and John H. Rountree. This convention was much smaller than the first.

One of the most exciting topics of discussion was the question of the boundaries of the new State. The action of Congress in fixing the boundaries of Illinois and Michigan had greatly displeased the people of Wisconsin Territory, because it robbed them of territory which, by the Ordinance of 1787, rightfully belonged to Wisconsin. That act, creating the Northwest Territory, provided that out of this Territory not less than three nor more than five States should be created; that if more than three States were created the southern boundary of the other State or States should be "a line drawn east and west through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." This language was rendered somewhat vague by the introduction of the superfluous words "bend or," but it could mean nothing else than an east and went line touching the southern extremity of the lake. This ordinance was violated by making the northern boundary of Ohio and Indiana a little north of such a line, and again by making the northern boundary of Illinois more than sixty miles north of this line. Again, the ordinance provided that the boundary between the States north of this line should be a line drawn through the middle of Lake Michigan. This provision was violated by giving the northern peninsula to Michigan, instead of Wisconsin. The people of Wisconsin were intensely interested in this matter. If the provisions of the ordinance had been complied with, Galena, long the metropolis of the Lead Region, and Chicago would have been in Wisconsin.

This constitution was ratified by a large majority at a popular election, and the State was admitted early in 1848.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

During territorial times two distinct systems of local government prevailed in Wisconsin: the county and the town system. The former originated in Virginia when there were no towns in the State, and when the counties were very small, and prevailed in all the States to which Virginians or their descendants emigrated in great numbers, being retained by sheer force of prejudice when the circumstances under

and western part have been much subdivided, showing the sparse population of those parts of the county at that time. The boundaries of these towns will be found on the map on the opposite page.

It will be observed that the County Board constituted these towns on the basis of the "congressional towns." This system of land division (probably familiar to most of our readers) is this: the line between Wisconsin and Illinois is taken as a base line; the meridian forming the eastern boundary of the county, called the Fourth Principal Meridian, forms a guide for the north and south lines. From this meridian lines six miles apart are run north and south, and parallel with the base line other lines six miles apart are run east and west. The blocks of land six miles square defined by these lines crossing each other are called "towns." The first tier of towns west of the Principal Meridian constitute "Range 1, west," and so on; the first row of towns north of the base line are all called "Town 1," the second row "Town 2," and so on. Thus Hazel Green is Town 1, north, of Range 1 west; Smelser is Town 2 north, of Range 1 west; Jamestown is Town 1 north, of Range 2 west, etc. Owing to the sparse population of some parts of the county in 1849, two or more congressional towns were included in one town for purposes of town government.

The town of Clifton was created by the County Board in 1850; in the same year two tiers of sections on the west side of Town 4, Range 5, were taken off from Cassville and added to Beetown, and sections 6 and 7 of Town 5, R. 4, were taken from Beetown and added to Patch Grove. In 1851 the towns of Muscoda and Ellenboro were organized; in 1852, Liberty; in 1853, Millville, taking most of what is now Wyalusing, a large portion of Patch Grove, and all of the present town of Millville. In 1854 Wyalusing and Marion were created; in 1856, Little Grant, Blue River, Hickory Grove, and Watterstown; in 1859, the towns of Boscobel, Glen Haven, and Lander (soon changed to Tafton). The county as it was then divided, and the boundaries of the new towns, may be seen on the map on page 141. The town of Woodman was created in 1864, Mount Hope in 1865, and Mount Ida in 1877. The location and boundaries of these towns are shown on the map opposite the title page.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Under territorial government the County Board consisted of three commissioners; under the State government the Board consisted of one supervisor from each town until the legislature of 1861 provided

MAP

OF
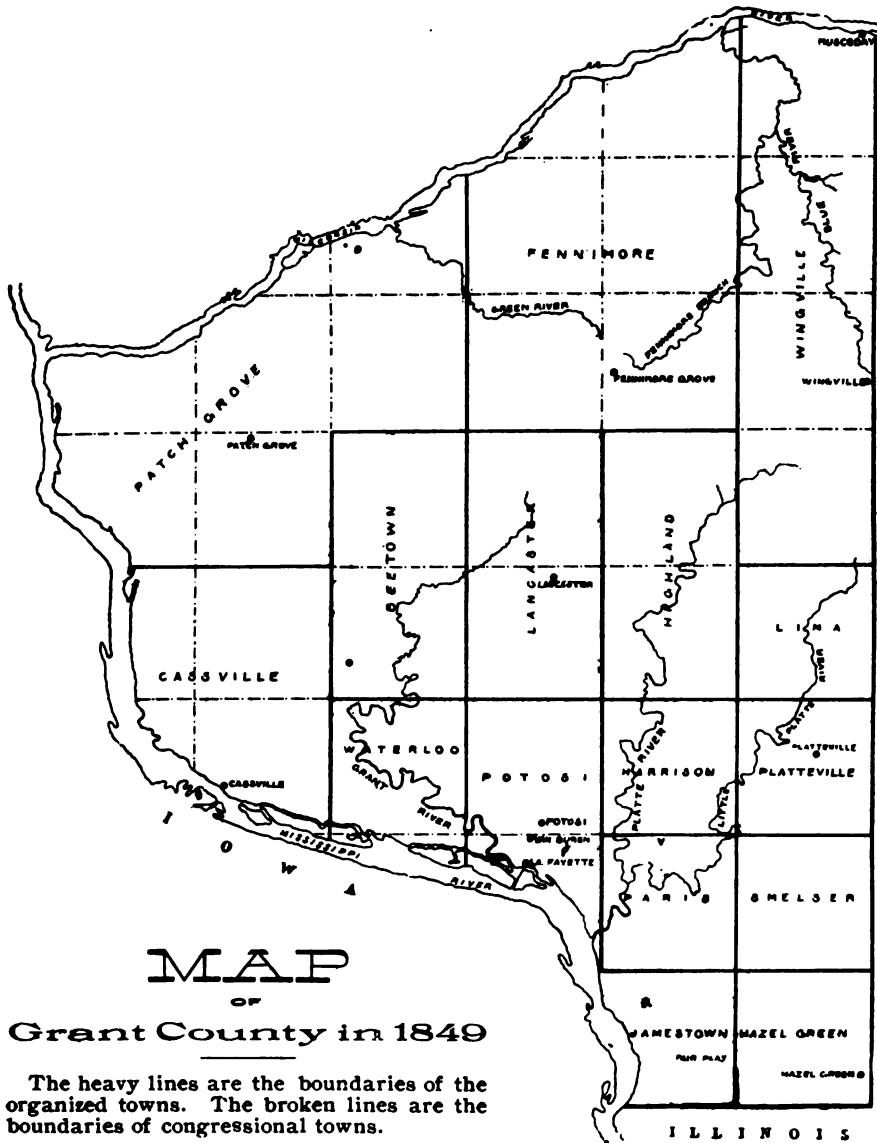
Grant County in 1849

The heavy lines are the boundaries of the organized towns. The broken lines are the boundaries of congressional towns.

that the Board should consist of one supervisor from each assembly district. This provision was repealed in 1870, and the Board made to consist of one supervisor from each town and one from each incorporated village.

The roster of the county officers, including the County Board, from the organization of the county till the present time is here given:

Sheriff.—1837-38, Joseph H. D. Street, Potosi (resigned in 1838 and Harvey Pepper appointed to fill unexpired term); 1839-41, Harvey Pepper, Lancaster; 1842, Robert B. Reed, Lancaster; 1843-44, Enos S. Baker, Platteville; 1845-46, N. W. Kendall, Platteville; 1847-50, Matthew Woods, Potosi; 1851-52, Geo. R. Stuntz, Lancaster; 1853-54, Wm. McGonigal, Wingville; 1855-56, Lorenzo Preston, Hazel Green; 1857-58, Dexter Ward, Lancaster; 1859-60, Wm. H. Foster, Lancaster; 1861-62, J. B. Moore, Muscoda; 1863-64, N. Goodenough, Glen Haven; 1865-66, W. H. Clise, Potosi; 1867-68, J. P. Cox, Lancaster; 1869-70, W. H. Clise, Potosi; 1871-72, W. E. Sloat, Lancaster; 1873-74, Terrence Carrier, Boscobel; 1875-76, J. B. McCoy, Platteville; 1877-78, Matthew H. Burchard, Fennimore; 1879-80, G. D. Streeter, Lancaster; 1881-82, John Lane, Jamestown; 1883-84, J. L. Rewey, Platteville; 1885-86, Ora Richards, Fennimore; 1887-88, John Dolphin, Glen Haven; 1889--90, F. G. Thompson, Hazel Green; 1891--92, M. V. Burris, Platteville; 1893--94, Jacob Miller, Fennimore; 1895-96, Wm. J. Dyer, Lancaster; 1897-98, Horace Hymer, Potosi; 1899--1900, John Fawcett, Platteville.

Treasurer.—1837-38, Orris McCartney, Cassville; 1839-40, Elisha T. Haywood, Potosi; 1842--43, Edmund Harelson, Lancaster; 1844-45, Robert Templeton, Potosi; 1846, Samuel Tompkins, Lancaster; 1847, Cutler Salmon, Lancaster; 1848, James M. Otis, Lancaster; 1849, J. H. Rountree, Platteville; 1850--51, A. W. Worth, Lancaster; 1852--54, Wm. T. Ennor, Potosi; 1855--56, J. L. Marsh, Platteville; 1857--58, Simon E. Lewis, Potosi; 1859--62, James A. Jones, Hazel Green; 1863--66, Samuel Moore, Platteville; 1867-70, V. F. Kinney, Potosi; 1871--74, A. R. McCartney, Cassville; 1875--78, Alex. Ivey, Potosi; 1879--82, Lou. P. Lester, Boscobel; 1883--88, Thos. McMahon, Harrison; 1889--92, John A. Neaville, Potosi; 1893--96, John G. Harshberger, Mount Hope; 1897--1900, John B. Mauer, Liberty.

*County Clerk.**—1837--39, J. A. Barber, Lancaster; 1839--41, Nel-

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*Title of office, "Clerk of County Commissioners," till 1849, and then "Clerk of Board of Supervisors."

MAP
OF
Grant County in 1860

The heavy lines show the boundaries of
organized towns. The broken lines are the
boundaries of congressional towns.

son Dewey, Lancaster; 1842. J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; 1843–46, L. O. Shrader, Lancaster; 1847–48, Enos P. Wood, Paris; 1848, Arunah A. Parker*, Lancaster; 1849–51, Joel C. Squires, Platteville; 1852–60, Wood R. Beach, Beetown; 1861–62, J. W. Angell, Potosi; 1863–68, S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; 1868, P. H. Parsons†, Lancaster; 1869–72, J. M. Altizer, Smelser; 1873–80, Fletcher S. Kidd, Millville; 1881–86, C. W. Hill, Platteville; 1887–90, John A. Thomas, Wingville; 1891–92, James McBrien, Hazel Green; 1893–96, John Eplett, Smelser; 1897–1900, C. F. Dickinson, Patch Grove.

Clerk of Circuit Court.—1837–48, John S. Fletcher, Lancaster; 1849–50, L. O. Shrader, Lancaster; 1851–52, Joel C. Squires, Platteville; 1853–54, N. W. Kendall, Lancaster; 1859–60, J. G. Clark, Lancaster; 1861–68, J. W. Blanding, Muscoda; 1869–76, David Schreiner, Lancaster; 1877–1882, Herman Buchner, Lancaster; 1883- 6, A. C. Morse, Fennimore; 1887–90, W. A. Johnson, Clifton; 1891–94, Walter J. Brennan, Platteville; 1895–98, J. C. Churchill, Platteville; 1899–1900, George E. Budd, Lancaster.

Register of Deeds.—1837–38, Nelson Dewey, Cassville; 1839–41, John S. Fletcher, Lancaster; 1842, A. R. T. Locey, Platteville; 1843–47, Hugh R. Colter, Lancaster; 1848–52, A. W. Martin, Platteville; 1853–54, Geo. H. Cox, Lancaster; 1855–56, Wm. McGonigal, Wingville; 1857–60, J. H. Evans, Platteville; 1861–64, E. T. Mears, Platteville; 1865–68, Joseph Bock, Cassville; 1869–76, James Woodhouse, Bloomington; 1877–82, Perry Durley, Paris; 1883–88, Lester Boughton, Cassville; 1889–92, Martin Oswald, Fennimore; 1893–96, Lewis Beitler, Patch Grove; 1897–98, S. W. Rogers, Fennimore; 1899–1900, George Tuffley, Marion.

County Judge.—1837–38, J. H. Rountree, Platteville; 1839, Henry Wood, Lancaster; 1840—43, J. A. Barber, Lancaster; 1844–49, Hugh R. Colter, Lancaster; 1850–53, Cyrus K. Lord, Potosi; 1854–56, S. O. Paine, Platteville; 1857–86 Wm. McGonigal, Lancaster; 1886–98 George B. Carter,‡ Platteville; 1898–1901, E. B. Goodsell, Lancaster.

District Attorney.—1837, T. S. Wilson of Dubuque; 1838, Nelson Dewey, Cassville; 1839, F. J. Munger, Cassville; 1840–43, J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; 1844–45, James M. Goodhue, Platteville; 1846–48, J.

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*Appointed to fill vacancy by reason of E. P. Wood having left the county.
†Appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of S. F. Clise.
‡Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Wm. McGonigal, February. 1886, elected in April, 1889.

Allen Barber, Lancaster; 1849-50, William R. Biddlecome, Potosi; 1851-52, William Hull, Potosi; 1855-56, Willis H. Chapman, Platteville; 1857-58, Ed. D. Lowry, Lancaster; 1859-60, J. T. Mills, Lancaster; 1861-62, A. R. Bushnell, Platteville; 1863-64, J. T. Mills, Lancaster; 1865-68, George C. Hazelton, Boscobel; 1869-72, George Clementson, Hazel Green; 1873-76, George B. Carter, Platteville; 1877-80, W. H. Beebe, Platteville; 1881-86, R. C. Orr, Bloomington; 1887-90, J. W. Murphy, Platteville; 1891-92, T. L. Cleary, Platteville; 1893-96, Ed. M. Lowry, Lancaster; 1897-1900, W. E. Howe, Boscobel.

County Surveyor.—1839, Orson Lyon, Potosi; 1840-41, Thomas Hugill, Platteville; 1842-43, James E. Freeman, Lancaster; 1844-46, Henry A. Wiltse, Jamestown; 1847-48, George R. Stuntz, Lancater; 1849-50, James E. Freeman, Lancaster; 1851-52, John T. Everett, Jamestown; 1853-54, Joseph H. Hayden, Beetown; 1855-56, C. L. Overton, Platteville; 1857-58, C. W. Hayden, Beetown; 1859-60. J. W. Blanding, Muscoda; 1861-64, H. A. W. McNair, Fennnimore; 1865-66, Joseph Allen, Clifton; 1867-68, Joel Barber, Lancaster; 1869-70, Joseph Allen, Clifton; 1871-74, George McFall, Harrison; 1875-80, Joel A. Barber, Lancaster; 1881-86, J. C. Scott, Patch Grove; 1887-88 J. H. C. Sneclode, Cassville; 1889-90, Herbert J. Gould, Boscobel; 1891-92, W. D. Henderson, Cassville; 1893-1900, Charles Sampson, Jamestown.

Superintendent of Schools.—1862-63, David Parsons, Tafton; 1864-67, D. Gray Purman, Hazel Green; 1868-69. J. P. Hubbard, Potosi; 1870-73, William H. Holford, Bloomington; 1874-77, George M. Guernsey, Platteville; 1878-90, Charles L. Harper, Hazel Green; 1891-93, Daniel Needham, Lancaster; 1894-1900, Charles H. Nye, Platteville.

Coroner.—1840, Darius Bainbridge, Lancaster; 1841, A. R. T. Locey, Platteville; 1842-43, James F. Chapman, Potosi; 1844-47, David Gillespie, Potosi; 1848, Andrew J. Green, Potosi; 1849-50, William McDaniel, Beetown; 1851-52, Llewellen Brock, Potosi; 1853-54, Leonard Coates, Platteville; 1855-56. B. M. Coates, Muscoda; 1857-60, Stephen Mahood, Lancaster; 1861-62, M. M. Wood, Lancaster; 1863-64, A. M. Neaville, Potosi; 1865-67, Thomas Cheseboro, Lancaster; 1867-72, Charles Dickey, Paris; 1873-74, J. T. Taylor, Wingville; 1875-76, Henry F. Young, Cassville; 1877-78, Manley Dean, Ellenboro; 1879-81, Franklin Lyster, Jamestown; 1882-86,

S. E. McDonald, Muscoda; 1887--88, Franklin Lyster, Jamestown; 1889--90, Reuben Black, Lancaster; 1891--92, John S. Wright, Lancaster; 1893--94, Manley Dean, Ellenboro; 1895--96, G. S. Hammond, Boscobel; 1897--98, Wm. S. Gulick, Wyalusing; 1899--1900, J. T. Taylor, Wingville.

County Commissioners.—1837.—Daniel Richards, Henry Wood, J. J. Basye. 1838—Daniel Richards, Henry Wood, Tarlton F. Brock. 1839.—Henry Wood, Ebenezer M. Orn, T. F. Brock, Allen Hill. 1840.—Allen Hill, E. M. Orn, T. F. Brock. 1841.—E. M. Orn, Henry W. Hodges, Allen Kidd, James Cox. 1842.—James P. Cox, Warren Hannum, Norman McLeod, 1843.—Orris McCartney, Wm. Davidson, N. H. Virgin. 1844.—Orris McCartney, J. M. Davidson, J. F. Chapman. 1845.—N. H. Virgin, Orris McCartney, H. L. Massey. 1846.—H. L. Massey, J. F. Kirkpatrick, James P. Cox. 1847.—H. L Massey, Henry Patch, George Byerly. 1848.—James P. Cox, Horace Catlin, Henry Webster. 1849.—Lewis Rood, Thomas Cruson, C. L. Lagrave.

Board of County Supervisors.*—1849.—Ben C. Eastman, Platteville; E. D. Bevans, Highland; J. N. Jones, Paris; Jared Warner, Patch Grove; D. R. Burt, Waterloo; D. Wiker, Harrison; J. B. Turley and Jas. Prideaux, Beetown; Chester Pratt and J. Switzer, Fennimore; Austin Smith, Hazel Green; Wm. Brandon, Smelser; C. J. Cummings, Wingville; Orris McCartney, Cassville; Norman McLeod, Lima; Abner Dyer and J. A. Barber, Lancaster; Wm. Davidson, Jamestown; J. F. Chapman, Potosi.

1850.—J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; J. B. Turley, Beetown; J. H. Rountree, Platteville; Wm. McGonigal, Wingville; E. D. Bevans, Highland; Jared Warner, Patch Grove; W. R. Biddlecome, Potosi; Charles Dickey and J. Waldorf, Paris; Luther Basford, Cassville; Wm. Brandon, Smelser; W. W. Barstow, Harrison; H. VanVleck, Jamestown; Joseph Walker, Fennimore; D. R. Burt and Chas. Ashley, Waterloo; J. H. Champlin and J. W. Woods, Hazel Green.

1851.—J. A. Barber, Lancaster; Hïel E. Rice, Hazel Green; Isaac Williams, Jamestown; Chas. Dickey, Paris; Chas. W. Wright, Platteville; J. B. Turley, Beetown; Benj. Bull, Clifton; Hugh B. Patterson, Smelser; Samuel Barstow, Highland; Henry Patch, Patch Grove; C. A. Lagrave, Cassville; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; Benj. F. Woods, Potosi;

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*These officers were elected in the spring of 1848, under the township system, introduced under the State Constitution. The County Commissioners for 1849 had been elected under the Territorial law and held office until the new board was elected and its members qualified.

David McKee, Harrison; David Thompson, Wingville; Jos. Walker, Fennimore; Edward Sprague, Waterloo.

1852.—A. Woods, Jamestown; H. D. York, Hazel Green; H. B. Patterson and A H. Gilmore, Smelser; Orsamus Cole and Joseph Palliser, Potosi; Chas. Dickey, Paris; Stephen Brock, Harrison; L. S. Reynolds, Cassville; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; J. H. Barnett, Ellenboro; Benj. Bull, Clifton; Thos. Laird, Wingville; James Moore Muscoda; Jared Warner, Patch Grove; Philo Dempsey, Fennimore; W. N. Reed, Lancaster; D. R. Burt, Waterloo; C. D. Wright and Titus Hayes, Platteville; J. B. Turley, Beetown; —— Scott, Liberty.

1853.—Lewis Rood, Hazel Green; Thomas T. Lane, Jamestown; H. B. Patterson, Smelser; Thomas B. Palliser, Potosi; W. W. Barstow, Harrison; James Moore, Muscoda; John D. Harp, Cassville; Chas. Dickey, Paris; Hopkins Hurlbut, Platteville; J. Waldorf, Lima; Benj. Bull, Clifton; W. S. Chapman, Wingville; J. A. Barber, Lancaster; Wm. Jeffrey, Ellenboro; Jonas Wannamaker, Liberty; H. A. W. McNair, Fennimore; W. G. Wilcox, Waterloo; J. B. Turley, Beetown; Daniel Andrews, Patch Grove.

1854.—Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; Joseph Walker, Fennimore; J. D. Harp, Cassville; W. G. Wilcox, Waterloo; Isaac Williams, Jamestown; Jonas Wannamaker, Liberty; Noah Hutchins, Platteville; J. T. Murphy, Patch Grove; Samuel Wilson, Potosi; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; Nathan White, Paris; W. W. Barstow, Harrison; James Moore, Muscoda; John Welch, Beetown; Thomas Burns, Lima; John Wilkinson, Smelser; A. D. Mills, Wingville; Wm. Clifton, Clifton; Lewis Rood, Hazel Green; Jared Warner, Millville.

1855.—Benj. Shaw, Hazel Green; George E. Cabanis, Smelser; Thomas T. Lane, Jamestown; W. T. Ennor, Potosi; J. H. Rountree, Platteville; O. C. Jones, Harrison; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; Geo. W. Mase, Clifton; A. D. Mills, Wingville; James Moore, Muscoda; J. A. Barber, Lancaster; W. W. Field, Fennimore; Joseph Walker, Marion; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; August Blaufus, Liberty; Tim F. Barr, Beetown; W. G. Wilcox, Waterloo; J. D. Harp, Cassville; James T. Murphy, Patch Grove; Henry R. Miles, Wyalusing; Jared Warner, Millville; Nathan White, Paris.

1856.—J. B. Turley, Beetown; W. R. Dixon, Fennimore; O. Rice, Hazel Green; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; Thomas Weir, Liberty; Mason Fish, Marion; James Moore, Muscoda; J. T. Murphy, Patch Grove; Celestin Kaltenbach, Potosi; James Bonham, Waterloo; A. D. Mills,

10

Wingville; Mahlon Fawcett, Clifton; S. F. Clise. Ellenboro; G. W. Paugh, Harrison; T. T. Lane, Jamestown; James Prideaux. Little Grant; J. A. Barber, Lancaster; Wm. Kidd, Millville; Chas. Dickey, Paris; J. H. Rountree, Platteville; Wm. Brandon, Smelser; Joachim Gulick, Wyalusing; J. D. Harp, Cassville.

1857.—J. B. Turley, Beetown; D. R. Sylvester, Blue River; G. W. Mace, Clifton; W. P. Dewey, Cassville; S. F. Clise. Ellenboro; J. Graham, Fennimore; J. W. Kaump, Harrison; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Joseph Walker, Hickory Grove; Henry VanVleck, Jamestown; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; James Prideaux, Little Grant; Thomas Weir, Liberty; J. G. Clark, Lancaster; C. K. Dean, Marion; Jared Warner, Millville; Jos. W. Blanding, Muscoda; Thos. Longbotham, Paris; J. T. Murphy, Patch Grove; N. H. Virgin, Platteville; David McKee, Pososi; Hugh Laird, Smelser; A. A. Petty, Watterstown; James Bonham, Waterloo; A. D. Mills, Wingville.

1858.—J. B. Turley, Beetown; D. R. Sylvester, Blue River; F. C. Kirkpatrick, Clifton; W. P. Dewey, Cassville; A. Springer, Ellenboro; H. A. W. McNair, Fennimore; W. W. Barstow, Harrison; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Mason Fish, Hickory Grove; Jason Lathrop, Jamestown; Thomas Weir, Liberty; J. G. Clark, Lancaster: Jesse Waldorf, Lima; A. Parker, Little Grant; J. R. Murphy, Marion; Geo. Ballantine, Millville; James Moore, Muscoda; Wm. Davidson, Paris; J. C. Orr, Patch Grove; Samuel Moore, Platteville; Samuel Vance, Potosi; H. B. Patterson, Smelser; James Bonham, Waterloo; A. A. Petty, Watterstown; A. Foster, Wingville; David Brodt. Wyalusing.

1859.—J. B. Turley, Beetown; D. R. Sylvester, Blue River; J. D. Harp, Cassville; Nelson Millard, Clifton; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; W. R. Dixon, Fennimore; W. L. Wilson; Harrison; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Mason Fish, Hickory Grove; Jason Lathrop, Jamestown; James Prideaux, Little Grant; Charles Fulks, Liberty; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; J. C. Holloway, Lancaster; James Moore, Muscoda; Moors Rice, Marion; Levi Brown, Millville; T. D. Francis, Paris; Henry Patch, Patch Grove; Samuel Vance, Potosi; Julius Augustine, Platteville; George E. Cabanis, Smelser; J. E. Dodge, Waterloo; Henry Morgan, Watterstown; J. D. Jinks, Wingville; R. Glenn, Wyalusing.

1860 —J. B. Turley, Beetown; M. Shafer, Blue River; J. A. Houghtaling, Boscobel; W. P. Dewey, Cassville; Jesse F. Jones, Clifton; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; W. W. Field, Fennimore; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven; W. L. Wilson, Harrison, J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Mason Fish,

Hickory Grove; Jason Lathrop, Jamestown; James Prideaux, Little Grant; Thomas Tormey, Liberty; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; J. C. Holloway, Lancaster; Moors Rice, Marion; W. W. Dimock, Muscoda; Jos. Horsfall, Millville; Silas Brooks, Paris; Henry Patch, Patch Grove; A. R. Bushnell, Platteville; Samuel Vance, Potosi; Geo. E. Cabanis, Smelser; B. F. Hilton, Tafton; James Bonham, Waterloo; Henry Morgan, Watterstown; A. F. Schnee, Wingville; Isaiah Cranston, Wyalusing.

1861.—Henry Webster, Beetown; John Cutts, Blue River; John Pepper, Boscobel; W. P. Dewey, Cassville; J. S. Jones, Clifton; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; W. W. Field, Fennimore; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven; W. L. Wilson, Harrison; S. Lightcap, Hazel Green; G. R. Frank, Hickory Grove; Jason Lathrop, Jamestown; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; J. C. Holloway, Lancaster; Edward Children, Liberty; Dan'l T. Brown, Little Grant; Jos. Horsfall, Millville; Moors Rice, Marion; W. W. Dimock, Muscoda; Silas Brooks, Paris; E. M. Hoyt, Platteville; T. L. Hammonds, Potosi; Henry Patch, Patch Grove; William Bradbury, Smelser; D. F. Brown, Tafton; James Bonham, Waterloo; John Clark, Watterstown; G. Hess, Wingville; J. M. Sifford, Wyalusing.

1862-63.—J. H. Rountree, Henry Patch, Jesse Waldorf, D. G. Seaton, J. W. Seaton.

1864-65—Addison Burr, Alfred Palmer, A. A. Bennett, M. A. Harper, J. W. Kaump.

1866.—A. Burr, J. W. Seaton, A. C. Stiles, H. A. W. McNair, Henry Mitchell.

1867.—J. W. Seaton, A. Burr, H. B. Wood, Cyrus Sargent, H. A. W. McNair.

1868.—A. Burr, J. B. Moore, A. W. Emery, Cyrus Sargent, H. B. Wood.

1869.—J. H. Evans, Jared Warner, Joseph Allen, J. B. Moore, A. W. Emery.

1870.*—Joseph Allen, J. H. Evans, Peter Casper, T. N. Hubbell.

1870.—W. J. McCoy, Beetown; Michael Nolan, Blue River; Terrence Carrier, Boscobel; Geo. H. Chambers, Bloomington; Elisha Carrington, Clifton; John Geiger, Cassville; E. D. Bevans, Ellenboro; D. T. Parker, Fennimore; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven; A. F. Knapp, Harrison; Thomas G. Stephens, Hazel Green; Jas. B. Murphy, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; John H. Griffis, Little Grant; W. P.

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*These were elected in the fall of 1869, and held office from **January 1, 1870,** until the new board, elected in April, was qualified.

Dewey, Lancaster; Jesse Waldorf, Lima; Thomas Weir, Liberty; P. B. McIntyre, Muscoda; James B. Ricks, Marion; Joseph Horsfall, Millville; Israel Miles, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville; James Ballantine, Patch Grove; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; Thos. Laird, Wingville; T. N. Hubbell, Woodman; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; W. W. Field, Boscobel village; George W. Ryland, Lancaster village; Joseph Clementson, Hazel Green village; J. H. Evans, Platteville village.

1871.—Wm. J. McCoy, Beetown; Henry Gore, Blue River; Alfred Palmer, Boscobel; Henry Lord, Bloomington; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Elisha Carrington, Clifton; J. S. Maiben, Ellenboro; John Monteith, Fennimore; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven; Thomas G. Stephens, Hazel Green; Moses Vannatta, Harrison; James Murphy, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; George W. Ryland, Lancaster; G. D. Pettyjohn, Lima; Thos. Wier, Liberty; John H. Griffis, Little Grant; T. J. Graham, Muscoda; J. B. Ricks, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; Ezra Abraham, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville, J. W. Seaton, Potosi; Jared Warner, Patch Grove; George E. Cabanis, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; J. E. Jones, Watterstown; Thomas Laird, Wingville; George Brown, Woodman; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; W. W. Field, Boscobel village; George Broderick, Hazel Green village; W. P. Dewey, Lancaster village; J. H. Evans, Platteville village.

1872.—O. C. Hathaway, Beetown; Henry Gore, Blue River; L. J. Woolley, Boscobel; Henry Lord, Bloomington; J. McLeod, Clifton; H. Grimm, Cassville; Jas. H. Rowe Ellenboro; John Monteith, Fennimore; Wm. Curtis, Glen Haven; T. G. Stephens Hazel Green; Moses Vannatta, Harrison; Jas. Murphy, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Perry Squires, Lima; John A. Boerner, Liberty; J. H. Griffis, Little Grant; Geo. Tuffley, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Ezra Abraham, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; Jared Warner, Patch Grove; N. W. Bass, Platteville; J. W. Seaton, Potosi; Wm. Brandon, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; Thos. Laird, Wingville; Geo. Brown, Woodman; Rob't Glenn, Wyalusing; B. M. Coates, Boscobel village; George Broderick, Hazel Green village; William H. Clise, Lancaster village; J. H. Rountree, Platteville village.

1873.—O. C. Hathaway, Beetown; Henry Gore, Blue River; Wm. T. Scott, Boscobel; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; John McLeod, Clif-

ton; Herman Grimm, Cassville; John G. Hudson, Ellenboro; H A. Dankleff, Fennimore; D. P. Grinter, Glen Haven; Jas. Murphy, Hickory Grove; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Moses Vannatta, Harrison; Rufus Hannum, Jamestown; George W. Ryland, Lancaster; Perry Squires, Lima; Peter Clayton, Liberty; J. H. Griffis, Little Grant; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; Geo. Tuffley, Marion; Jos. Horsfall, Millville; Reuben Cooley, Mt. Hope; Peter Cooper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville; J. W. Seaton, Potosi; Haynes Fitch, Patch Grove; David Wilkinson, Smelser; Adam Mink, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; Thos. Laird, Wingville; Rob't Glenn, Wyalusing; Geo. Brown, Woodman; James Barnett, Boscobel city; Geo. Broderick, Hazel Green village; John Schreiner, Lancaster village; E. Baley, Platteville village.

1874.—W. J. McCoy, Beetown; Henry Gore, Blue River; W. T. Scott, Boscobel; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; F. C. Kirkpatrick, Clifton; Herman Grimm, Cassville; J. H. C. McKinsey, Ellenboro; H. A. Dankleff, Fennimore; D. P Grinter, Glen Haven; G. S. Hammond, Hickory Grove; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Moses Vannatta, Harrison; John Hier, Jamestown; E. P. Dickinson, Lima; John Boerner, Liberty; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Delos Abrams, Little Grant; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; Geo. Munns, Marion; Jos. Horsfall, Millville; R. G. Humphrey, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville; A. W. Emery, Potosi; Geo. Ballantine, Patch Grove; George. E. Cabanis, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Wm. Northey, Watterstown; Thos. Laird, Wingville; Rob't Glenn, Wyalusing; Geo. Brown, Woodman; Geo. W. Parker, Boscobel city; Geo. Clementson, Lancaster village; E. Bayley, Platteville village; Geo. Broderick, Hazel Green village.

1875.—W. J. McCoy, Beetown; Henry Gore, Blue River; B. M. Coates, Boscobel; Geo. W. Fennell, Bloomington; F. C. Kirkpatrick, Clifton; Herman Grimm, Cassville; J. H. C. McKinsey, Ellenboro; H. Dankleff, Fennimore; D. P. Grinter, Glen Haven; H. Maxim, Hickory Grove; Nathan Thompson, Hazel Green; Moses Vannatta, Harrison; John Hier, Jamestown; E. P. Dickinson, Lima; John Boerner, Liberty; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Delos Abrams, Little Grant; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; D R. Walker, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; David D. Snider, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville; R. H. Kendrick, Potosi; J. C. Scott, Patch Grove; John A. May, Smelser; W. B. Slocum, Waterloo; Wm. Northey, Watterstown; Thos. Laird,

Wingville; Riley Jacobs, Wyalusing; Geo. Brown, Woodman; James Barnett, Boscobel city; George Clementson, Lancaster village; E. Bayley. Platteville village; Joseph Clementson, Hazel Green village.

1876.—Chris. Hutchinson, Beetown; C. G. Van Buren, Blue River; T. N. Hubbell, Boscobel; W. B. Clark, Bloomington; Thos. Watson, Clifton; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Samuel Barstow, Ellenboro; Jacob Baumgartner, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Matthew Thompson, Hazel Green; Geo. W. McFall, Harrison; John Hier, Jamestown; E. P. Dickinson, Lima; John Boerner, Liberty; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Delos Abrams, Little Grant; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; D. R. Walker, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; David D. Snider, Mt. Hope; Peter Casper, Paris; N. W. Bass, Platteville; R. H. Hendrick, Potosi; Geo. Ballantine, Patch Grove; Geo. E. Cabanis, Smelser; W. B. Slocum, Waterloo; C. H. Williams, Watterstown; Thos. Laird, Wingville; P. C. Palmer, Wyalusing; Geo. Brown, Woodman; Gustave Meyer, Boscobel city; Geo. Clementson, Lancaster village; Hanmer Robbins, Platteville village; Joseph Clementson, Hazel Green village.

1877.—Jesse Wagner, Beetown; W. B. Clark, Bloomington; C. G. Van Buren, Blue River; L. J. Woolley, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Thomas Watson, Clifton; J. H. C. McKinsey, Ellenboro; Thos. Tormey, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; W. D. Jones, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Henry M. Bowen, Harrison; John Hier, Jamestown; E. P. Dickinson, Lima; J. A. Boerner, Liberty; John G. Clark Lancaster; John Henkel, Little Grant; Ezra Abraham, Mt. Hope; George Munns, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; George Ballantine, Patch Grove; T. Stephens, Potosi; N. W. Bass, Platteville; Peter Casper, Paris; R. A. Wilson Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; C. H. Williams, Watterstown; W. H. Middleton, Wingville; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; George Brown Woodman; B. M. Coates, Boscobel city; Matthew Thompson, Hazel Green village; George Clementson, Lancaster village; Hanmer Robbins, Platteville village.

1878—Chris. Hutchinson, Beetown; W. B. Clark, Bloomington; Ed. Meyer, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock; Thomas Watson, Clifton; J. H. C. McKensey, Ellenboro; Thos. Tormey, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Chas. Wunderlin, Harrison; T. G. Stephens, Hazel Green; Adam Kruel, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; John G. Clark, Lancaster; John A. Boerner, Lib-

erty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; Alfred Bark, Little Grant; O. A. Rice, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; Peter Cameron, Mt. Ida; Ezra Abraham, Mt. Hope; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Peter Casper, Paris; George Ballantine, Patch Grove; N. W. Bass, Platteville; A. W. Emery, Potosi; R. A. Wilson, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; W. B. Middleton, Wingville; George Brown, Muscoda; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; John H. Sarles, Boscobel city; Matthew Thompson, Hazel Green village; George Clementson, Lancaster city; George B. Carter, Platteville village.

1879.—Chris. Hutchinson, Beetown; W. B. Clark, Bloomington; Ed. Meyer, Boscobel; Michael Nolan, Castle Rock; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Thomas Watson, Clifton; J. H. C. McKinsey, Ellenboro; Thomas Tormey, Fennimore; Jos. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; O. S. Jones, Harrison; T G. Stephens, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; George W. Ryland, Lancaster; A. V. Knapp, Lima; Alfred Bark, Little Grant; Paul Welner, Liberty; E. I. Kidd, Millville; Ira W. Brunson, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Peter Casper, Paris; James A. Davis, Patch Grove; N. W. Bass, Platteville; Thomas Davies, Potosi; Joshua Lawrence, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; E. Carrington, Wingville; George Brown, Woodman; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; T. N. Hubbell, Boscobel city; George Broderick, Hazel Green village; George Clementson, Lancaster city; H. Robbins, Platteville village.

1880.—Chris. Hutchinson, Beetown; W. B. Clark, Bloomington; Ed. Meyer, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock; Thomas Watson, Clifton; James McCormick, Ellenboro; C. Shuttleworth, Fennimore; Jos. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Thomas McMahon, Harrison; Joseph Harris, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; John A. Boerner, Liberty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; Alfred Bark, Little Grant; Geo. Munns, Marion; Ed. Kidd, Millville; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; Wm. H. Gilliard, Mt. Hope; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Peter Casper, Paris; Reed Patch and G. Foshay, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville, George W. Hampton, Potosi; R. A. Wilson, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; C. G. VanBuren, Wingville; James A. Faris, Woodman; John A. Harford, Wyalusing; T. N. Hubbell, Boscobel city; George Budworth, Hazel Green village; John G. Clark, Lancaster city; Moritz Honer, Muscoda village; H. Robbins, Platteville city.

1881.—Jesse Wagner, Beetown; Geo. W. Fennell, Bloomington; James Barnett, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Francis W. Bowden, Castle Rock; Thos. Watson, Clifton; James McCormick, Ellenboro; C. Shuttleworth, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Thos. McMahon, Harrison; W. D. Jones, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; John A. Boerner, Liberty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; Geo. Munns, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; John McKitchen, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold Mt. Ida; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; Peter Casper, Paris; John Carey, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; Jabez Hurd, Potosi; R. A. Wilson, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; C. G. Van Buren, Wingville; James A. Faris, Woodman; Edwin Glenn, Wyalusing, T. N. Hubbell, Boscobel city,; John G. Clark, Lancaster city; P. Shillian, Hazel Green village; P. Bartley, Bloomington village; H. Robbins, Platteville city.

1882.—C. Hutchinson, Beetown; Samuel Woodhouse, Bloomington; James Hicks, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock; Thomas Watson, Clifton; Geo. H. Springer, Ellenboro; C. Shuttleworth, Fennimore; Joseph Kidd, Glen Haven; George McFall, Harrison; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; John A. Boerner, Liberty; E. P. Dickinson Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; D. R. Walker, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; E. J. Marvel, Paris; Alex Paul, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; G. W. Hampton, Potosi; W. Eastman, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; A. F. Henderson, Watterstown; W. E. Bell, Wingville; Geo. Brown, Woodman; Robt. Glenn, Wyalusing;P. Bartley, Bloomington city; J. D. Wilson, Boscobel city; Carl Kleinpell, Cassville village; Robert Andrew, Hazel Green village; John G. Clark, Lancaster; W. H. Beebe, Platteville city.

1883.—John Smith, Beetown; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; Fred Mertz, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock, Thomas Watson, Clifton; James McCormick, Ellenboro; Wm. Marsden, Fennimore; John Rvan, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; Ed. O'Neill, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Louis Heberlein, Liberty; Geo. S. Whitcher, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; Geo. Munns, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt.

Ida; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; E. J. Marvel; Paris; James A. Davis, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; Henry Gillian, Potosi; J. H. Cabanis; Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; A.F. Henderson, Watterstown; J. B. Johnson, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; J. A. Harford, Wyalusing; John D. Wilson, Boscobel city; Samuel Woodhouse, Bloomington village; John G. Clark, Lancaster city; Carl Kleinpell, Cassville village; John H. Cox, Hazel Green village; W. H. Beebe, Platteville city,

1884.—John Smith, Beetown; P. Bartley, Bloomington; James B. Ricks, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; F. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; Thos. Watson, Clifton; Jas. McCormick, Ellenboro; William Marsden, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; George McFall, Harrison; Edward O'Neill, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Lewis Heberlein, Liberty; Geo. S. Whitcher, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; Geo. Munns, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt.Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; C. G. Rodolf, Muscoda; E. J. Marvel, Paris; E. H. Garside, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; A. W. Emery, Potosi; J. H. Cabanis, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Charles O. Guernsey, Watterstown; Jos. B. Johnson, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; John D. Wilson, Boscobel city; D. F. Brown, Bloomington village; Karl Kleinpell, Cassville village; J. H. Cox, Hazel Green village; Lewis Holloway, Lancaster city; W. H. Beebe, Platteville city.

1885.—John Smith, Beetown; P. Bartley, Bloomington; James B. Ricks, Boscobel; H. Grimm, Cassville; F. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; Thos. Watson, Clifton; George McPherson, Ellenboro; Wm. Marsden, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; Edward O'Neill, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; L. Heberlein, Liberty; George S. Whitcher, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; John B. Murphy, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; E. J. Marvel, Paris; Jas. Paul, Patch Grove; John M. Arthur, Platteville; Geo. W. Hampton, Potosi; Arthur Doyle, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Wm. A. Wall, Watterstown; David Eastman, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; Arcus Calkins, Wyalusing; John N. Comstock, Boscobel city; D. F. Brown, Bloomington village; Carl Kleinpell, Cassville village; John H. Cox,

Hazel Green village; Lewis Holloway, Lancaster city; H. Robbins, Platteville city.

1886.—Griffin Hickok, Beetown; P. Bartley, Bloomington; Wm. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock; Thomas Watson, Clifton; Geo. W. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Monteith, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; Louis Heberlein, Liberty; Geo. S. Whitcher, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; John B. Murphy, Marion; E. I. Kidd, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; S. C. Ransom, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; E. J. Marvel, Paris; John Lewis, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; Arthur Doyle Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Wm. A. Wall, Watterstown; David Eastman and Eric Gilbertson, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; Arcus Calkins and Henry Strong, Wyalusing; L. B. Ruka, Boscobel city; D. F. Brown, Bloomington village; David Williams, Cassville village; Gottlieb Wehrle, Fennimore village; Thos. H. Edwards, Hazel Green village; E. M. Lowry, Lancaster city; H. W. Beebe, Platteville city.

1887—Griffen Hickok, Beetown; P. Bartley, Bloomington; Wm. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; F. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; A. V Wells, Clifton; G. W. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Monteith, Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; L. Heberlein, Liberty; J. W. Morrison, Lima; J. H. Griffis, Little Grant; John B. Murphy, Marion; Ed. Wiseman, Millville; R. W. Day, Mt. Hope; O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Geo. Wiederholt, Paris; John Lewis, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; Arthur Doyle, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown; C. G. VanBuren, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; J. A. Harford, Wyalusing; L. B. Ruka, Boscobel city; D. F. Brown, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Thomas Edwards, Hazel Green village; John Schreiner, Lancaster city; Hanmer Robbins, Platteville city; Martin Oswald, Fennimore village; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1888.—Wm. Gates, Beetown; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; W. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; T. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; Geo. W. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Monteith, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison;

James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Geo. W. Ryland, Lancaster; L. Heberlein, Liberty; John W. Morrison, Lima; John H. Griffis, Little Grant; John Miller, Marion; Ed. Wiseman, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; J. B. Bradbury, Mt. Ida; John Swingle, Muscoda; Geo. Wiederholdt, Paris; John Lewis, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; Arthur Doyle, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown; J. B. Johnson, Wingville; Patrick Glynn, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; John D. Wilson, Boscobel city; C. W. Wheeler, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Frank Roach, Fennimore village; Thomas Edwards, Hazel Green village; C. H. Baxter, Lancaster city; W. H. Beebe, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1889.—Wm. Gates, Beetown, D. F. Brown, Bloomington; W. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; F. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; Geo. W. McPherson, Ellenboro; Geo. A. Kreul, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Geo. Withrow, Harrison; Joseph Harris, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier, Jamestown; Delos Abrams, Lancaster; Louis Heberlein, Liberty; J. W. Morrison, Lima; J. H. Griffiis, Little Grant; Paul Wellner, Marion; Ed. Wiseman, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; J. B. Bradbury, Mt Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Jacob Ginter, Paris; John Lewis, Patch Grove; John McArthur, Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; Arthur Doyle, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; Wm. A. Wall, Watterstown; C. G. Van Buren, Wingville; Geo. Brown Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; L. G. Armstrong, Boscobel city; John Bonham, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; J. J. Scanlan, Fennimore village; Thos Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter, Lancaster city; Hanmer Robbins, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1890.—Wm. Gates Beetown; D. F. Brown Bloomington; W. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; F. W. Bowden, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; Geo. Springer, Ellenboro; Geo. Kreul, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; Geo. Withrow, Harrison James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Jacob Wenzel, Liberty; R. C. Hale, Lima; Henry Henkel, Little Grant; Paul Wellner, Marion; Ed Wiseman, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; J. B. Bradbury, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Michael Montag, Paris; John Carey, Jr., Patch Grove; John Patterson, Platteville; J. J. Tobin,

Potosi; Arthur Doyle, Smelser; Ritner Stephens, Waterloo; Jacob
Scott, Watterstown; J. B. Johnson, Wingville; Geo. Brown, Wood-
man; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; L. G. Armstrong, Boscobel city; John
Bonham, Bloomington village; Otto F. Geiger, Cassville village; Chas.
Hinn, Fennimore village; Thomas H. Edwards, Hazel Green village; R.
B. Showalter, Lancaster city; T. L. Cleary, Platteville city; H. B.
Coons, Potosi village.

  1891.—Griffin Hickok, Beetown; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; W.
T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; N. F. Orth, Castle
Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; G. H. Springer, Ellenboro; Abbot Sam-
mons, Fennimore; J. S. Kidd, Glen Haven; John A. Blakely, Harrison;
James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; John Hier,
Jamestown; John Schreiner, Lancaster; Jacob Wenzel, Liberty; R. C.
Hale, Lima; Henry Henkel, Little Grant; J. B. Murphy, Marion; Ed.
Wiseman, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; Jos. Bradbury, Mt. Ida;
Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Jacob Ginter, Paris; John Carey, Patch
Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; J. P.
Jones, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown;
F. J. Davis, Wingville; J. W. Andrews, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wya-
lusing; James Barnett, Boscobel city; T. H. Chambers, Bloomington
village; Otto F. Geiger, Cassville village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore vil-
lage; John Binkett, Hazel Green village. R. B. Showalter, Lancaster
city, W. H. Beebe, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

  1892.—Griffin Hickok, Beetown; Jacob Schreiner, Bloomington;
W. T. Scott, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; N. F. Orth, Castle
Rock; A. Rundell, Clifton; G. H. Springer, Ellenboro; John Draggs,
Fennimore; John Ryan, Glen Haven; John A. Blakely, Harrison; W.
D. Jones, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray,
Jamestown; John Schreiner, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; R. C.
Hale, Lima; Henry Henkel, Little Grant; J. B. Murphy, Marion; E.
D. Wiseman, Millville; R. M. Day, Mt. Hope; Wm. O'Brien, Mt. Ida;
Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; M. Kirchberg, Paris; W. E. Lewis, Patch
Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; J. J. Tobin, Potosi; J. P. Jones,
Smelser; Ritner Stephens, Waterloo; Wm. A. Walsh, Watterstown; T.
J. Davis, Wingville; J. W. Anderson, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wya-
lusing; C. A. Armstrong, Boscobel city; T. H. Chambers, Blooming-
ton village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Joseph Harris, Cuba City
village; Thomas H. Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter,
Lancaster city; James Murphy, Platteville city; C. P. Hinn, Fenni-
more village; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1893.—Wm. Gates, Beetown; Jacob Schreiner Bloomington; J. B. Ricks, Boscobel; Herman Grimm, Cassville; N. F Orth, Castle Rock; A. E. Rundell, Clifton; G. H. Springer, Ellenboro; John Draggs, Fennimore; Wm. Wildman, Glen Haven; J. A. Blakely, Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray, Jamestown; John Schreiner, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; R. C. Hale, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; J. B. Murphy, Marion; Ed. Wiseman; Millville; James McClusky, Mt. Hope; Wm. O'Brien, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Michael Kirchberg, Paris; Wm. Lewis. Patch Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; J. J. Tobin, Potosi; J. P. Jones, Smelser; F. M. Yager, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown; C. G. VanBuren, Wingville; J. W. Anderson, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; Ed. Meyer, Boscobel city; James Ballantine, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Jos. Harris, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; T. H. Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter, Lancaster city; John A. Thomas, Montfort village; J. W. Murphy, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1894.—Griffin Hickok, Beetown; C. W. Stone, Bloomington; Theo. Kronshage, Boscobel; Aloys Grimm, Cassville; N. F. Orth, Castle Rock; A. E. Rundell, Clifton; James McCormick, Ellenboro; Wm. Wildman, Glen Haven; rohn Draggs, Fennimore; Geo. McFall, Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph Murray, Jamestown; W. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; Andrew Cairns, Little Grant; J. B. Murphy, Marion; Ed. Wiseman, Millville; James McClusky, Mt. Hope; J. B. Bradbury, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; Michael Kirchberg, Paris; W. E. Lewis, Patch Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; J. J. Tobin, Potosi; J. P. Jones, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown; David Eastman, Wingville; R. S. Olmstead, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; J. B. Ricks, Boscobel city; M. F. Woodhouse, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Simon Harker, Cuba City village; V. H. Kinney, Fennimore village; James Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter, Lancaster city; J. A. Thomas, Montfort village; D. E. Gardner, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1895 —William Ward, Beetown; Chas. W. Stone, Bloomington; James DeLap, Boscobel; Aloys Grimm, Cassville; J. W. Viktora, Castle Rock; W. H. Howdle, Clifton; James McCormick, Ellenboro; D. T. Parker, Fennimore; Wm. Wildman, Glen Haven; George Mc Fall,

Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Jos. J. Vosberg, Jamestown; Wm. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; G. W. Garthwaite, Little Grant; J. B Murphy, Marion; Edward Beitler, Millville; James McClusky. Mt. Hope; J. B. Bradbury, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Mucoda; Michael Kirchberg, Paris; Wm. E. Lewis, Patch Grove; F. E. Huntington. Platteville; John J. Tobin, Potosi; Frederick Heil, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown; David Eastman Wing-ville; R. S. Olmstead, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; L. Muff-ley, Boscobel city; R. N. Hoskins, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; Simon Harker, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; James Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter. Lancaster city; J. B Johnson, Montfort village; W. T. Briggs, Muscoda village; H. B. Coons. Potosi village; E. E. Burns, Platteville city.

1896.—Wm. Ward, Beetown, D. F. Brown, Bloomington; J. W. DeLap, Boscobel; Aloys Grimm, Cassville; N. F. Orth. Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; A. L. Brownell, Ellenboro; D. B. Brunson, Fennimore; Fred Bennett, Glen Haven; John Blakely, Harrison; James Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; Joseph J. Vosberg, Jamestown; Wm. E. Webb, Lancaster; J J. Wenzel, Liberty; A. V. Knapp, Lima; G. W. Garthwaite, Little Grant; J. B. Murphy, Marion; Edward Beitler, Millville; James McClusky, Mt. Hope; Albert Keterer, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; John Cox, Paris; Wm. E. Lewis, Patch Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; J. J. Tobin, Potosi; Frederick Heil, Smelser; Archie Brown, Waterloo; J. T. Lance, Watterstown; David Eastman, Wingville; R. S. Olmstead, Woodman; Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing; R. D. Blanchard, Boscobel city; A. J. Frazier, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; S. E. Smalley, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; James Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter, Lancaster city; John A. Thomas, Montfort village; W. T. Briggs, Muscoda village; E E. Burns, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1897.—Wm. Ward, Beetown; D. F. Brown, Bloomington; J. W. DeLap, Boscobel; F. W. Klinkhammer, Cassville; J. W. Viktora, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; A. Brownell, Ellenboro; D. B. Brunson, Fennimore; F. C. Bennett, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; Jas. Harvey, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; J. J. Vosberg, Jamestown; Wm. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; J. W. Morrison, Lima; Wm. Leighton, Little Grant; M. M. Rice, Marion; O. J. Day,

Millville; James McClusky, Mt. Hope; Albert Keterer, Mt. Ida; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda; John T. Cox, Paris; T. D. Nagle, Patch Grove; F. E. Huntington, Platteville; J. J. Tobin, Potosi; David Walker, Smelser; Jacob Reed, Waterloo; J. T. Lance, Watterstown; B. F. Keeler, Wyalusing; W. T. Hurd, Boscobel city; A. J. Frazier, Bloomington village; L. M. Okey, Cassville village; S. E. Smalley, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; James Edwards, Hazel Green village; R. B. Showalter, Lancaster city; J. B. Johnson, Montfort village; W. T. Briggs, Muscoda village; B. T. Reed, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1898.—M. C. Edwards, Beetown; Henry Lord, Bloomington; J. W. DeLap, Boscobel; F. W. Klinkhammer, Cassville; J. W. Viktora, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; Geo. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Schneider, Fennimore; F. C. Bennett, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harison; John Wills, Hazel Green; Adam Kreul, Hickory Grove; J. J. Vosberg, Jamestown; W. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; A. C. Dietzman, Lima; Wm. Leighton, Little Grant; J. C. Miller, Marion; O. J. Day, Millville; Jas. McCluskey, Mt. Hope; David Farris, Mt. Ida; Jos. Sikart, Muscoda; J. Longbotham, Paris; W. E. Lewis, Patch Grove; Robert Spear, Platteville; E. C. Thomas, Potosi; James Jeffrey, Smelser; Ritner Stephens, Waterloo; J. T. Lance, Watterstown; David Eastman, Wingville; John Kelly, Woodman; B. F. Keeler, Wyalusing; W. T. Hurd, Boscobel city; A. J. Frazer, Bloomington village; Otto Geiger, Cassville village; S. E. Smal'ey, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; Jas. Edwards, Hazel Green village; E. M. Lowry, Lancaster city; C. G. VanBuren, Montfort village; J. Bremmer, Muscoda village; A. L. Brown, Platteville city; H. B. Coons, Potosi village.

1899.—M. C. Edwards, Beetown; Henry Roberts, Bloomington; Hugh Mathews, Boscobel; F. W. Klinkhammer, Cassville; J. W. Viktora, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; G. W. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Schneider, Fennimore; Louis Kraut, Glen Haven; Geo. McFall, Harrison; P. H. Larkin, Hazel Green; Rob't Henderson, Hickory Grove; J. J. Vosberg, Jamestown; W. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; A. C. Dietzman, Lima; Wm. Leighton, Little Grant; John C. Mill.r, Marion; Wm. Spraggon, Millville; John Harrower, Mt. Hope; David Farris, Mt. Ida; Joseph Sikart, Muscoda; John Longbotham, Paris; W. E. Lewis, Patch Grove; J. R. Spear, Platteville; E. C. Thomas, Potosi; James Jeffrey, Smelser; F. M. Yager, Waterloo; W. A. Wall, Watterstown, ; J. P. Chandler, Wingville; John Kelly, Wood-

man; Edwin Glenn, Wyalusing; A. H. Patch, Bloomington village;
Otto F. Geiger, Cassville village; S. E. Smalley, Cuba City village; C.
P. Hinn, Fennimore village; Geo. K. Mills, Hazel Green village; J. B.
Johnson, Montfort village; Joseph M. Cubela, Muscoda village; E. A.
Berge, Potosi village; Lou B. Ruka, Boscobel city; Ed. M. Lowry,
Lancaster city; A. L. Brown, Platteville city.

The Board in 1895 created the office of Register of Probate with a
salary of $500 a year.   T. A. Burr held the office until January 1, 1898,
when he was succeeded by James McBrien, the present incumbent.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS AND OFFICERS.

Upon the admission of the State, Grant County was made the Six-
teenth Senatorial District and remained such until the apportionment
of 1887, when Crawford County was included in the district   In the
infamous gerrymander of 1891 Grant County was dismembered and
the First Assembly District (which see) was, together with Craw-
ford and Richland, made the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and the
Second Assembly District, with parts of Iowa and Lafayette Counties,
made the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.   In the apportionment of
1897 Grant and Iowa counties were placed in the Sixteenth Senatorial
District.

Upon the admission of the State this county was allowed four as-
semblymen, with districts as follows:

First District—precincts of Hazel Green, Smelser, Jamestown, and
Fairplay.   Second District—precincts of Platteville, Head of Platte,
Muscoda, Centerville, and Fennimore.   Third District—precincts of
Potosi, Pleasant Valley, Hurricane, Waterloo, New Lisbon.   Fourth
District—Lancaster, Beetown, Patch Grove, Cassville, Milton, and
Millville.

In 1849 the county was divided into four assembly districts as fol-
lows: First District—Hazel Green, Jamestown, Smelser, and Paris.
Second District—Platteville, Lima, Wingville, and Fennimore.   Third
District—Potosi, Harrison, Waterloo, and Highland. Fourth District
—Lancaster, Patch Grove, Cassville, and Beetown.

The apportionment of 1852 gave Grant five assembly districts, as
follows: First District—The towns of Hazel Green, Jamestown, and
Smelser. Second District—Potosi, Paris, and Harrison. Third District
—Platteville, Clifton, Lima, Muscoda, and Wingville. Fourth District
—Fennimore, Highland, and Lancaster. Fifth District—Waterloo,
Beetown, Patch Grove, and Cassville.

The apportionment of 1856 made no change in the First, Second, and Third Districts, but the new towns in the county were placed as follows. Fourth District—Fennimore, Marion, Ellenboro, Liberty, Lancaster. Fifth District—Waterloo, Beetown, Patch Grove Wyalusing, Little Grant, and Cassville.

The apportionment of 1861 was as follows: First District—Hazel Green, Platteville, Smelser. Second District—Jamestown, Paris, Harrison, Potosi, Waterloo. Third District—Lancaster, Lima, Ellenboro, Clifton, Liberty, Wingville. Fourth District—Blue River, Muscoda, Watterstown, Hickory Grove, Boscobel, Marion, Fennimore, Millville. Fifth District—Cassville, Beetown, Glen Haven, Tafton, Little Grant, Patch Grove, Wyalusing.

The apportionment of 1866 was the same as that of 1861, except that the new towns of Woodman and Mt. Hope were placed in the Fourth District.

In the apportionment of 1871, the number of districts in the county was reduced to four, as follows: First District—Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Paris, Platteville, Smelser. Second District—Clifton, Ellenboro, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima, Potosi. Third District—Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman. Fourth District—Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Little Grant, Millville, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wyalusing.

The apportionment of 1876 again reduced the number of the Districts to three, as follows: First District—Clifton, Ellenboro, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Smelser. Second District—Beetown, Bloomington, Cassville, Glen Haven, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Potosi, Waterloo. Third District—Blue River, Boscobel, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing.

The apportionment of 1882 left the districts as before, except that the new town of Mt. Ida was placed in the Third District.

The apportionment of 1887 made no change in the assembly districts.

The apportionment of 1891 gave Grant County only two districts and formed them in this astonishing manner: First District—Bloomington, Boscobel, Clifton, Ellenboro, Fennimore, Glen Haven, Harri-

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son, Hickory Grove, Lima, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Patch Grove, Platteville, Watterstown, Wingville, Castle Rock, Muscoda, Woodman, Wyalusing. Second District—Lancaster, Liberty, Beetown, Cassville, Waterloo, Potosi, Paris, Smelser, Jamestown, Hazel Green. Other apportionments had been bad, but this one was so outrageous, both in the shape and the population of the districts, all over the State as well as in Grant County, that the Supreme Court of the State decided that it violated the provision of the constitution providing that districts should be "according to population," and "as compact as practicable."

A special session of the legislature in June, 1892, made another gerrymander, which was also decided to be unconstitutional. The State officers, to aid their fellow rascals in the legislature, rushed out the election notices under the second apportionment, long before the usual time, in order if possible to have the election take place under the infamous gerrymander. It was a strong illustration of the lamentable fact that men tolerably honest in business become unscrupulous rascals when they go to work for their party.

A second special session was held in October, 1892, which made the following apportionment: First District—Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Liberty, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, Waterloo. Second District—Beetown, Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Lancaster, Little Grant, Marion, Muscoda, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Millville, Patch Grove, Waterstown, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing.

The apportionment of 1897 was as follows: First District—Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Lancaster, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, Patch Grove, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing. Second District—Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Hazel Green, Harrison, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, Waterloo.

The roster of legislative officers of the county from the admission of the State until the present time is as follows:

Senate.—1848--49, George W. Lakin, Platteville; 1850--51, John H. Rountree, Platteville; 1852--53, J. C. Squires, Platteville; 1854--55, Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; 1856--57, J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; 1858--61 (two terms), Noah H. Virgin, Platteville; 1862--65 (two

terms), M. K. Young, Glen Haven; 1866--67, John H. Rountree, Platteville; 1868--71 (two terms), George C. Hazelton, Boscobel; 1872 –75 (two terms), J. C. Holloway, Lancaster; 1876--79 (two terms), O. C. Hathaway. Beetown; 1880--83 (two terms), George W. Ryland, Lancaster; 1884--91 (two terms), E. I. Kidd, Millville; 1892--1900 (two terms), Charles H. Baxter, Lancaster.

Assembly.—1848—James Gilmore, Jamestown; N. H. Virgin, Platteville; Arthur W. Worth, Lancaster; A. C. Brown, Potosi. 1849—J. R. Vineyard, Platteville; Robert M. Briggs, Beetown; D. Gillilan, Potosi; Robert Young, Hazel Green. 1850—H. D. York, Hazel Green; John B. Turley, Beetown; J. E. Dodge, Waterloo; Wm McGonigal, Wingville. 1851—John N. Jones, Platteville; Robert M. Briggs, Beetown; W. R. Biddlecome, Potosi. J. B. Johnson, Fair Play. 1852—Noah Clemmons, Platteville; J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; David McKee, Potosi; Wm. Richardson, Jamestown. 1853—Titus Hayes, Platteville; H. E. Block, Potosi; J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; H. D. York, Hazel Green; J. E. Dodge, Waterloo. 1854--E. Estabrook, Platteville; Wm. Hull, Potosi; Wm. Jeffrey, Ellenboro; Lewis Rood, Hazel Green; M. K. Young, Cassville. 1853—N. H. Virgin, Platteville; Wm. Hull, Potosi; W. W. Field, Fennimore; Allen Taylor, Hazel Green; William Cole, Beetown; 1856—Allen Taylor, Hazel Green; Wm. Hull, Potosi; J. T. Mills, Lancaster; J. T Brown, Clifton; Horace Catlin, Cassville. 1857—Hanmer Robbins, Platteville; A. W. Emery, Potosi; J. T. Mills, Lancaster; Allen Taylor, Hazel Green, Joachim Gulick, Wyalusing. 1858—Hanmer Robbins, Platteville; A. W. Emery, Potosi; Henry Patch, Patch Grove; H. D. York, Hazel Green, C. K. Dean, Boscobel. 1859—J. Waldorf, Lima; J. W. Seaton, Potosi; H. A. W. McNair, Fennimore; Geo. Broderick, Hazel Green; Luther Basford, Glen Haven. 1860—J. R. Spottswood, Hazel Green; J. W. Seaton, Potosi; S. F. Clise, Ellenboro; J. B. Moore, Muscoda; George Ballantine, Patch Grove. 1861 —H. Robbins, Platteville; H. L. Massey, Potosi; J. G. Clark, Lancaster; Joseph Harris, Hazel Green; Jared Warner, Patch Grove. 1862— Wm. Brandon, Smelser; Allen Taylor, Paris; J. T. Mills, Lancaster; W. W. Field, Fennimore; Samuel Newick, Beetown. 1863—J. H. Rountree, Platteville; J. F. Chapman, Potosi; J. Allen Barber, Lancaster (Speaker); W. W. Field, Fennimore; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing. 1864—H. Robbins, Platteville; Allen Taylor, Paris; J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; W. W. Field, Fennimore (Speaker); W. R. Beach, Beetown. 1865—W. W. Field, Fennimore (Speaker); Wm. Brandom, Smelser;

Robert Glenn, Wyalusing; Allen Taylor, Paris; Henry Utt, Platteville. 1866—H. Robbins, Platteville; W S. Scribner, Jamestown; A. P. Hammond, Wingville; George Washburn, Millville; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven. 1867—H. Robbins, Platteville; John Carthew, Potosi; Joseph Allen, Clifton; H. A. W. McNair, Fennimore; A. A. Bennett, Glen Haven. 1868—H. Robbins, Platteville; J. A. Neaville, Potosi; J. E. Dodge, Lancaster; Mat Birchard, Fennimore; N. W. Kendall, Wyalusing. 1869—Joseph Harris, Hazel Green; G. H. Block, Potosi; W. P. Dewey, Lancaster; B. M. Coates, Boscobel; A. R. McCartney, Cassville. 1870—J. C. Squires, Platteville; John Carthew, Potosi; W. P. Dewey, Lancaster; H. A. W. McNair, Fennimore; Luther Basford, Glen Haven. 1871—Joseph Harris, Hazel Green; H. B. Coons, Potosi; J. C. Holloway, Lancaster; W. W. Field, Boscobel; George H. Chambers, Bloomington. 1872—A. R. Bushnell, Lancaster; George E. Cabanis, Smelser; S. A. Ferrin, Wingville; J. B. Corey, Patch Grove. 1873—W. H. Clise, Lancaster; Thomas G. Stephens, Hazel Green; John Monteith, Fennimore; C. Hutchinson, Beetown. 1874—Thomas Jenkins, Platteville; John B. Callis, Lancaster; Gottlieb Wehrle, Fennimore; Robert Glenn, Wyalusing. 1875—James Jeffrey, Smelser; Lafayette Caskey, Potosi; B. F. Coates, Boscobel; Delos Abrams, Little Grant. 1876—William D. Jones, Hazel Green; Joseph Bock, Lancaster; George Brown, Woodman; Wm. J. McCoy, Beetown. 1877—Wm. E. Carter, Platteville; Joseph Bock, Lancaster; Daniel R. Sylvester, Castle Rock; 1878—Wm. E. Carter, Platteville; T. J. Graham, Muscoda; Wm. J. McCoy, Beetown. 1879—Wm. E. Carter, Platteville; J. T. Mills, Lancaster; John Brindley, Boscobel. 1880—Charles Watson, Clifton; John A. Klindt, Cassville; John Brindley, Boscobel. 1881—James H. Cabanis, Smelser; H. S. Keene, Lancaster; E. I. Kidd, Millville. 1882—James H. Cabanis, Smelser; Daniel B. Stevens, Cassville; E. I. Kidd, Millville. 1883–84—E. P. Dickenson, Lima; W. J. McCoy, Beetown; E. I. Kidd, Millville; 1885–86—James V. Hollman, Platteville; W. J. McCoy, Beetown; Rufus M. Day, Mt. Hope. 1887–88—James B. McCoy, Platteville; Reuben B. Showalter, Lancaster; Rufus M. Day, Mt. Hope. 1889–90, James B. McCoy, Platteville; Reuben B. Showalter, Lancaster; A. C. V. Elston, Muscoda. 1891–92—John Longbotham, Paris; John J. Oswald, Lancaster; Christopher Hinn, Fennimore. 1893–94—John Longbotham, Paris; Joseph B. Johnson, Wingville. 1895–96—Adelbert L. Utt, Platteville; Joshua B. Bradbury, Mount Ida. 1897–98, Thomas McDonald, Jr., Lancas-

ter; Adelbert L. Utt, Platteville. 1899--1900—Thomas McDonald, Jr., Lancaster; John Ryan Glen Haven.

Grant County has had the following Representatives in Congress: Orsamus Cole, XXIst Congress; Ben C. Eastman, XXIId and XXIIId Congresses; J. Allen Barber, XLIId and XLIIId Congresses; George C. Hazelton, XLVth, XLVIth, and XLVIIth Congresses; Allen R. Bushnell, LIId Congress.

EFFORTS TO DIVIDE THE COUNTY.

Not many years elapsed after the foundation of Grant County before efforts began to be made and were vigorously continued for a division of the county. The first and strongest efforts were for the cutting off of the two eastern tiers of towns for a county, with the county seat at Platteville. The *Grant County, Herald* in its first number in 1843, said: "The eastern side of the county is about applying for a divorce from the western side. If this is not a ticklish subject for a poor devil of an editor just starting a county paper to touch upon, we don't know what is. Petitions in favor of and against division have been circulated, and there are just nine hundred signers for division and just nine hundred against it." When Goodhue became editor of the *Herald* he was not so cautious, and ridiculed the divisionists, whose main argument was that division would bring the farther parts of the county nearer the county seat, by asking: "How much nearer do you bring the ends of a log together by splitting it?" The point was that the proposed eastern county would be forty-eight miles long and twelve miles wide, and Muscoda thirty miles in an air line from the proposed county seat.

A division by an east and west line drawn through the middle of Towns Four was also advocated, mainly by the people of Potosi and Fennimore. A meeting on this subject at Fennimore was called by Goodhue "two or three peas rattling in a brass kettle."

Finally the legislature, by an act approved March 11, 1848, provided that the question, both of a north and south and an east and west division, should be submitted to a vote of the people at the county election in the spring of 1848. The vote on this question, and also on State and county officers, is given in the table on the next page, as an interesting piece of old political history. The extent and location of the election precincts at the time of this election may be seen on the map on page 135.

VOTE OF GRANT COUNTY, SPRING ELECTION, 1848.

PRECINCT.	GOVERNOR.		STATE SENATOR.		FIRST ASSEM. DIST.		SECOND ASSEM. DIST.		THIRD ASSEM. DIST.		FOURTH ASSEM. DIST.		COUNTY DIVISION.		
	Tweedy, W.	Dewey, D.	Lakin, W.	Catlin, D.	Gilmore, W.	Barnes, D.	Virgin, W.	Burns, D.	Brown, W.	Hull, D.	Cox, W.	Worth, D.	No Division.	N'th and South Division.	East and West Division.
Hazel Green	147	145	147	146	137	156							45	209	2
Smelzer's Grove	46	24	46	24	49	20							27	26	5
Jamestown	37	19	38	18	38	17							53	1	1
Fairplay	44	69	43	70	42	71							93	12	3
Platteville	365	187	366	183			416	138					4	548	3
Head of Platte	49	42	47	44			37	53					39	55	1
Muscoday	9	7	7	2			7	1					3		
Centerville	25	31	26	32			26	31					44	3	4
Fennimore	26	19	24	19			23	2					46	9	
Potosi	119	175	119	175					114	183			296		1
Pleasant Valley	107	80	103	81					125	63			157	16	14
Hurricane	39	14	38	16					39	12			54		1
Waterloo	12	7	12	7					11	5			19		
New Lisbon	48	30	48	30					47	28			38	37	1
Lancaster	117	78	127	69							114	74	205	148	
Beetown	157	148	149	156							96	201	147	1	3
Patch Grove	27	56	21	59							24	59	81	51	
Cassville	21	50	20	49							10	60	15	7	
Milton	57	18	55	20							57	18	67	2	
Millville	15	5	15	5							14	5	18		
	1467	1199	1451	1205	266	264	509	225	336	291	315	417	1451	1125	39

The project defeated by this election was renewed at various times. Platteville people and papers were always the leaders in the matter, while Lancaster and its paper fought strenuously against division. All this was quite according to human nature.

In 1856 there was a vigorous movement to cut off the towns of Millville, Patch Grove, and Wyalusing from Grant and attach them to Crawford County. The ground was that the County Board neglected these towns in the matter of roads and bridges. The three towns were too weak to accomplish anything toward secession, but perhaps their efforts gained them some roads and bridges.

In 1859 another determined effort was made and defeated. Since then the question has not been very strongly agitated, and with the county seat now accessible by railroad, and connected with every village and hamlet (and many farm houses) by telephone and telegraph, the old grievances have little force. An attempt which created some little excitement at first, but amusement later, was a bill prepared for introduction into the legislature of 1891, for the formation of "Platte County." It was fathered by some ambitious young lawyers at Platteville, but was "nipped in the bud." In 1895 a bill was introduced into the legislature to cut off Castle Rock and a row of towns along the Wisconsin and annex them to Crawford County. The bill was framed with a view of having the county seat at Boscobel, but it did not get out of the committee room.
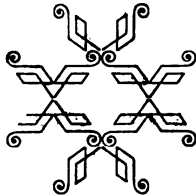
CHAPTER II.

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JUDICIAL HISTORY.

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District and Circuit Courts—The Bench and Bar of the County.

DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Section 6 of the act of the legislature establishing Grant County provided that there should be two terms of the District Court held annually at the seat of justice of the county, one upon the first Monday in June and the other upon the fourth Monday in October, by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Sessions of court were to be held at Cassville until the necessary public buildings should be provided at the seat of justice. John S. Fletcher was appointed by Judge Dunn as Clerk of the Court and T. S. Wilson as District Attorney.

The justices of peace of the county were appointed by the Governor. As the justices gave bonds to the United States, in accordance with the Statutes of Michigan Territory in 1817, instead of to the county, as provided by the Statutes of the Territory in 1833, the legislature of 1839 passed an act to release such justices from the penalties incurred by them and to legalize their acts.

Grant County at first formed part of the First Judicial District, and Chief Justice Dunn was the District Judge. The first session of the District Court was held at Cassville, beginning June 5, 1837. The docket was exceedingly brief compared with present day courts and was written on a sheet of foolscap. It contained only seven cases, viz: James H. Johnston *vs.* A. R. T. Locey, action, trespass; Francis Gehon *vs.* J. B. Estis, action, trespass; A. Levi & Co. *vs.* Coyle & Palmer, action, trespass; Stewart McKee & Co. *vs.* John R. Farnsworth, action, trespass; Holder *vs.* Keller, action, debt; A. Cornell (assignee) *vs.* Richard Ray, action, debt; C. A. & C. L. Lagrave *vs.* J. B. Estes, assumpsit, discontinued with leave to withdraw *de con.*

The first grand jury, most of whom afterward became well known and prominent, were Jeremiah E. Dodge, John R. Farnsworth, Alexander D. Ramsey, Andrew McWilliams, Isaac Lander, Moses Hicklin; Daniel Richards, Clovis A. Lagrave, Abram Miller, James Bonham,

Thomas Shanley, Wm. P. Flaherty, Elisha T. Haywood, James R. Vineyard, Henry Hodges, and James Groshong. Upon opening the court it was found that Orris McCartney, Henry Wood, James Boice, and Aaron Boice, who should have been in attendance as grand jurors, were absent, and they were ordered to show cause, if they could, why they should not be fined for contempt of court. It seems they "showed cause." Justus Persons was granted a license by the court to keep a ferry across the Mississippi near where Specht's Ferry now is. The session appears to have been limited to three days, as the Sheriff and the deputies received pay for that time. The court was held in the house of G. M. Price, for which he put in a bill for $100 rent (short as the session was), alleging that the building was "fitted up for the accommodation of the court at a short notice and at a greater expense in consequence thereof, and of the scarcity of mechanics, and there being no other building in the town of Cassville, the place of holding said court, which could be obtained for that purpose." The house was probably the old "Council House," a frame building which long after did service as a part of the store of Gus Prior.

The grand jury at that term of court brought an indictment against John R. Miller for the murder of James McBride. The foreman of the jury was James R. Vineyard, who afterward killed Arndt at a session of the State Council. On the 7th of September, 1837, the County Board ordered the District Clerk to remove his office to Lancaster. It was a very quiet and informal moving of the county seat, greatly in contrast with many a "county seat war" of later days.

The second session of the court was held at Lancaster in October, 1837. The court house not being built, court was held in a little frame building on the corner opposite and south of the Wright House. At this term of court J. Allen Barber and Edward Southwick were admitted to the bar, Mr. Barber being the first person to be admitted in the new county. Louis Reynolds was appointed crier for the the court. This District Court continued to sit at Lancaster, Judge Dunn on the bench, until the June term, 1848. Wisconsin had then been admitted as a State and the system of circuit courts was adopted, Grant County being placed in the Fifth Circuit. Mortimer M. Jackson was the first Circuit Judge, being elected in August, 1848. The first term of this court was held in Lancaster, beginning October 2, 1848. Nelson Dewey, J. Allen Barber, Orsamus Cole, Stephen O. Paine, Joseph T. Mills, Cyrus K. Lord, Royal C. Bierce, Wm. Hull,

James W. Seaton, and Ben C. Eastman, were admitted to the bar of the circuit.

The first grand jury of this new court was composed of Thomas Cruson, Simpson Oldham, Warren Hannum, William Richardson, Jermiah E. Dodge, Samuel Wilson, A. W. Emery, Jonas M. Smelser, John S. Kirkpatrick, James Prideaux, Thomas J. Taylor, Robert Langley, Neely Gray, Jacob Benninger, James Barr, Abner Coates, Robert R. Young, James Bonham, James R. Short, Louis Rood. Thomas Cruson was foreman of the jury.

The new court began business on the case of the State *vs.* William Morris and others for riot. The case grew out of a charivari party. It was stricken from the docket, subject to reinstatement at the option of the District Attorney, J. Allen Barber.

M. M. Jackson continued as Circuit Judge until 1852, when he was succeeded by Montgomery M. Cothren, who served two terms. In 1864 Judge J. T. Mills, came upon the bench and held the place two terms, when he was succeeded by Judge Cothren again for one term, ending in 1882, when Judge Cothren was succeeded by Judge George Clementson, the present incumbent.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY.

The bench and bar of Grant County have had on their roll the names of many men who stood very high in the profession, and the administration of justice in the district and circuit courts of the county has been on a high plane. In the justice courts, while there have been many incumbents who were men of considerable information, good judgment and experience, there have, of course, been examples of "dispensing with justice" which form good material for comic stories. The rude frontier conditions of the county for a long time favored the production of these comical incidents. The late Frank Barr, an old pioneer of Beetown and a great story-teller, wrote a description of a trial in a justice's court in Potosi, the article being published in the *Teller* of Sept. 22, 1891, as follows:

"In the latter part of May, 1844, one bright, sunny morning I went from Platteville to Potosi, arriving there before noon. Judge Colter of Lancaster stopped at the same house that I did. Soon after dinner there was much excitement on the street, which was full of men with their coats off and their clothing covered with ocher and mud, some with picks and drills on their shoulders. The saloons, of which there were several, were also full of miners, playing cards and drink-

ing beer and whiskey. Soon I heard the cry, A fight! a fight!' and
two strong men out on the street were doing their best to injure each
other, whether according to Queensbury rules or not I do not know—
but probably not. 'They fought like brave men long and well,' and
then clinched, and came to the ground. Biting and gouging seemed to
be the order of the day. Several fingers and thumbs were badly lacer-
ated. Presently one man's eye was out upon his cheek, and his oppo-
nent still gouging away. Some one cried, 'Enough! take him off!'
The men were soon parted, and the eye was put back into its socket.
The excitement increased. Every one was dissatisfied with the result,
and it looked for a time as though half a dozen encounters would re-
sult from that one. Finally it was suggested that they would have
law,—that the parties *must* be arrested and tried for breaking the
peace. Presently C. K. Lord, afterwards Judge of Probate, came to
the store where I was and invited me to attend the trials. He said if I
never attended a Western court it would pay me well—that there
probably would be lots of fun. In a short time one of the belligerents
was arrested, a jury inpaneled and the trial commenced before an
Irish justice, named Peter Coyle, I think. C. K. Lord acted as one of
the attorneys. The others I do not recollect. Blackstone and other
authorities were quoted, and the attorneys ranted and beat the air.
In due time the case was submitted to the jury who soon brought in
a verdict of 'not guilty'—the peace had not been broken. Then the
other belligerent was arrested, another jury was impaneled, another
trial had, another verdict of 'not guilty' rendered—peace not broken.
Court then adjourned for supper. After supper I met C. K. Lord
again, who informed me that I ought to attend the evening session
which would be more interesting than that in the afternoon, for
they were going to arrest and try one of the men who assisted in part-
ing the belligerents, a man who had some property, by the name of
McLaughlin. He was arrested and tried that evening. A great deal
of eloquence was wasted. The jury about ten o'clock brought in a
verdict of 'guilty,' and the Justice, according to my recollection, im-
posed a fine of *ten dollars and costs!* The room was crowded and the
excitement intense. The defendant made a short speech, stating that
it was a 'd——d foine town' where two men could fight like dogs for
half an hour on the street and bite and gouge each other, and not
break the peace; and yet when a man undertook to part them, to save
a friend's eyes, after one had cried, *enough*,' he was fined ten dollars
and costs because he happened to have a little property. He thought

it a 'd——d foine court' court too that would impose such a fine under
the circumstances.   Justice Coyle considered the remarks insulting and
a contempt of court, and I think, struck at the defendant with a
chair, when the three or four tallow candles were blown out or thrown
upon the floor, and the fight became general.   I fled precipitately
through the front door, but many others, and I was informed the
Justice was one of them, jumped through the back window and ran
up the bluff.   At all events when I looked the place over the next
morning the back window sash was nearly all broken out.   McLaugh-
lin resided "down town" as they called it, towards Van Buren in a
comfortable home near a large spring.   I. G. Ury, who was selling
goods in Potosi at the time, informed me years afterwards, that a few
weeks after the above occurrence, he met McLaughlin running rapidly
towards home, occasionally looking over his shoulder.   He asked,
'What's the matter?' Mac said, 'They are having a fight up town,
and I am trying to get home so they will not arrest and fine me. They
usually fine me every time there is a fight.'

"I did not see nor hear from McLaughlin for many years and sup-
posed he had 'passed that bourne whence no traveler returns,' until
some years after the war, an old man came into lawyer Barber's office
in Lancaster to consult him in regard to some property that he said
he used to own in Potosi.   Said he was many years in California and
Australia, and that during his absence the property had been sold and
the money spent.   Said he had nothing left, and that his health was
poor, and he would have to go to the poor-house unless he, Barber,
could help him.   A few weeks after that I heard him complaining to
Mr. Burr, chairman of the County Board, about the poor-house.
Thought he was not properly treated there.   Said that many years be-
fore he went upon a bond for a thousand dollars for a man's appear-
ance at court.   The man ran away and he was compelled to pay the
money into court; and he thought that, inasmuch as he had paid so
much to the county, he ought to be kept well treated at the poor-house
the balance of his days.   What became of him I do not know."

Hon. J. W. Seaton, a long-time member of the Grant County bar,
contributed to the *Teller* of January 26 and February 2, 1899, the fol-
lowing racy sketches of the bench and bar of the county:

"An incident has been related to me as taking place in Judge
Dunn's court.   The date of occurrence I am unable to give, but, it was
during the early fifties.

"It was the custom as well as the duty of the presiding Judge, on assembling of the grand jury to charge it specifically to bring in indictments against every person guilty of any infraction of the laws, coming within their knowledge, and especially against those breaking the gambling laws, which were pointed and severe in their penal provisions, although they were never enforced or repealed and stand bristling upon our statute books to the present day, pointed and sharp as ever; but they never cut or thrust these soft-handed ingenuous violaters of law. Few of the class of the early and noted gambling sharps now remain, most of them having 'passed in their chips' and withdrawn from the table, leaving their innocent and trusting dupes to to seek other amusements.

"At the term of the court to which I refer Major John R. Coons, of Potosi, was foreman of the grand jury and received this special charge from Judge Dunn, then sitting upon the bench. Accordingly he made an ample investigation and returned all persons coming to his knowledge engaged in gambling—whether faro, seven-up, keno, chuck-a-luck or euchre. The first name upon the list was his own, then followed that of Judge Dunn, every member of the bar, most of the jurors, witnesses, litigants, officers of the court and county, and in fact, the whole *posse comitatus* of the county and adjoining territory.

"The Court received the report, and on reading it, quietly smiled and thus addressed the compliant foreman:

" 'Major Coons, I see you have carefully and fully complied with my instructions, but in so doing I think you have invaded the privilege of the court, which custom and the law wisely provides shall not be included in its own charges. It is a principle of law old as the books of Moses, that the King can do no wrong; neither can a judge wearing the ermine. Gentlemen, you will please return to your room and make this correction—leave out the Court in your indictments.'

"The Judge probably never was addicted to any great extent in gambling but, with his friends, would occasionally play a game for amusement or recreation. The legal fraternity and most others, attending court in territorial days and even for years after, were more or less in the habit of playing games of chance. The regular sports and gamblers in those days, and there were many, attended court for the avowed purpose of fleecing the unwary and unskillful players out of their money, of which the miners afforded them plenty. Neither were the professional lawyers and court officials, who thought themselves

skilled in the ways and tricks of the blind goddess, exempt from her wiles and fascinations and often got caught in their own trap.   Tippling and gambling were universally practiced among the miners and unregenerate settlers.   It was a custom and passion among them, and no man was thought less of because he indulged in a drink or game.   There was no turpitude attached to the sporting fraternity and not much to the drinking class, because everybody else drank and sported.

"Judge Charles Dunn was a native of Kentucky and received his first appointment in 1836, from Andrew Jackson, President, and was the first chief justice of the territory; David Irwin and William Frazer were assistant justices and constituted the Supreme Court, holding its sittings in various parts of the territory.   They were all able, learned men and Judge Dunn not the least.   He was accustomed to holding courts in the western part of the State, his home being at or near Dodgeville.   No worthier or more honored man has ever occupied the bench and his rulings and judgments are still referred to with great respect.

" The members comprising the Bar at this time, and those practicing in Grant County, as I now remember them, were, Frank J. Dunn, the Judge's brother; Sam Crawford, who became judge of the Supreme Court; Moses M. Strong, one of the framers of the State Constitution, and a man of great learning and native ability; Mortimer M. Jackson, who succeeded Judge Dunn on the bench in the Fifth Circuit and became afterwards consul at Kingston, Canada; Montgomery M. Cothren, who also became an incumbent on the bench in the Fifth Circuit—one of the clearest legal minds that ever expounded the laws of our State—and James H. Knowlton.   These men were residents of Mineral Point, but were known and recognized as able lawyers throughout the State, especially the western part of it.

" The only lawyers now called to memory as living in the south part of the county, were Hon. H. D. York, still a member of the Bar, a most refined and genial gentleman, who devotes much attention to the settlement of estates in the probate court, and N. Hemmiup, of Hazel Green.   The last mentioned gentlemen removed to Minnesota on the organization of that territory and disappeared from my knowledge.

" The three principal points where the legal fraternity mostly gathered were Platteville, Potosi, and Lancaster, the county seat.   The two

former were mining villages and were fruitful of much litigation, both civil and criminal, which, for the most part, was settled by juries before justices of the peace. All this has been changed in the last two decades and we seldom hear of a jury trial in justice's court. It is usually settled at once by the justice or taken to Lancaster before the circuit court for final adjudication. Cases rarely go beyond this now, though some few, where the lawyers are opinionated and ambitious of distinction, are appealed to the Supreme Court. But, woe to the litigants in these cases! It takes long, well-filled purses to sustain them at any great length of time. They remind me of the great suit of Peter Peables *vs*. Plainstanes given by Sir Walter Scott in Red Gauntlet, one of his celebrated romances; grinding both parties to shame, poverty, degradation and drink. The writer could instance several of the kind occurring in this circuit, in early times, where the litigants spent all their money, incumbered their farms and reduced themselves and families to the brink of destitution and mendicancy, all through the stubborn willfulness and love of law and litigation. But such suits have passed away with the generation that begot and encouraged them. Names of parties might be given, but they are suppressed out of respect for the feelings of their descendants who have survived the disgrace and impoverishment which they entailed. Among the noted lawyers of this date I find the names of George W. Lakin, Ben C. Eastman, Stephen O. Paine, Willis H. Chapman, Tom Robinson, who was not so early as the others, and perhaps one or two others who have escaped my memory, at Platteville. S. O. Paine was a rough-and-tumble lawyer—quite popular in his day. He succeeded Judge C. K. Lord in the county judgeship. He was an upright, conscientious, considerate judge, but rather profane, on occasion, in administering oaths to witnesses. I remember on one occasion his using this formula: 'You do solemnly swear the evidence you shall give in this action between John Doe and the estate of James Roe, deceased, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you, G—d d——n you.' It was an obliquity of language that was sometimes manifest in the old-time courts and placed the judge on an equality with the witness, who often used the same familiar language.

"Ben C. Eastman was the most eminent and well-known lawyer in Platteville of his day. His counsel and advice were sought far and near, and his practice was becoming quite lucrative when he went into

politics and was elected to Congress over Judge Cole. He was a man of pleasant address and of impressive manners, and his pleas to the jury were always attentively received. His tall, well-built form and and gentlemanly bearing distinguished him as a man of culture and good breeding in any crowd.

"On one occrsion, however, he made a marked mistake in his company. He was taking dinner at the Banfill Hotel, the most popular hotel in the county. As a matter of courtesy he was placed at the head of the table where the roast beef stood and the carving knife was laid. Ranging down the long table came other well-known guests of marked consequence, till it tailed out near the dining-room door where the 'hungry crowd' were seated which usually rushed in pell mell to get any place they could. There were great gormands in those days as well as giants, but 'Old Ban' spread a good table and Mrs. Banfill and her pretty daughters knew how to cook and cater to their tastes, and the latter were attractions for young men and lawyers.

"On this particular day it so happened that Sam Morris, from Cassville, a noted character unknown to Ben, came in as his right-hand bower and took a seat near him. Ben was fresh from the East and unused to waiting on the table and unacquainted with the customs of the West. Sam, with a patient eye and watery mouth, watched the tall, well-dressed Yankee cut off a liberal slice of the juicy beef and place it upon his own plate and then quietly lay the fork and knife down. This was manners that Morris had not yet learned in the 'woolly West,' and he quickly resented it, thrust his empty plate forward, sententiously saying: 'See here, young man, if you don't want all that beef for your own use I would thank you for a slice.' Ben sniffed trouble in case of refusal and knuckled to the demand. He cut the meat and passed the potatoes to every man within reach of his long arms. Ever after this introduction Ben C. Eastman and Sam Morris were fast friends—slept together in the same room—played cards at the same round table and mutually admired each other's keen wit and wonderful story gifts, which were not unfrequently bandied till long past midnight. Both are now where the 'wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,' and most of those who listened to their quaint, pungent, laughable stories.

"At this date, Potosi was the nucleus of four lawyers—Judge C. K. Lord, William Hull, usually called 'Billie' Hull, and the firm of Cole

& Biddlecome. J. W. Seaton, a young man from New York, was amusing himself over Blackstone and reading Charles Dickens's treatise on 'Barnaby Rudge' in Cole & Biddlecome's office. He never rose to distinction in the profession, neither will any young man who mixes literature with law and politics.

"Cyrus K. Lord, in 1850, became judge in the Probate Court, succeeding the venerable Hugh R. Colter, who held the position in territorial days and was accustomed to visit the widows and orphans to settle up the estate immediately after the death of the departed. He held a sort of itinerant court. Everybody knew when a death occurred in the neighborhood Judge Colter would soon be around. He appeared to be an intelligent, kind-hearted man; was lame from some cause and hobbled around on a crutch and cane. He was the fourth probate judge in the county, John H. Rountree being the first.

"One of the best known lawyers of his time was William Hull. He was a Southerner, coming from New Orleans, lazy, impecunious and high-toned in feeling. He was a first-class jury-trial lawyer in a justice's court—full of resources, ready wit and prepared to take advantage of technicalities and errors; make black white in the most reasonable and plausible way. He rose rapidly from his low estate and descended again with accelerated speed. In 1851 he was elected District Attorney of the county, holding one term, promoted to the legislature in 1854 and became Speaker of the Assembly of 1854, during the Reform administration of Coles Bashford, when the railroad land subsidy was divided among the incorruptible (?) lawmakers. Hull was said to have received $20,000 in scrip upon which he realized about fifty per cent. in current funds. After making way with this in high-toned living at Madison, he removed to LaCrosse, where he again entered the law practice with variable success, dying a poor man. He never returned to Potosi. He was a man of remarkable gifts, possessed of bright, quick intellect, a reasonable amount of learning; was off-hand and happy, and often eloquent in public speech; and with better habits and principles might have been a useful man. But he is gone and we will not cast a shadow over his grass-grown grave.

"Cole and Biddlecome were men of high-grade principle and wider practice. Hon. Orsamus Cole, as most are aware, rose to the highest distinction of his profession—that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He was first chosen as a member of the second constitutional convention, afterwards sent to Congress during the

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administration of Zachary Taylor—'Old Rough and Ready'—and
finally chosen Supreme Court Judge, which position he held for nearly
a third of a century, growing gray and venerable in its arduous duties.
He was a college graduate and classical scholar; studious in habits, of
a retentive mind, which he stored with useful knowledge as well as
law; conscientious and upright in the discharge of his onerous duties.
In his younger days, he was fond of anecdotes and never failed to tell
a good one himself when in the laughter-loving mood and surrounded
by congenial spirits.

   " Like the eminent Garfield and Lincoln :

> 'His life in low estate began
> And on a simple green—
>   A man he was,
> Who makes by force his merits known
> And lives to touch the golden keys
> That mould a mighty state's decrees
> And speak the whisper of a throne.'

   "Having faithfully and fearlessly performed the high task set
before him, he now enjoys his honors and emoluments of his labor in
the retirement of private life—respected and cared for in his age and
infirmities by his only son, Sidney Cole, of Milwaukee.

   "William Rosselle Biddlecome, his law partner, was a man of
different mould and character, though less honored not less meritor-
ious. He was regarded as a young lawyer of great promise by all
who knew him. Eastern born and educated (a native of New York),
he had spent several years in Virginia teaching among the 'F. F. V's.'
While there engaged in teaching, he gained the affection of a young
lady whom he afterward married and brought north. They spent
several years in Potosi, afterward removing to St. Louis, where
he engaged in marine law practice, dying in early life just as he
was entering upon a successful and brilliant career. While residing
in Wisconsin he served one term in the lower house of the legislature
and showed marked ability; was chosen District Attorney of Grant
County and served one term; afterward was nominated on the Demo-
cratic ticket for District Attorney, but failed of an election.

   "Undoubtedly he was endowed with the finest intellect and rarest
qualifications for professional success of any young man who entered
the territory in an early day. Unfortunately, however, for his young
ambition, he was connected with a political party whose sun was
going down and that of the Republican party rising above the

horizon. It was in the days of the 'Glover Rescue' when the noted S. M. Booth was repining in jail for resisting the Fugitive Slave Law. State's-right laws were then rampant in Wisconsin and defeat to every man opposed to equal rights and free soil was inevitable and certain. So Democracy, at this early day, went under the war-cloud, then rising in the South, which heralded the great storm that later was to drench the land in 'fraternal blood' and drive slavery and its votaries forever from our country. Temple and tower went down, nor left a site where once lived, ruled, and reveled the arrogant, unscrupulous, and dominating slavocracy."

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Organization of the Parties—Fall of the Whig and Rise of Republican Party—County
Funds Lost—Election Statistics—George C. Hazelton.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTIES.

During the territorial times, the people of the Territory, having
no voice in the election of President and Members of Congress, had
only a sympathetic interest in national politics, and in voting on their
local affairs and for local officers seldom drew party lines. In Grant
County candidates for county offices announced themselves, or were
"brought out by their friends," irrespective of their political beliefs.
The "Liberty" party, or abolitionists, however, organized as early as
1845 and put up a county ticket, which received eighteen votes, just
the number of names on the ticket.

About 1844 an effort was made to organize the "Native Amer-
ican" party in the county. S. O. Paine, J. E. Dodge, James P. Cox,
and D. R. Burt, all able and influential men, were prominent in the
agitation, which, although it created much angry discussion, had no
permanent result.

As the time for admission of Wisconsin as a State approached,
interest in national politics sprang up and the two great parties of
the time: the Whig and the Democratic parties, formed their first
organization in the county.

On the 7th of August, 1847, the Whig county convention met at
Lancaster and nominated the following ticket: Treasurer, James M.
Otis, of Lancaster; Register, Morris W. Martin, of Platteville; County
Commissioners, James P. Cox, of Boice Prairie, Henry Webster, of
Beetown, Samuel Virden, of Hazel Green; Assessors, Robert Young of
Hazel Green, Isaac Martin, of Big Platte, and Hiram Brunson, of
Patch Grove; Clerk of Board, Enos P. Wood, of Lancaster; Coroner,
Andrew J. Greene, of Potosi; County Surveyor, George R. Stuntz, of
Lancaster. D. R. Burt and N. H. Virgin were nominated for the legis-
lature. John H. Rountree was chairman of the convention.

The Democratic county convention met at Lancaster, August 14, 1847, and nominated the following county ticket: County Commissioners, Ben C. Eastman, of Platteville, Albert W. Emery, of Pleasant Valley, and Horace Catlin, of Beetown; Treasurer, Arthur W. Worth, of Lancaster; Register, Neville H. Suttle, of Hazel Green; Clerk of Board, James McCormick, of Potosi; Assessors, Nehemiah H. Bonham, of Hurricane, Wm. Bryant, of Patch Grove, Oliver Rice, of Fairplay. Nelson Dewey and Joel C. Squires were nominated for the legislature. Dr. Joel Angell, of Potosi, presided.

The entire Whig ticket was elected except Virden, who was defeated by a few votes.

In the spring of 1848 there was an election for Governor of the State and members of the legislature. Again party lines were drawn and again the Whigs carried the county by a small majority. A table of this vote will be found on page 166.

In the fall of 1848 there was a presidential election, and election of county officers. Zachary Taylor, Whig, carried the county by a plurality of 501 over Lewis Cass, but four of the Whig candidates for county offices were beaten: J. Allen Barber, for District Attorney, by W. R. Biddlecome; T. J. Taylor, for Sheriff, by Matt Woods, and A. A. Parker, by J. C. Squires for County Clerk. Parker was at first declared elected, but an error of ten in copying the number of votes in Patch Grove being corrected, it was found that Squires had three majority. J. M. Goodhue was beaten for Probate Judge by Hugh R. Colter.

FALL OF THE WHIG AND RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In 1850 the Democrats carried the county by a small majority. In the presidential election of 1852 the Democrats again carried the county, the vote for President being: Pierce, 1,379; Scott, 1,341; Hale (Abolition), 129. After the defeat of General Scott the breaking up of the Whig party was rapid. The anti-slavery men in Grant County, old Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers, went into the new Republican party, which from the first found a stronghold in this county, and in 1854 the Republican county ticket was elected, and the party carried the county at every succeeding election for many years. The enthusiasm for the Union during war times and for several years afterward greatly added to the strength of the Republican party.

In 1873 the Republican party received its first defeat in the county since its organization. Many causes contributed to the politi-

cal revolution.   There was intense dissatisfaction with the corruptions of Congress, in which the Republicans had a large majority. The "Salary Grab" and "Credit Mobilier," were specimens. The extremely hard times caused by a contraction of the currency added to the dissatisfaction with the dominant party.   Legislation to control rail-road corporations was desired by the farmers, and seemed to be opposed by many of the professional classes belonging to the Republi-can party, and the powerful order of the Grange was turned against the party.   In the election of 1873 the Democratic candidate for Governor, Wm. R. Taylor, almost wiped out the tremendous majority which C. C. Washburn had received two years before in the county, and three of the four Democratic candidates for Assemblymen were elected.   But a reäction came the next year.   In 1877 the Greenback party, which had been organized in 1876, polled a large vote for Gov-ernor in the county, but in 1878 it fused with the Democratic party and shared in the customary defeats of that party.   A few towns in the county (notably Potosi, Cassville, and Muscoda) have remained permanently Democratic, and when Potosi and Cassville, with their large Democratic majorities, have been placed in the same assembly district, a Democratic Assemblyman has several times been elected, as William J. McCoy in 1877, 1882, and 1884.

COUNTY FUNDS LOST.

A bit of county history which, not being political in itself, belongs in the political division only because a strong but ineffectual attempt to make political capital out of it was made, was the loss of money belonging to the county by Treasurer McMahon. The Treasurer had placed a large part of the county funds in the bank of Isaac Hodges, in Platteville.   The bank failed in 1884.   In 1885 a resolution was adopted by the County Board to receive the Treasurer's vouchers of deposit (amounting to $5,552.45) at half their face value, although it was known that probably the bank would not pay ten per cent. of its liabilities.   The matter was hotly debated in the session of 1886, and again at the session of 1887, when by a vote of 25 to 15 it was resolved to accept the vouchers at their full value and entirely relieve the Treasurer of the loss.   The opponents of this measure claimed that the Treasurer had placed the money in the bank to profit by the inter-est received, and that he should accept the losses as well as the profits of his unauthorized transaction.   The Treasurer and his friends claimed that he did not place the money in the bank for the purpose

of getting interest, and he had never received any interest on it; that he put it in the bank because the county had furnished no safe place in which to keep it, and therefore the county should stand the loss.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

The vote of Grant County for Governor from 1848 to 1898 is as follows:

1848—Nelson Dewey, Democrat, 1,199; Tweedy, Whig, 1,467.

1849—Nelson Dewey, Democrat, 1,030; Alexander L. Collins, Whig, 1,103; Warren Chase, Free Soil, 16.

1851—L. J. Farwell, Whig, 1,206; A. J. Upham, Democrat, 985.

1853—E. D. Holton, Abolition, 1,206; Wm. A. Barstow, Democrat, 988; Henry S Baird, Whig, 195.

1855—Coles Bashford, Republican, 1,581; Wm. A. Barstow, Democrat, 1,145.

1857.—Alexander W. Randall, Republican, 1,681; James B. Cross, Democrat, 1,260.

1859.—Alex. W. Randall, Republican, 2,496; H. C. Hobart, Democrat, 1,715.

1861.—Lewis P. Harvey, Republican, 2,907; Benj. Furgeson, Democrat, 741.

1863.—James T. Lewis, Republican, 2,404; Henry S. Palmer, Democrat, 1,313.

1865.—Lucius Fairchild, Republican, 2,577; H. C. Hobart, Democrat, 1,131.

1867.—Lucius Fairchild, Republican, 3,093; J. J. Tallmadge, Democrat, 1,649.

1869.—Lucius Fairchild, Republican, 3,404; Charles D. Robinson, Democrat, 1,476.

1871.—C. C. Washburn, Republican, 3,154; James R. Doolittle, Democrat, 1,971.

1873.—C. C. Washburn, Republican, 2,405; Wm. R. Taylor, Democrat, 2,104.

1875.—Harrison Ludington, Republican, 3,182; Wm. R. Taylor, Democrat, 2,318.

1877 —Wm. E. Smith, Republican, 2,630; James Mallory, Democrat, 1,938; Edward P. Allis, Greenback, 1,037.

1879.—Wm. E. Smith, Republican, 3,111; James G. Jenkins, Democrat, 1,703, Reuben May, Greenback, 625.

1881.—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Republican, 2,512; Fratt, Democrat, 1,323, Kanouse, Prohibition, 405.

1884.—Rusk, Rep., 4,149; Fratt, Dem., 3,210; Hastings, Pro., 387.

1886.—Rusk, Rep., 3,042; Woodward, Dem., 2,684; Olin, Pro., 575.

1888.—Hoard, Rep., 4,264; Morgan, Dem., 3,407; Durant, Pro., 434, Powell, Labor, 96.

1890.—Hoard, Rep., 3,513; Peck, Dem., 3,347; Alexander, Pro., 335; May, Labor, 60.

1892.—Spooner, Rep., 4,206; Peck, Dem., 3,690; Richmond, Pro., 433; Butt, Pop., 71.

1894.—Upham, Rep. 4,519; Peck, Dem., 3,137; Cleghorn, Pro., 227; Powell, Pop., 151.

1896.—Scofield, Rep., 5,281; Silverthorn, Dem., 3,685; Berkey, Pro., 205; Henderson, Pop., 6.

1898.—Scofield, Rep., 4,094; Sawyer, Dem., 2,947; Chapin, Pro., 188; Worsley, Pop., 49.

The vote of the county for President from 1848 to 1896 is as follows:

1848.—Zachary Taylor, Whig, 1,649; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1,148; Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil, 144.

1852.—Winfield Scott, Whig, 1,341; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,379; John P. Hale, Free-Soil, 129.

1856.—John C. Fremont, Republican, 2,809; James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,419; Millard Fillmore, American, 186.

1860.—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,579; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 1,922; John C. Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, 33.

1864.—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,247; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 1,561.

1868.—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 4,640; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,071.

1872.—U. S. Grant, Republican, 4,307; Horace Greeley, Liberal, 2,319.

1876.—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 4,723; Samuel Tilden, Democrat, 3,108; Peter Cooper, Greenback, 30.

1880.—James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,654; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 3,038; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 179.

1884.—James G. Blaine, Republican, 4,137; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 3,253; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 347; Benjamin Butler, Greenback, 124.

"armed neutrality" toward the victor which it retained until the elder
Cover gave up its management, when it went over to Hazelton.   But
the opposition within the party that hardly dared to bolt Hazelton
openly found an object upon which to vent their wrath. Hazelton had
procured the nomination of T. J. Brooks, principal of the Boscobel
schools, for County Superintendent, and the anti-Hazelton men and
newspapers (except the *Appeal*) ferociously attacked Brooks.   D.
Gray Purman, who held the office, and who had the support of the
Rountree men for a renomination, but was defeated, came out as an
independent candidate.   The result was that the vote of the county
was divided nearly equally between the three candidates, but the
Democrat, J. P. Hubbard, received a plurality of 139 votes over
Purman.

Hazelton early made himself "solid" with the managers of the
State Republican machine, and especially with that able and eloquent,
but unscrupulous, Senator, Matt Carpenter. He was thus enabled to
strengthen himself by distributing considerable patronage and prom-
ising a great deal more with a show of fulfilling his promises.   As a
part of the anti-Hazleton movement came the bolt in the legislature of
1875.   The Republican caucus had nominated Carpenter, but eighteen
members, headed by B. M. Coates, of Boscobel, bolted the nomination.
J. C. Holloway, of Lancaster, was, I believe, the only Senator to bolt.
The firmness of the bolters rendered the election of Carpenter im-
possible, and the Democrats and bolters united and elected Angus
Cameron, a Republican.

While thus holding the office of State Senator, Hazelton laid his
plans for the nomination as Congressman, and made the attempt
in 1868; but the veteran Amasa Cobb, of Iowa County, was too
strongly intrenched to be driven out. In 1870 J. Allen Barber was a
candidate for the nomination against Hazelton and won only after
one of the hardest and bitterest fights ever had in the county.
In 1872 the custom of a second term was too strong to give Hazelton
a show; but in 1874 he entered the field with a formidable and well
trained force against two other Lancaster opponents, Col. John
G. Clark and J. C. Holloway. But the First and Second Assembly
Districts were carried by Col. Clark, and in the Congressional Con-
vention Hazelton had 16 votes, Clark 8, and Richard H. Magoon, of
Lafayette County, 12.   Hazelton's sixteen men stood by him until the
129th ballot, when Clark's men went to Magoon and gave him the
nomination.

In 1876, in spite of the fight of the opposing faction in Grant County, he carried the county and obtained the long-sought nomination. The Republican majority in the district was too large to be overcome by the few disaffected Republicans who dared carry their opposition to the extent of bolting a party nomination. And thus Hazelton enjoyed three terms in Congress.

But at last, in 1882, when the opposition in Grant County had become tired of the hopeless fight, defeat came from another quarter. Till then Grant County had been in a district with the "Granger" counties, and was far the heaviest of them all, but now she was in a district with the much stronger county of Dane. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, the Republican "boss," wanted the nomination, and failing to get it in the convention, he became an independent candidate. The Democratic candidate, Burr W. Jones, was also from Madison, and thus a large part of the overwhelming political force of Dane County was turned against Hazelton, and he was defeated at the polls.

He immediately used the remains of his political influence to obtain an administrative appointment at Washington, and ceased to be a factor in the politics of Grant County.

PART III.

GEOLOGICAL, MINERALOGICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

Original Land. The Laurentian Period—The Isle Wisconsin in the
Paleozoic Age—The Potsdam Period—The Lower Magnesian
Limestone—The Trenton and Galena Limestones—The
Hudson Shales and Niagara Limestone—Wisconsin
during the Paleozoic Age—The Carboniferous
Age—Natural Gas and Petroleum—The
Mesozoic Age—The Glacial Epochs
—Relations of Geology to Political
Economy.

A knowledge of the geological history of the region of which Grant
County is a part is necessary to a good understanding of the mineral
resources of the county, and the geological history also has an
important bearing on the political and commercial history of the
county, which it is interesting to observe. These considerations induce
me to note a few brief points in the long history of the " Isle Wiscon-
sin;" for geological changes and formations are not confined to so
small areas as counties. I shall try to do so, not in the technical
jargon of the geologist, but in language which the school-boy and the
working-man can understand.

This history has been given at a considerable length in a masterly
manner by Prof. Chamberlin in the first volume of the Geology
of Wisconsin; but that was nearly twenty years ago, and since then
the investigations of a dozen eminent geologists have added much to
and taken something away from what is given in the volume cited.

ORIGINAL LAND.

Many million years ago (how many no man can say, for in those
geologic times ten thousand years are as one day and a thousand
years as a watch in the night) this mundane sphere, before a ball
of liquid fire, had become cooled down so that its oxygen and hydro-
gen gases became combined as vapor and then as liquid water, which
descending, covered the whole face of the earth in one shoreless,
unbroken sea.

But the earth cooled still more, and as it cooled it shrank and wrinkled, just as a potato or an apple does when it shrinks by its internal juice drying up. These wrinkles appeared above the water as the pristine land. One great mass of it lay, shaped like a V, its arms extending on each side of where Hudson Bay now is, its point lying just north of Lake Superior. Another formed the beginning of what since became the now long-lost continent of Atlantis, famed in classic fable. A third formed the "Isle Wisconsin," a little south of the present site of Lake Superior.

This pristine land was of immense height, perhaps twelve miles, for a single formation from its ruins (the Laurentian) is known to have a thickness of 30,000 feet, nearly six miles. Even that vast height would not be a two-thousandth part of the circumference of the earth, less comparatively in size than the wrinkle upon a shriveled apple. This Isle Wisconsin must have had mountain cliffs beside which those of the Rockies or the Andes would be pigmies indeed. They were of the most primitive rock, just what cannot be told, for no geologist has ever seen their like in its primitive state. They were not granite nor gneiss, but were probably harder than either.

But hard and high as they were, they were all finally torn down by seas and storms—and such seas and storms! The earth's crust was then hot and the sun shone with terrific heat compared with to-day. This caused enormous evaporation; evaporation begets both electricity and clouds, which unite to form storms. The earth then revolved upon its axis in twelve or fifteen hours and the rapid alternations of day and night added to the disturbances of its elements. Travelers have exhausted the powers of language in describing tropic thunder storms and newspaper reporters in writing up western cyclones, but they are tame indeed compared with the storms that beat upon the lofty mountain brows of the new-born Isle Wisconsin. I had almost said that these storms were appalling; but there was no living thing on all the globe to be appalled. On the raw, rough rocks of the dizzy cliffs there was not even the humblest moss to be tempest-torn; in the acid waters of the raging ocean there was not the lowest protoplasm or slime-life. It was the Azoic or Lifeless Age. So, too, that tremendous evaporation must have produced storm-clouds of exceeding density and immense extent and depth. Those storms must have raged through a plutonian darkness that could hardly be illuminated by the sheets of awfully vivid light-

ening that flashed through it almost incessantly. We think the climate of Wisconsin is now bad and blustery for a great part of the year, but compared with what it was in the Azoic Age it is the changeless, calm and smiling, perfect peace of Paradise.

With what inconceivable fury those mountain torrents, age after age, must have torn down those great cliffs, crunched the fragments together and hurled them down into the boiling sea! And the sea, too, battered ever upon the shores of the new land with a force of which we cannot now conceive. Its waters were also hot and acid and they not only tore down the cliffs of the shore, but dissolved their alkaline rocks as vinegar does limerock. The coarse fragments of the wasted cliffs were piled about the shore and the dissolved parts were carried farther out and deposited as fine sediment. And thus the land ever grew lower and broader.

Ages passed and the shrinking earth again wrinkled. This time the Isle Wisconsin, it seems, fell into a depression of a wrinkle instead of a ridge, and it sank far beneath the waves and lay there for centuries while the waters dropped slowly and silently upon it the sediments they had dissolved from the shores of other lands.

THE LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

Another shrinking of the cooling globe gave the Isle Wisconsin a second birth, but not at first as an island. It was probably a peninsula of the great Labradorian continent until the advancing sea ate through the channel where now lie the Great Lakes (as it has done several times since), and made Wisconsin again an island.

It is probable that this elevation never attained any great height. The land rose very slowly through thousands of years and the heavy rains of that age probably cut away the land almost as fast as it rose. Then it sank again beneath the sea and remained thus for centuries in shallow water which dropped sediments upon it until they accumulated miles in depth.

This period of rising and subsequent sedimentation is called by geologists the Laurentian Period or age. That portion of the Laurentian formation which still remains is known to be 30,000 feet thick, and probably many thousand feet were washed away, when it rose again, by the rains of the Paleozoic Age. It may be asked: How can the thickness of this formation be known? The earth has never been penetrated to the depth of six miles. When this formation was the

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second time heaved up it was very much crumpled and wrinkled and in some places, notably in Canada, the broken edges were turned up to the surface, and it is easy to measure across these upturned edges the thickness of the strata.

THE HURONIAN PERIOD.

At the close of the Laurentian sedimentation the Wisconsin land again began to rise and there followed another long period of rising, erosion, sinking and sedimentation, called the Huronian Period. While the Laurentian strata were under the water they became by pressure and heat solid rocks, but not brittle; they bent like half-melted glass. When they were thrown up again it was by the wrinkling of the earth's crust, and consequently they were very much folded and twisted. The Huronian formation is also, but in much less degree than the Laurentian. After the Huronian formation was formed, sank and was again upheaved, the earth ceased to wrinkle and all the subsequent formations lie in comparatively flat, unwrinkled strata.

The commercial and political development of the Wisconsin of to-day is connected in one important respect with this Huronian forma-tion of millions of years ago. It was during this period that the great Gogebic-Penokee iron deposits were laid down. The Gogebic region was then a low swamp covered by the high tides of the Superior Sea, which were heavily charged with iron in solution. These swamps must have been filled with a kind of vegetation which took up the iron dissolved in the water and deposited it with their dead remains.

It is noticeable that all great iron deposits (in the Appalachian range from Pennsylvania to Alabama, in the Ozark region, in the iron-bearing ranges of Colorado and New Mexico) were made in lands which were just above sea-level during the Huronian Period. South-ern Wisconsin was then all under water, and it has no iron worth mentioning.

THE ISLE WISCONSIN IN THE PALEOZOIC AGE.

The Paleozoic Age signifies the age of ancient or primitive life. When the Huronian sedimentation ceased the land in the northern part of Wisconsin was about the level of the water. Then occurred a most remarkable era. Along the southern shore of the Superior Sea (then become a shallow lake) and far across the Labrador continent, great fissures opened in the rock and lava flowed forth, not in rivers as from the crater of a volcano, but in vast lakes from abyssmal chasms a hundred miles in length.

The flows of fiery rock followed each other at first in quick succession, heaping layer upon layer in immense thickness. Then they become slower and between each eruption the land sank beneath the sea and a layer of silt, sand, and pebbles was spread over each layer of lava. The thickness of these combined accumulations seems to have been not less than 40,000 feet, about one-fourth of which was watery sediment and the rest lavas. This eruptive era is called the Keweenawan Period.

These Keweenawan rocks are important as being the formation in which the Lake Superior copper is found. It is thought that the copper was brought up from the interior of the earth by these eruptions. It was probably first dissolved by the acid water and then precipitated and concentrated by contact with the iron which was deposited in this region during the Huronian Period. How this may be you can see by placing a piece of iron in a solution of blue vitriol, when the iron will be covered with a coat of metallic copper. Although the copper was probably brought up by the Keweenawan eruptions, its solution by the water and subsequent precipitation and concentration were probably the work of a long time afterward.

The formations I have described are grouped together by geologists under the name of Archæan, that is, ancient. The highest parts of this Archæan, never, after the Keweenawan Period, sank entirely under the sea, but formed a core about which the later formations, the sandstones and limestones I am about to mention, were wrapped, never completely covering it as a blanket, but encircling it like skirts, their inner edges lapping far upon it and their outer parts extending far out under the sea. This Archæan core corresponds to the locality of the pineries of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota.

THE POTSDAM PERIOD.

Again the sea advanced upon the land until the shore line of the Southern Sea was considerably north of central Wisconsin and that of Superior some fifty miles south of the present shore of Lake Superior. Some knobs of the ancient rocks of especial hardness resisted the teeth of the ocean and stood as little islets and still stand in central Wisconsin.

But the sea was very shallow and its surf and breakers ground up the fragments of the Archæan rocks that were dug out of the shore or borne into the sea by the torrents from the land. The waters

of the ocean were still acid and from the ground-up fragments of the granites and gneisses they dissolved out the lime, potash, soda and clays, and carried them far away into the deep water. But the silica was insoluble and it remained behind in the form of grains of quartz or sand, which sank to the bottom of the shallow sea and in time hardened into sandstone.

This deposit is of great extent and in places 1,000 feet thick. It is called the Potsdam Sandstone. It is a common outcrop in central Wisconsin, but is too low to appear in Grant County, except in the northeastern corner, where it forms the base of the bluffs of the Wisconsin River. The deposit of the Southern Sea was generally white or yellow, but on the Superior side it was stained red or brown by the iron and various shades of green by the copper, forming the "Pictured Rocks" of Lake Superior.

During the Potsdam Period occurred a deposit in central Wisconsin that may in the near future have an important influence on the commercial and political history of the State. It was the Potsdam iron deposit,. found in Sauk, Vernon, and northern Richland, and Crawford Counties. It is not so rich as the deposits of the Huronian Period in the northern part of the State, but may yet be valuable. It shows that at the close of the Potsdam Period the region where this deposit occurs became a marsh with vegetation capable of precipitating iron from the currents that crept through it.

Southern Wisconsin was still wholly under water and did not catch any of this deposit.

THE LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

At the end of the Potsdam Period the sea on the southern shore of the Isle Wisconsin suddenly became deep. The isle had become low; its rivers were cut off and no longer bore the débris of the Àrchæan rocks into the sea, and such as the sea broke off from the shore sank into deep water and were not ground up and dissolved. So the sand deposits ceased.

The deep waters became clear and fitted for marine life. In the Huronian Age life began and consisted at first of a low order of vegetation in the shore marshes and zoöphytes or plant-like animals, such as sponges, in the sea. At the end of the Potsdam Period life had developed into mollusks or shell-fish, at first very minute, with shells no larger than a grain of sand, or coral-like insects. These had the power to extract lime from the sea water to

make their shells. These shells and corals accumulated upon the still bottom of the deep water forming a limestone deposit, called the Lower Magnesian Limestone. What innumerable billions of these little animals there must have been and how many thousands of years they must have worked to make the 250 feet thick of this limestone that still exists in some places!

This limestone forms the bulk of the bluffs at Boscobel, but its surface is the floor of the Wisconsin River at its mouth, while at Glen Haven its upper surface is below the river, showing that the bed of the sea during this formation sloped sharply to the southwest. Near the shore of Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin, the top of this limestone lies about 1,150 feet below the surface, showing a southeast slope on that side of the State.

This formation was laid down upon a smooth surface of sandstone, but its upper surface is rough and billowy. This shows that at its close the sea suddenly retreated, leaving the land exposed to the channeling and eroding rains of centuries.

Again the sea covered the southern part of Wisconsin, but the water was shallow and laid down only sand. This formation is called the St. Peter Sandstone. It formed only a narrow fringe about the Isle of Wisconsin and has not much thickness or continuity north of the Wisconsin River. In Grant County it is the only sandstone we see, except in the extreme northeastern corner. It comes to the surface in places near the Military Ridge, but slopes so much to the southwest, that in the central parts of the county it is seen only in the deep valleys. Its most southern outcrop is on the Mississippi about two miles below the mouth of the Platte.

THE TRENTON AND GALENA LIMESTONES.

Again deep water prevailed over southern Wisconsin and the marine animalcules and mollusks laid down a thick formation of limestone called the Trenton. Then the water began to shoal and the limestone that was formed was somewhat impure and coarse-grained and is called the Galena Limestone.

These two formations, more especially the Galena, are important on account of being the lead and zinc-bearing strata. The source of these metals and the manner of their deposition have been a subject of much speculation and many theories. The best authorities at present conclude that they were brought by oceanic currents and precipitated by decaying animal matter in the waters, furnishing sul-

phuretted gases, and thus forming sulphurets of lead and zinc. It is obvious that the currents and the sources of the sulphuretted gases must have been unusually favorable in the Lead Region.

The zinc deposits are mostly in the Trenton, consequently they are deep in southwestern Grant County, but as the strata slope upward toward the Military Ridge, the zinc deposits come almost to the surface near Montfort.

THE HUDSON SHALES AND THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

At the close of the Galena Period occurred a long period of deposition of varied matters washed down from the land—limestones, sandstones, clays, and slates intermingled—called the Hudson Shales. Thick as this deposit was, it was very soft and was all worn away in the long ages that southwestern Wisconsin has since lain above the sea. That underlying the "Mounds" is about all of it that is left in Grant County.

Yet once again the sea encroached upon the land in southern, eastern, and western Wisconsin, and there was deposited a formation, in places 250 feet thick, of hard, siliceous (sandy) limestone, called the Niagara. Then the sea retired again and has never since rolled over southwestern Wisconsin and in the long ages that followed the Niagara, hard and thick as it was, was almost wholly eroded in this region, being disintegrated by the water, air, and frost and washed away by the rain. In northeastern Iowa, where the land was long afterward submerged and other deposits, both marine and glacial (which I shall mention hereafter), were piled upon the Niagara, that rock is well preserved, as are also the shales below, there called the Maquoketa Shales.

WISCONSIN DURING THE PALEOZOIC AGE.

The time during which mollusks were the highest type of life is called the Silurian time or age. To these mollusks belong snails, which were the first animal inhabitants of Wisconsin land. Then came a higher type—the vertebrates or animals with backbones. Man is the highest form of the vertebrates, but the lowest form, the fish, was the first to come into existence. There is no record in the rock tablets that fish inhabited Wisconsin seas for many centuries after their existence elsewhere, even as near as Ohio. Why the fish didn't "go West" sooner I have never seen explained. The time when fish were the highest type of life is called the Devonian Age. Both the Devonian and the Silurian are parts of the Paleozoic Age.

The Silurian Age was for southern Wisconsin on the whole one of deposition, formation, and construction. The following Devonian Age was, on the contrary, one of constant erosion and destruction of the land surface, which, during all that age and all the succeeding ages, lay entirely out of the water. This period of erosion has been enormously, inconceivably long. Although during the greater part of that period southern Wisconsin lay low and flat and little subject to wash, and during the latter part of the period the surface was protected by a dense vegetation, yet the effect of the erosion was prodigious. The whole of the great, hard, thick Niagara Limestone and the Hudson Shales, with an aggregate depth of about 700 feet, were totally carried away. All that is left of them in Grant County is Sinsinawa Mound, the capping of which is Niagara and the body Hudson. It owes its preservation to the especial hardness of its cap of Niagara and to the fact that it stood on an ancient watershed. On the highest parts of the Military Ridge and other elevations even the great thickness of the Galena and Trenton Limestones were worn away, exposing in some spots the sandstone beneath, and the same is the case in the large stream-courses.

The northern part of the State, the old Archæan core, must have been rising all this time, as places where the earth's crust was first broken formed "lines of ancient weakness" where the crust continued to heave up as the earth cooled and shrank during the succeeding ages. But this rising was probably intermittent and very slow, slower even than the erosion which it suffered, so that this land is now only a low watershed about 1,500 feet above the sea.

The Devonian Age was for many parts of America an age of active creative history, but of this history-making Wisconsin was a passive spectator. She was a grass-widow divorced from the Sea King and living in retirement, living on through innumerable centuries till her face was deeply furrowed with the wrinkles of age. The Sea King was a donor of many and rich gifts, and how many of these (coal, petroleum, natural gas. phosphates, etc.) Wisconsin lost by being divorced thus early and forever I shall tell hereafter.

THE CARBONIFEROUS AGE.

During most of the Devonian and all the preceeding ages plant life was of a low order and not very great in quantity. But toward the close of the Devonian some cosmic developments set free an enormous amount of carbonic acid gas, which is the bread of plant life, and this,

together with other favorable conditions, caused an immense increase in vegetable growth. The climate of the globe was still of more than tropical warmth, and great humidity still prevailed, and so vegetation was still of a low order, without flowers, fruit, or seed, for the higher orders of plant life require bright sunshine, dry soil, changes of temperature, and other conditions which were not found at the time of which I speak.

The plants that throve in the hot climate and eternal mists of the Carboniferous Age were of the class called acrogens—ferns, rushes, etc.—but they grew to enormous size. In the great coal beds of to-day are found the carbonized remains of ferns that were 80 feet tall and rushes 30 feet high and two feet in diameter.

A large portion of what is now the United States, a belt beginning at Rhode Island and sweeping through the whole Appalachian region and southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and a large belt about the Ozark region of Missouri and Arkansas, lay, during the Carboniferous Age, about the level of the sea, sometimes above and sometimes below the surface of the water. Thus there were immense marshes filled with the giant plants I have just mentioned and doubtless an immensity of humbler grassy or moss-like vegetation. The roots of these plants and the bodies of the mosses and grasses filled the swamps with vegetable matter, to which were added the leaves shed from the great fern forest and the dead bodies of these giants themselves, all preserved from decay by falling into the salt water of the marshes in which they grew. The flatness of the country and its dense vegetation prevented for the most part the inwashing of mud and sand, so that the accumulation was almost entirely vegetal.

After an immense deposit of vegetal matter had thus been formed the land sank far enough under the sea to be covered with a deposit of mud and silt which in time hardened into slates and shales; or, if the water was deeper, sandstones or even limestones formed, and the layer of vegetal matter thus lying between the much thicker strata of earthy sediment was compressed and underwent slow chemical changes and became bituminous coal. In some parts of the Alleghany region still greater pressure and great heat still further decomposed the vegetal matter into anthracite or stone coal.

The land thus oscillated, first just above and then below the sea, until several of these coal beds had been formed and between them strata of slates, shales, sandstones, and limestones, in some places

making an aggregate depth of more than 900 feet. These are called the Coal Measures.

But during all this time Wisconsin stood entirely out of the water, the Carboniferous sea not reaching its southern line by a hundred miles; consequently Wisconsin has no coal beds worth mentioning, nor has northern Illinois.

At a still later time called the Cretaceous Period most of what is now Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado and New Mexico, and western Texas, was at or' just below the level of the sea and there were formed other coal beds called the Cretaceous Coal Measures. But the Cretaceous sea did not encroach upon Wisconsin. Indeed, during the whole Devonian Period the coast of the "Minnesota Gulf," it is thought, coincided with the present course of the upper Mississippi.

The conditions which caused the formation of the Coal Measures were also favorable to the formation of iron deposits, in the manner mentioned in connection with the Huronian Period, and thus we find in many of the coal localities heavy deposits of iron made during the Carboniferous Period. It was a very fortunate combination, and has done much for the prosperity of the regions where such combined deposits have been found and developed.

NATURAL GAS AND PETROLEUM.

It is the popular supposition that both petroleum and natural gas are the products of coal; but it is the present opinion of scientists that they are both usually of origin independent of coal. Indeed, natural gas is often found in regions where there are no coal deposits. It is also the present opinion of the best authorities that natural gas and petroleum, especially the former, are not always, nor even generally, of vegetable origin, as coal is. The fact that these products, especially gas, contain considerable nitrogen is one of the several reasons for considering them of animal origin.

The great formations of limestone and chalk, as I have before said, are the remains of the shells of mollusks and corals and the bones of fishes. By far the greater number of the animals (or rather animalcules) were exceedingly minute, and their number in each generation was so great that no combination of figures can express it nor no mind conceive it, nor the number of generations that have lived and died. The surface of the globe, on land and under sea, is a charnel house on a scale inconceivably vast. While the shells and

bones of these little beings were mostly of lime, their bodies were com-
pounds of nitrogen with hydrocarbons. When their bodies were
buried in the strata formed by their shells and slowly decomposed,
most of the nitrogen escaped and the remaining hydrocarbons were
distilled into petroleum and gas. Thus all the limestones, chalks and
shales, all the formations (except the sandstones) that have been
formed since life became prolific on the globe, are the abundant source
of these hydrocarbons.

The greatest source and reservoir of natural gas is the Trenton
Limestone, in which the gas is not only formed but stored in its
cavities and its porous upper portion, like water in a sponge. But in
most localities the gas thus formed escaped as fast as it was formed.
To retain it there must be an overlying stratum of impervious
material. In the gas region of Indiana and Ohio this impervious
cover is the "Utica Shales." In order that any great quantity may be
collected this cover must have the form of an inverted bowl or trough.
Such a formation is the great "Cincinnati Arch" and several parallel
smaller arches in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and numerous still
smaller ones in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Such an arch there
is also in Wisconsin, extending from north to south through the
central part of the state with a southwestern offshoot, the Military
Ridge. The State has in its southern part a great thickness of
Trenton and Galena Limestones. Then why has it no natural gas or
petroleum? Simply because the Hudson Shales, which might have
formed the necessary cover to retain the gases, were all washed
away, and although the gas has been forming for countless centuries
since the Trenton and Galena were laid down, it has all escaped into
the air. The northern part of the State never had either the gas-
forming limestones or the covering shales.

An old proverb characterizes the unlucky man as the one whose
platter is always bottom side up when it rains porridge. Grant
County's platter was all right when it rained lead and zinc, but all
wrong when it rained iron and coal. Her platter was right side up
(which was bottom side up) to catch gas and oil, but unfortunately
for her to-day, it has been there exposed to the weather so long
that the bottom is all worn out and the gas and oil have all escaped.

THE MESOZOIC AGE.

At the close of the Carboniferous Period, (which was also the close
of the Paleozoic Age) there was a great change upon the continent.

In ancient fable Atlas bore the earth upon his shoulders and on one occasion let it down to go and gather the golden apple of Hesperides. As we have seen, Atlas let down his burden many times—several times during the Carboniferous Period. But now he rose refreshed and reared the whole Appalachian region not only out of the water but high in the air. The Sierra Nevada and Cordilleran ranges were also raised. Most of the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi was raised permanently out of the water Defeated Neptune, driven back from the last of his many conquests of this continent, fell upon the enfeebled ancient continent in the rear, and Atlantis was no more forever.

Let it not be thought that this change took place with the suddenness of an earthquake. It was a slow and measured flexure of the strata by a pressure steady and powerful, but not violent, working through very long time.

This increase of land surface and these mountain ranges thrown athwart the currents of air and ocean caused marked climatic changes. Also, after the enormous vegetation of the Carboniferous Period had cleared the air of its excess of carbonic acid the conditions of both air and earth became more favorable for life on land and amphibious life than it had ever before been. These favorable conditions caused the sudden and enormous development of a new kind of animal life, the reptilian. This development was sudden in the geologic sense, although it may have been thousands of years in occurring.

THE GLACIAL EPOCHS.

We come now to a very modern time in geological history, although it was probably nearly two thousand centuries ago. The gigantic race of reptiles had disappeared, leaving behind them only comparatively small and feeble descendants. But a gigantic race of mammals had developed and were now lords of the land. In the great forests of oak, elm, and birch (modern trees, you see) that covered the upper Mississippi region roved the mastodon, mammoth, and the giant elk. The tropical climate of the Mesozoic Age had passed away in Wisconsin, and was soon to change to more than arctic cold.

Although there is abundant evidence that there were two great ice invasions, separated by a long period of time, geologists have no means of knowing how long ago in years they occurred, nor what could have caused this extraordinarily great cold and snow-fall. But the astronomers have come to the aid of the geologists in this matter.

It has been calculated that the earth's orbit has periods of great eccentricity, during which the northern hemisphere is subject to just such intense cold and great snow-fall as would be required to make the vast continental glaciers to which I have just referred. One such period of great eccentricity occurred something more than two hundred thousand years ago and another not quite so great, a little less than one hundred thousand years ago. Such a period will return upon the earth in about ten thousand years. Although this is a very short time in the geologic ages, it is so vast a time in the history of human life that we need not worry about the time when the sea of ice shall flow over the cities and prairies, the farms and factories of the great Northwest.

The first ice invasion was much the greatest. It has left its record up among the mountain peaks, telling that it had a depth of more than four thousand feet. The weight of this enormous mass of ice actually caused the crust of the earth to sink somewhat.

We are accustomed to think of ice as an unyielding solid, so that to speak of its "flow" seems nonsense; and yet the glaciers of to-day show ice flowing in real rivers, though very slowly.

This great sea of ice moved on over the land across the whole continent till its southern border reached about the lower part of the Ohio River on the east and the Missouri River on the west. But, curiously enough, there was a small area which this glacial sea did not cover. This area includes Jo Daviess County in Illinois, the whole of Grant, LaFayette, Iowa, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, Juneau, Monroe, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, and parts of Green, Dane, Sauk, Wood, and Jackson Counties in Wisconsin, with a narrow strip west of the Mississippi in Iowa and Minnesota. This is called the Driftless Area and is a region of intense interest to geologists, as it enables them, by the sharp contrast it affords with the region covered by the glaciers, to see what effect the glacial epoch had upon the land.

The causes of this split in the glacial flow, that left southwestern Wisconsin an island in a sea of ice, are rather obscure, and the more curious because the Driftless Area was then, as now, considerably lower than much of the region which was overwhelmed by the ice. It is probable, however, that, although the ice-flow climbed the Archæan highland of northern Wisconsin and descended its southern slope, it was by doing this so much retarded and weakened that before it could get farther on its course the cold period passed away.

As it was, the great glacier from Superior and the one from Michigan came together down about Clinton, Iowa, and dammed up the Mississippi River, so that the waters backed up over most of the Driftless Area till they found a new way over the low plains of Iowa into the Missouri. Meanwhile the Michigan glacier discharged its waters in a broad sheet over the still lower and more level plains of Illinois.

The ice invasion found the country covered with a great forest inhabited by mammoth beasts. The great trees were covered deep by the débris borne along by the ice, and their remains still exist in a thick stratum called "the forest bed."

The ice invasions found the country drained by valleys cut deep into the ancient formations, very much as you now see them in Grant and Crawford Counties, and elsewhere in the Driftless Area.

Stand on one of those high divides in Grant County, and contemplate the intricate and yet regular and complete system of drainage which characterizes that region. Notice how the smallest "hollows," each starting up near the crest of the ridge in a faint depression, gradually increases in size as it descends until it unites with one like itself to form a larger "hollow," or embouches into a larger one, and this larger one goes on down increasing in size and uniting with others till it embouches into a creek valley, and this into a small river valley, and this into the valley of the great river. All is regular, systematic and perfect. I once thought all the world was drained just that way, little knowing that outside of this narrow Driftless Area this perfect drainage system has been all destroyed.

But as the mighty glaciers crept over the surface of the land they wiped out all this perfect work of innumerable thousands of years, this "dendritic" system of drainage. The deep valleys were all filled by the tremendous loads of débris that the glaciers plowed up from their beds and bore along with them. When they began to melt, about their southern ends great lakes were formed and the mud from the melting ice borne into these lakes formed thick deposits of clays, especially the "gumbo" clay of southern Iowa and northern Missouri. When the glaciers finally retreated they left the débris they had borne either piled up at their termini in heaps or long ridges called "moraines," or spread and scattered over the plain formed above the filled-up valleys of the ante-glacial time. Much of this débris was rock torn from the Archæan ledges of the far North and deposited on these more southern plains, in fragments of all sizes, from boulders like

haystacks and houses to minúte pebbles, but all worn smooth and rounded by the friction they encountered in their long and very slow journey.

I have spoken of the ice retreating at the end of this glacial epoch, but it is not to be supposed that it actually flowed back northward. It still kept on its southward flow, but its extremeties melted more rapidly than it came down, and so in fact it retreated northward.

As I have said before, there were two of these ice invasions, separated by a long period of time. During this time the country again became covered with forests inhabited by animals.

The second ice flow was far lighter and of somewhat less extent than the first. It covered only a small corner of Illinois, about half of Iowa and three-fourths of Wisconsin. Its depth was only a few hundred feet, while that of the first was more than four thousand feet.

When the sea of ice retreated from the land it left a vast plain half covered with numerous lakes, many of them caused by morainic dams, in northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, and a part of these lakes remain to this day, for the many thousand years since the retreat of the ice have not been sufficient for the cutting of a new and perfect drainage system like that of the Driftless Area or of the whole country before the the glacial epochs.

There is comparatively little of the geological history of Wisconsin after the last glacial epoch, for, although the time since then covers nearly the whole period of human existence on the globe, in geology it is a matter of only a few uneventful days. It remains only to point out some of the bearings which the facts of geological history I have mentioned have upon the political history and economy of Wisconsin and particularly Grant County.

RELATIONS OF GEOLOGY TO POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Let us see if we can trace any connection between the geological history outlined in the preceding chapters and the political history of Wisconsin. That this history is somewhat peculiar is shown by the fact that in the legislature of 1838 Grant County had four of the twenty-five members of the assembly, or one-sixth of the whole, while in the present legislature she has two out of one hundred, or one-fiftieth of the whole. On the population map of the State published by the census bureau in 1890 the counties of Grant, LaFayette, and Iowa (including the Lead Region) are colored yellow to indicate decrease of population, while the State as a whole has considerably in-

creased in population and many other States have increased much more than Wisconsin. This decrease of population in the southwestern part of Wisconsin has been going on for the last three decades up to 1890.

What is the matter? Can geology tell and can it give any hope for the future of this region? It is not a bad part of our great and glorious country. I have traveled through more than half of the States of the Union and four or five Mexican States, and I have found that in many natural advantages and attractions the Lead Region of Wisconsin is incomparable. Two of these advantages, which no doubt had much to do with attracting settlers here in an early day, are its beautiful scenery and excellent and abundant running water. The rain which falls upon it soon sinks to a stratum of limestone impervious to water and which slopes downward and outcrops in some little valley, and the water is poured out in the form of a spring of cold, clear water, and these springs unite into rills and creeks. It is not so where the glacial drift covered the sloping strata deep beneath its débris, for although in those regions there may be many lakes (owing to the imperfect drainage mentioned on page 206) there is little running water. And the same may be said of the level prairies and alluvial plains farther south and west that were not covered with the glacial drift. Also, in the drift region much of the well water is impure and unpleasant from the decayed wood of the "forest bed."

Then, a soil formed from decomposed limestones is much more favorable for grass and foliage than a soil formed from outcropping sandstones, or the Archæan débris of the glacial drift; consequently, nowhere else have I ever seen such vivid verdure as glorifies the woods and fields, the hills and vales of the Lead Region of Wisconsin in the prime of summer. But greenbacks are better than green leaves and green grass, and so many thousands of the former citizens of this verdant region have gone at the call of the almighty dollar to work out prosperity for other regions.

The four great factors which have contributed to Wisconsin's growth have been lead, lumber, iron, and agricultural products. Of the mineral products, we have seen that the deposit first laid down (the iron of the Huronian Period) has been the last to be developed, while the lead, laid down at a much more recent period (the Galena), was the very first to be developed. This was owing to geological conditions. If the Lead Region had been covered deep by the glacial drift

it would probably not yet have been known as a lead region. But it was exposed for such immense periods to erosion that the overlying strata were worn away and deep valleys cut into the lead-bearing limestones, so that the mineral outcropped in scores of little ravines, to be found by the most careless and ignorant prospector. It was easily accessible, so that the poorest man who could procure a pick and shovel could find it in paying quantities, and its value per pound was so much greater and the cost of reducing it so much less than that of iron ore that it is no wonder the Lead Region was so early and quickly developed, while the iron region waited for railroads, a large population and great capital. Thus the Lead Region became early the seat of political power in the State, while the eastern part of the State had for its only advantage its nearness to water transportation to the East, which caused the early development of agriculture in that region.

We have seen that the Pineries correspond roughly to the old Archæan core of the State, and they were the next important natural resource to be developed; and for thirty years they have been transferring the balance of political power from the southwestern to the northern and northwestern part of the State.   However, the pine woods are not inexhaustible and the time will soon come when this region, stripped of its magnificient pine trees, its silica soil poor for either grain or grazing, will begin to fall behind in the race of progress, and need a yellower coloring on the census map than has the Lead Region in 1890.

One thing that enabled Grant County to hold her own in some measure for ten years after the lead interest began to lose its importance was the agriculture of her remarkable prairies. During the fifties the price of wheat ruled high, owing to European wars and other causes, and the prairies of Old Grant were found to produce enormous quantities of that wonderful "Canada club" wheat, and they quickly became almost solid wheat fields.

These prairies are peculiar, unlike those of any other region, which leads me to give my theory of their formation. It will be observed that they correspond to the divides or watersheds of the county. This shows that they were in ancient times upland swamps, before the little valleys which now drain them so perfectly had cut their way up from the river valleys, then not nearly so deep as now. To the young reader who has never been out of the Driftless Area and never seen a

swamp except upon a low river bottom, the term "upland swamp" may seem a paradox; but such swamps are not unknown in other parts of the world, where the drainage system is not so old and perfect as that of the Driftless Area. The acids formed from decaying vegetable matter ate deep into the limestone rocks and the basins thus formed became swamps which gradually filled up with vegetable deposits and the soil is now deep and rich in proportion to the depth of those deposits. The western edge of such an upland swamp may now be traced near the western edge of the city of Lancaster. But even the deep, rich soil of these prairies seemed unable to stand more than ten years of our reckless wheat culture, and Grant County now imports much of her bread from Minnesota.

One thing that has hindered the prosperity of Grant County has been its long-time lack of railroads, leaving it a sort of dead eddy around which ran the tides of commerce. This was the direct result of its being in the Driftless Area, with its deeply cut drainage system interposing its high ridges and deep valleys athwart the ways of commerce from the populous East with its ocean ports·to the great and growing West. Thus the great trunk railroads avoided Grant County and crossed the drift plains to the south and north of her.

One serious drawback to the Driftless Area and much of the country to the south that was never covered with the drift is the extreme liability of the clay soils of its steep slopes to wash. To-day hundreds of thousands of acres of the old fields of the Southern States are miniature "Bad Lands" or small copies of the great deserts of the far Southwest. There are now in Grant County a few fields something like but not nearly so bad as those old southern fields, but there will be hundreds of them in years to come if corn culture is persisted in too long and too continuously. This fact and the remarkable adaptability of the soil for grass and foliage points to dairying as the proper great industry of the region.

But a dairy region cannot, in the nature of things, be a region of dense population and great wealth; only extensive manufactures and the incident commerce give these. But without coal, iron, petroleum, or natural gas, extensive manufactures cannot be maintained. Even the Gogebic region, with its rich deposits of iron, cannot very successfully compete with the regions which have coal and iron together, as the Appalachian region from Pennsylvania to Alabama, the Ozark region, and the Raton region of eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

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To conclude, then, the capitalists of the Driftless Area, if they desire for their section that wealth, population, and political supremacy which can come only from manufactures and commerce, ought to pray (or rather, pay) for the invention which will dethrone King Coal, with his principal ministers, Pretroleum and Gas, and the invention which will usher in the Aluminum Age (when the clay hills of Old Grant will be mines of wealth), to take the place of the Iron Age, which has prevailed upon the earth since Tubal-cain.first taught mankind the secrets of the furnace and the forge.
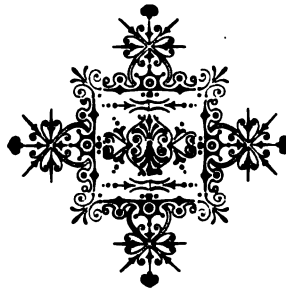
CHAPTER II.

MINERALS AND MINES OF GRANT COUNTY.

Mining Terms—Minerals of the Lead Region—Deposition of Rock Strata—Product of Grant County Mines, Early Period.

MINING TERMS.

The following definitions of mining terms and description of minerals are copied from Chamberlin's *Geology of Wisconsin.*

Range.—A single or several parallel crevices containing ore; vertical or nearly so; seldom more than a few yards apart; sometimes, but not necessarily, connected by quartering crevices. Its length may vary from a few hundred feet to a quarter of a mile or more. Different parts of the same range often have different names given to them before the connection is proved. The term range may also be applied to horizontal bodies of ore, of which there may be one, or several lying upon one another, sometimes, but not always, separated by layers of unproductive rock. Ranges which bear toward the sun at 8 o'clock or 10 o'clock are called "8 o'clock ranges," or "10 o'clock ranges."

Crevice.—This is a fissure in the rock, vertical or nearly so, only a few inches in width, of indefinite length, which may or may not be filled with minerals or ores. When it is less than an inch in width it is called a seam.

Lead Ore or Vein.—The body of ore or mineral found in a crevice.

Openings.—These are vertical or horizontal. Vertical openings are known as crevice openings, and are mere enlargements of the crevice in certain parts, sometimes of the whole extent of the vein, and sometimes local. There are frequently several openings in the same crevice, one above another, separated by unproductive rock. Crevices are from one to several feet in width. When very wide and high they are sometimes called "tumbling openings." Horizontal openings are large, irregular spaces between the strata which contain the lode. Such openings are usually from one to four feet high, and are often superimposed one upon another, separated by an unproductive rock

called a cap, the cap of one opening being frequently the floor of the one above it.

Pockets are small, irregular cavities in the strata, frequently filled with ore.

Chimneys are irregular-shaped vertical holes found in crevices, sometimes connecting openings and at other times extending from the surface of the ground to some particular stratum of rock.

Sheet.—This is a term usually employed to designate a solid body of ore, exclusive of other minerals, which may fill a crevice or opening. A sheet is said to "pitch" when it inclines considerably from the perpendicular.

Gouge.—This is the soft rock or clay frequently found between the sheet and the adjacent wall-rock.

Bar.—The term denotes a band of very hard and unproductive rock, crossing the crevice and sheets. In crossing a bar, all sheets become less productive, and are sometimes entirely lost, the crevices usually dwindling to mere seams. Their width varies from a few feet to many yards.

Wash-dirt has been defined on page 23.

Pipe-clay.—A light-colored, plastic clay, often found in the openings and crevices.

Drift.—An underground gallery or way.

MINERALS OF THE LEAD REGION.

Galenite.—Composition: lead, 86.6; sulphur, 13.4. This is the only ore of lead found in sufficient quantities to be of economic value. It is universally known in the lead region as "mineral," but is also called "galena." It occurs in distinct crystals, either as cubes or some modification of that form. Eight-sided crystals are rare. Usually the ore occurs in masses with a distinct cleavage.

Sphalerite.—Blende, or black-jack. Composition: zinc, 67; sulphur, 33. This is one of the most abundant minerals, in some parts of the lead region, and is of great economic value. It is almost invariably found as an associate vein-mineral in the horizontal deposits of lead ore. It is usually found massive and compact, of a dark brown or black color, due to a small portion of iron contained in it, and more or less mixed with galenite. The lead region has never afforded a perfect crystal of blende, although many specimens are found with small and imperfect crystalline faces. The fractured surfaces of such specimens usually have a resinous luster.

Pyrite.—Composition: iron, 46.7; sulphur, 53.3. Sometimes called "fool's gold." Often found in lodes and sometimes mixed in the rock when other minerals are absent. It is usually found massive, but often crystallizes in some modification of the cube; the eight-sided crystal is common. The Crow Branch Diggings in Clifton afford good specimens and large quantities. It has not been of economic value in this county, but in some places it is used in making sulphuric acid.

Marcasite.—The same composition as pyrite and differing little from it except in shape of crystals.

Chalcopyrite.—Composition: copper, 34.6; iron, 30.5; sulphur, 34.9. This is the principal ore of copper in the lead region. It usually occurs massive, but sometimes in small, indistinct crystals.

Barite.—Composition: baryta, 65.67; sulphuric acid, 34.33. It is usually white and massive, but sometimes occurs in leaf and crystal forms. It is very rare in Grant County.

Calcite.—Composition: lime, 56; carbonic acid, 44. Sometimes called "tiff." This is common to all deposits of ore. It occurs crystallized in modified diamond-shaped forms. There is a variety called "dog-toothed spar."

Dolomite.—Bitter spar or brown spar. Composition: carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia in nearly equal proportions. It occurs in the cavities of the Galena Limestone in small, diamond-shaped crystals.

Smithsonite.—Often improperly called calamine. Composition: oxide of zinc, 64.81; carbonic acid, 35.19. This mineral, commonly known as dry-bone, is one of the two ores of zinc found in the lead region. It is usually found in connection with blende. It rarely crystallizes, and then in diamond-shaped forms. It is usually massive with a structure like partly decayed bone, hence its popular name. It is sometimes found covering crystals of galenite.

Cerussite.—Carbonate of lead. Composition: oxide of lead, 83.5; carbonic acid, 17.5. Found in small pieces, but never abundant. It usually occurs in irregular rounded pieces of a yellowish color with no crystalline structure.

Malachite.—Carbonate of copper. Composition: protoxide of copper, 71.19; carbonic acid, 19.9; water, 8.2. Rare in Grant County.

Azurite.—Another form of carbonate of copper. Composition: protoxide of copper, 69.2; carbonic acid, 25.6. It occurs massive in seams associated with chalcopyrite.

There does not appear to have been any absolute and unvarying order in which the minerals were deposited in the lead region; but they appear to have been deposited in the following general order:

1. GALENITE.
2. SPHALERITE.
3. DOLOMITE and CALCITE.
4. PYRITE, MARCASITE, and CHALCOPYRITE.
5. BARITE.
6. CALCITE.
7. CERUSSITE, SMITHSONITE, MALACHITE, and AZURITE.

The order given is subject to very numerous and important exceptions, and is more particularly applicable to crystallized specimens than to heavy ore deposits. Large bodies of ore frequently consist of galenite, sphalerite, and pyrite so mingled together that no order of deposition can be ascertained. In general it appears that the sulphurets of the metal were deposited first, and that the carbonates have been generally, if not invariably, derived from them. Carbonate of lead (cerussite), when found crystallized, always occurs in connection with sulphuret of lead (galenite); and carbonate of zinc is so frequently found graduating into the sulphuret (sphalerite) as to leave little doubt of its origin from that mineral.

It seems not impossible that the formation of zinc may be even now taking place in the ground to quite a large extent, especially in such deposits as are not below the water-level, or are only periodically submerged. It is a well-known fact that the dry-bone diggings are usually comparatively free from water, and that the zinc ore below the water-level is usually blende (sulphuret), with but little admixture of the carbonate. As the level of the water in the ground becomes gradually lower, and it is a well-known fact that it does, the air, together with the surface water charged with carboni cacid, is permitted to act upon the blende, and a transformation from the sulphuret to the carbonate takes place.

The association of calcite with other minerals is such as to indicate that it must have been formed in crystals during at least two different periods. Stalactites of recent origin are found in the mines, which, on being fractured, show a distinct crystalline structure, and large planes of cleavage.

DEPOSITION OF ROCK STRATA.

In the mines the term "glass rock" is indiscriminately applied to

all the strata in the Buff, Blue, and Galena Limestones. The follow-
ing section is given as a general guide to the relative position and
thickness of the strata and openings to which references will be made
in a subsequent chapter. But this order and thickness are by no means
universal in the lead region. In practice the most reliable plan for
determining the geological position of an ore bed or mine is to find
the outcrop of some well-defined horizon in the vicinity and ascertain
the distance of the bed or mine above or below it, making due allow-
ance for the dip or inclination of the strata. The Buff and Blue Lime-
stones are the Trenton described on page 197.

Galena Limestone.............
{
Green rock.............................4 feet
Green rock opening.................3 feet
Green rock............................12 feet
Brown rock...........................12 feet
Brown rock opening.............5 feet
Brown rock............................8 feet
}

Buff and Blue Limestone.
{
Upper pipe-clay opening.........5 feet
Glass rock (Blue Limestone)25 feet
Glass rock opening.................6 feet
Buff Limestone.....................12 feet
Lower pipe-clay opening........3 feet
Buff Limestone.....................10 feet
St. Peters Sandstone............10 feet
}

PRODUCT OF GRANT COUNTY MINES, EARLY PERIOD.

The following tables show the estimated product of the different
mines in the several mining districts of Grant County, the aggregate
up to 1843. The dates given are those of the discovery of the mine.

HARDSCRABBLE DIGGINGS.

Durley & Coates.............1,000,000	Wolcott & Billings........1,200,000
Tesat & Ogan................. 800,000	Pearse 2,300,000
Phelps...........................1,800,000	Badger 1,200,000
Wetherbee...................... 900,000	Binninger 600,000
McCoy & Thompson..... 700,000	Bruce............................3,000,000
Edwards........................ 800,000	Adney...........................1,500,000
Craw 1,000,000	McCoy, upper............... 700,000
Lower water lode..........1,300,000	Bull 1,300,000
Upper water lode.......... 700,000	Dry Bone....................... 500,000
Scattering.....................6,000,000	

BIG PATCH DIGGINGS.

Big Patch (in 1828)......2,000,000	Finley (in 1828)............ 200,000
Scofield (in 1828).......... 550,000	Copelin (in 1828)......... 80,000
Bowmer (in 1828)........ 150,000	Taylor & Murphy (in

McCormick (in 1834)....	80,000	1835)	470,000
Henderson (1836).........	150,000	Leavy (1837)................	50,000
McCormick, 2d (in 1836)	200,000	Gentry (in 1829)...........	90,000
Gilmore (in 1842)..........	56,000	Small lots......................	150,000

PLATTEVILLE DIGGINGS.

Rountree........................	3,000,000	Pettijohn......................	50,000
Finney	1,700,000	Denson	100,000
McClintock....................	700,000	Holman dry bone..........	350,000
Meeker..........................	500,000	Roper.	150,000
Davidson	700,000	Goode............................	150,000
Teller & Richards..........	1,000,000	Gillis.............................	150,000
Vineyard.......................	1,600,000	Williams...........	200,000
Huntington	400,000	Carrington & Co..........	690,000
Flynn............................	1,000,000	O'Hara..........................1	,100,000
Woolfolk & O'Hara.......	100,000	Farmer..........................	100,000
Blundell	100,000	Robeson Boys................	150,000
Pennington....................	100,000	Black Bill......................	7,000
Ritchie	120,000	Dorff's...........................	80,000
Miller & Levy................	200,000	Capt. Judson.................	40,000
Elliott & Swartz...........	200,000	Orn's	100,000
Montpleasure	30,000		

MENOMINEE DIGGINGS.

UPPER DIGGINGS.

Christy	2,000,000	Brock & Crocker...........	500,000
Benn	1,000,000	Ford & Whitaker..........	100,000
A. McCormick...............	1,000,000	Jackson	600,000
Van Vickle....................	900,000	Jackson & Brown........	50,000
Brooks & Adams...........	700,000	Kilbourn	150,000
Donaldson & French.....	500,000	Ford.............................	250,000
Schofield	300,000	Morgan..........................	50,000
Rigsby & Gilmore..........	300,000	Taylor & McCormick...	350,000
Gilmore & Bonner.........	300,000	Gilmore & Arndt...........	160,000
Gilmore & Whitaker......	300,000	Williams & Atchison.....	100,000
Morrow & Taylor.........	150,000	Taylor & Phipps..........	150,000
Trespass	300,000	Vosberg........................	50,000
Hard Times...................	250,000	McCullough	100,000
Gilmore & Paul.............	200,000	Cave..............................	500,000
Smith............................	150,000	Patches	100,000

KILBOURN OR LOWER DIGGINGS.

McKnight	1,200,000	May	1,000,000
James Boice	1,150,000	Ramsey	170,000
Scone & Kilby	140,000	Brooks & McCallister	75,000
Total in both diggings			27,500,000

BEETOWN DIGGINGS.

Morey (in 1828)	30,000	Morey & Woodhouse	50,000
Dr. Snyder (in 1828)	175,000	McHollister (in 1838)	90,000
Holliday & Merideth	66,000	Dr. Griffy (in 1839)	30,000
Arthur (in 1829)	65,000	Hackett (in 1828)	30,000
Hackett (in 1840)	120,000	Bunches	60,000

NEW GRANT.

Day's (1843)	160,000	Day's (in 1844)	55,000
Hore (in 1843)	160,000	Bunches	75,000

RATTLESNAKE.

Segar & Bushnell (in 1827)	250,000	Stewart (in 1835)	230,000
		Case (in 1835)	30,000
Dudley (in 1828)	70,000	Stout & Merritt (in	
Dudley (in 1843)	50,000	1843)	20,000

NIP-AND-TUCK.

Stewart (in 1828)	80,000	Dudley (in 1838)	70,000
Cave (in 1828)	250,000	Price (in 1843)	16,000
Sheldon (in 1835)	30,000	Brock (in 1843)	40,000
St. John (in 1843)	32,000	Bunches and prospects	75,000

BEE TOWN.

Bee (in 1827)	266,000	McCartney (in 1838)	30,000
Clues (in 1829)	30,000	Blessing (in 1838)	30,000
Burton's (in 1838)	45,000		

GRANT RIVER DIGGINGS.

These diggings, Section 15, Beetown, were discovered in 1838 and pretty nearly worked out that year.

Day's	650,000	Big Yank	150,000
Huses	150,000	Bunches	50,000

PIGEON DIGGINGS.

Bonham	900,000	Groshong	250,000
Shanley	200,000	Fraction	80,000
Pigg & Boit	100,000	Terrapin	50,000
Blackleg	500,000	Houdeshell	100,000
Sheet	1,200,000	Taylor & Houdeshell	150,000
Bonham & McDonald	300,000	Bunches	200,000

CHAPTER III.

MINES OF GRANT COUNTY IN 1876.

Beetown District—Potosi District—Hazel Green District—Platteville District.

The following is the report of Moses Strong, Assistant State Geologist of Wisconsin, of the condition of the mines of Grant County about the close of 1876:

BEETOWN DISTRICT.

This is the most westerly district in which any productive mines have been worked. In former years they were very productive, but have gradually become less so. There are several subdistricts, of which the principal ones are Beetown, Nip-and-Tuck, Muscalunge, and Hackett. The diggings in the immediate vicinity of Beetown are situated north and east of the village, chiefly on Sections 20 and 29 of Town 4, Range 4 west. There are here on the ridge about a dozen principal old ranges, all nearly parallel, and bearing a few degrees north of west. They vary from half a mile to a mile and a half in length, some of them extending easterly to the Grant Diggings. There are no large organized companies at work on them, the principal product being by individual parties in small lots. Lead ore is usually found in this district in two principal openings, known as the twelve-foot opening and the sixty-five-foot opening. The first is named from the height of the opening, which usually averages about twelve feet. The second derives its name from sixty-five feet of unproductive rock which separates it from the first.

The following parties are now or have recently been mining near Beetown:

Brown Bros. & Birch.—These diggings are situated in the Hull Hollow, about three-fourths of a mile south of the village. They were discovered in 1860 by Walters & Roberts, and were first worked in the twelve-foot opening. There are three parallel east-and-west ranges situated about nine feet apart. They produce lead ore which

is found in flat openings four and one-half feet high and four and one-half feet wide, lying about seven feet above the sixty-five-foot opening. The ore has been traced by a level 300 feet west from the discovery shaft. The depth at the working shaft is sixty feet; the greatest depth on the ridge will be 160 feet. Work was commenced in the winter of 1875-6, since which time the product has been thirty-five thousand pounds. The prospects are considered good.

Wilcox Diggings.—Situated on the north half of southeast quarter of Section 32, Town 4, Range 4 west. This ground has been recently by Messrs. Henry, Ross, Gundry & Toay, of Mineral Point, by whom it is now operated under the name of the Beetown Mine. Work was begun here by Mr. Wilson in 1868. A level has been run in the ground five hundred feet, underlying a flat sheet of blende and smithsonite, which is in places three feet thick. The sheet has been found to extend eighty feet north and south, and 130 feet east and west; its extreme limits are not yet known. On the south side some copper ore has been found. The sheet lies in the upper pipe-clay opening. About twenty-two feet above the sheet of zinc ores is one of smithsonite and lead ore, 150 feet wide, whose length is unknown. It lies in flat and pitching sheets in the Green-rock opening. The ground has produced lead ore to the value of $3,500; also forty-five tons of smithsonite and 175 tons of blende. Four men are now employed here, and it is intended to work the mine to its fullest extent.

Some mining has been done during this year (1876) on Section 27, on the east side of Grant River. The parties are as follows:

Josiah Crossly & Co.—Produced about eight thousand pounds of lead ore in the operation of one month.

Crossly & Bass.—Situated 'south of the preceding. Work was carried on for six months and stopped by the owner of the land; twenty thousand pounds of lead ore were produced.

Wilcox & Sons.—These parties have been working about a month on a new east-and-west range. The product is considered good.

Pigeon Diggings.—They are situated on the north half of Section 20, Town 4, Range 3 west, and consist of several east-and-west ranges, in which the ore is found in flat openings in the "Brown-rock" division of the Galena Limestone. The ground is owned by Messrs. Barber, Dewey, and Cox. There are about fifty men employed here, mining chiefly in the old workings at a depth of thirty to fifty feet below the surface. The annual product of the Pigeon Diggings is

about twenty-five thousand pounds of lead ore. Mining is chiefly confined to the winter season. During the last year a sheet of smithsonite was discovered on the southeast quarter of Section 19, which has produced sixty tons.

Hacketts Diggings.—These mines are situated on Section 17, Town 4, Range 4, west. They have been idle for several years. Work has been recently resumed on them by the following parties: Hutchcroft & Pigg, and Whitehead & Co. They have now good paying mines in the sixty-five-foot opening. The annual product is about thirty thousand pounds.

Nip-and-Tuck Diggings.—Situated on the south half of Section 25, Town 4, Range 5 west. They consist of several east-and-west ranges crossed by north and south ranges. Very little mining is now done here. The parties are Selleck & Co., and Roberts & Co. The annual product is about twenty thousand pounds.

MUSCALUNGE DIGGINGS.

Situated on Section 26, Town 4, Range 5 west. Here are numerous east-and-west ranges, from a quarter to a half a mile in length, lying near Rattlesnake Creek. More activity is displayed here in mining operations than anywhere else in the district, about half of the ore smelted in the Beetown furnace being obtained here. In addition to the east-and-west ranges already mentioned, there are a great number of small parallel crevices running nearly east and west and crossed by various quartering ones, forming a perfect network of veins and crevices. The following parties are operating in this vicinity:

Graham Mining Company.—This is a Milwaukee company who own and work a large tract of ground comprising the west half of Section 26. The workings are all in the sixty-five-foot opening. The following section of the Dewey and Maiden shaft is given which shows the position of strata from the top of the ridge downward:

Soil and clay	15 feet
Galena Limestone	38 feet
Tough, light rock, hard and flinty	2 feet
Opening from five to twelve feet high	12 feet
Hard rock with layers of flint	65 feet
Opening (workings)	13 feet
Galena Limestone to top of Trenton	35 feet
Total thickness	180 feet

The two openings are here separated by sixty-five feet of inter-
vening barren rock.   The ground is drained by a level, about three-
quarters of a mile long, run on the random of the lower opening, at an
expense of twenty thousand dollars.   It empties into one of the
adjacent branches of the Rattlesnake Creek.   It could easily be
drained to the top of the Blue Limestone, by a level in the horizon of
the Pipe-clay opening.   A convenience in hoisting was noticed
here which might profitably be adopted in other portions of the Lead
Region.   A six-inch hole had been drilled from the surface to one of the
drifts for the purpose of ventilation.   An artesian well bucket was
then put on and all small stuff and wash-dirt was removed through
the hole, thus saving a long and unnecessary transportation
underground to the main shaft.   The company has worked contin-
uously here for many years, and now employs about fifteen men.   The
ground has been very productive; it produced in one year one million
three hundred thousand.   Its average annual production for the last
nine years is estimated at three million pounds of lead ore.

James Thomas & Co.—This company has been working here for
the last fifteen years.   The ore is found on an east-and-west range in
the sixty-five-foot opening.   The diggings are dry and from 150
to 160 feet deep.   Four men are employed, and the average product
is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds ore per annum.   The land is
owned by Mr. Dewey.

Hutchcroft & Thomas.—Diggings situated 450 feet south of the
preceding and connected with them underground, being the same
opening, and have been worked continuously for many years.   During
the last year they have been idle, having been sold by the parties who
operated them.   When worked their annual product was one hun-
dred and fifty thousand pounds.

Hutchinson, Dewey & Co.—Diggings situated on the southeast
quarter of Section 26, east of John Thomas & Co., on the same
range and opening.   This party has been working since 1869, and has
now a very good prospect.   The average depth below the surface
is 160 feet; in some cases it is 180 feet.   They are connected with
Adkinson Diggings by a quartering range.   They have produced about
three hundred thousand pounds in the last three years.   Three men
are now employed.

Adkinson Diggings.—Situated a short distance east of the preced-
ing and connected with them.   Access is gained to these diggings

through a level about a quarter of a mile long, emptying into the valley of Rattlesnake Creek. The level was run on a northeast crevice, which contained a large amount of ore, and was frequently intersected with east-and-west crevices. These diggings have been worked continuously during the last twenty years. During the last fifteen years the annual product has been one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of lead ore. Four men are now employed.

Showalter and Payson.—Diggings situated a quarter of a mile southeast of the preceding, and near the south line of the Dewey land. These parties commenced two years since and are now working an east-and-west range in the sixty-five-foot opening. Two men are now working here and the prospect is good. During the last two years the product has been seventy thousand pounds.

Arthur and Co.—Diggings situated 200 feet south of the preceding, on Mr. Arthur's land. This is a new east-and-west range discovered in the spring of 1876. A shaft has been sunk ninety feet to the sixty-five-foot opening, and a small amount of ore produced. The appearances in this new range are quite encouraging.

Ritter and Bock.—Diggings on northeast quarter of Section 35, Town 4, Range 5 west, on Mr. Ritter's land. This is a new east-and-west range, discovered in the summer of 1875. It is worked on the sixty-five-foot level. It is regarded as a good prospect, and has already produced twenty thousand pounds.

Loomis and Co.—Diggings situated on the land of the Graham Mining Co., in the southern part. This is also a new east-and-west range, discovered in August, 1876. It has produced about twelve thousand pounds. The mine is now in a condition to yield one thousand pounds per day.

The lead ore in the Muscalunge occurs in direct contact with the wall-rock, usually in vertical sheets, and without any of the associate vein minerals which are usually found in the other mining districts.

POTOSI DISTRICT.

The old ranges of the Potosi Diggings are included in Sections 33 and 34, Town 3, Range 3. Their general course is about north, 70° west, although some bear a few degrees more to the north. They numbered about thirty in all, which were considered separate and distinct ranges; and, in addition, there were many smaller crevices, not sufficiently important to constitute ranges by themselves. Among the more important were the Long, Woolley, Gillett, Gilmore, Smith,

Polkinghorn, and Barbara, some of which were over a mile in length. The productive portion of these ranges is confined to the middle and lower portions of the Galena Limestone, none of the crevices having as yet proved as low as the Brown Rock. The ore is usually found in sheets of varying thickness.

Considerable irregularity exists in the formation of these crevices in the Potosi District, by which they seem to split up in the lower beds of the limestone, forming key-rocks and divergent crevices. An instance in point was seen in the diggings of Mr. Meredith, in the northeast quarter of Section 33, about three hundred feet south of the old Woolley Range, on the summit of the ridge. A shaft was sunk in the main crevice, which continued without change for sixty feet from the surface. At this point a hard key-rock, as it is called, was encountered, on which the crevice and ore-sheets divided, one part continuing vertical and the other slanting downward at an angle of about 45° for a distance of thirty feet. Here a very hard and smooth floor was found, on which the sheet was followed out by drifting for a distance of 130 feet, without reaching the end. No appearance of openings was observed. These diggings were struck about six years ago [in 1870], and have produced since then about four hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

<div align="center">ROCKVILLE DIGGINGS.</div>

Here are a number of east-and-west ranges with flat openings, which have been worked with little interruption since 1840, and now furnish employment to about twenty miners. Mining is chiefly confined to the winter season. The following parties are now operating here:

Phillips & Walker.—Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 13, Town 3, Range 3. These parties are working a new east-and-west range, discovered by them in the summer of 1874. The ore is found at the depth of about a hundred feet below the surface, in flat openings from fifty to sixty feet wide, whose length has not yet been ascertained; they have, however, been worked to a distance of three hundred feet. Here the lead ore is in what is known as the second opening, which lies about thirty feet above the upper surface of the Blue Limestone. Their annual product is thirty thousand pounds.

Dilger Mines.—Northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 24. This is a new range, discovered in January, 1876, and the works are yet confined to the first opening, which is here thirty feet above

the second. It has produced during the last year about forty thous-
and pounds.

Hayward Range.—Southwest quarter of Section 13. It has been
worked continuously every winter since its discovery in 1841, and has
yielded in all between four and five million pounds, It is now worked
by Messrs. Jackson & Calloway, in the second opening, which is here
from thirty to forty feet wide. Its annual product is about one hun-
dred thousand pounds.

Curnow and Pillow Range—Southwest quarter of Section 13.
This range has not been idle during the last thirty years, and is still
productive. During the last fifteen years the range has produced over
one hundred thousand pounds per annum. Messrs. Nichols & Steph-
ens are now mining in it, and producing twenty thousand per annum.

Emery & Davis Level.—Northwest quarter of northwest quarter
Section 24. The level was begun in 1852, and is now six hundred feet
long and drains the ground in its vicinity nearly as low as the second
opening. It cost about twenty thousand dollars. The excavations
here were of the nature of a quarry, several flat sheets of lead ore
being found, interstratified with the Galena Limestone. While the
level was in operation, the annual product was about one hundred
thousand pounds. The level drains the Langstaff and Wiley ranges
which were discovered about thirty years ago, and have been worked
continuously ever since. Most of the lead ore is obtained from the
first opening. The annual product is fifty thousand pounds. These
ranges have been worked to the present water-level, leaving sheets of
ore from twelve to eighteen inches thick, going down. The level should
be run a few rods farther to connect with a north-and-south crevice;
it would then probably drain all the ranges much deeper.

Stone and Bryhan.—Situated near the northwest corner of Sec-
tion 1, Town 3, Range 3, on land owned by Mr. Seaton, about three
miles north of the village of Rockville. The works are in the first
opening, which is from eight to ten feet wide. They have been worked
in the winter season during the last four years, producing annually
between thirty and forty thousand pounds. They were formerly
worked by Mr. Groshong, and were more productive. The mines are
dry.

Griswold Diggings.—Situated about a quarter of a mile south of
the preceding. These are dry diggings worked in the first opening,
which is here about six feet high and from ten to thirty feet wide.

They have been worked continuously during the last seven years, producing about sixty-five thousand pounds annually.

Henry Gillilan's Diggings.—These diggings are situated about three miles southeast of Rockville, on the Platte River. They are dry diggings and have been worked during the last four years in the first opening, which is here thirty feet wide and about six feet high. The annual product is twenty-five thousand pounds.

BRITISH HOLLOW DIGGINGS.

But little mining is now done in these mines. The following parties are now mining here:

Peak and Blair.—Northwest quarter of Section 26. These parties have also been working in the Craig Range, during the last summer [1876]. They have a flat sheet of lead ore about five inches thick, in the first opening, which here averages about twenty feet in width. The range has been worked during the last forty years. The product of the present parties has been about twenty thousand pounds.

J. Alderson's Diggings.—Northwest quarter of Section 26, Town 3, Range 3. They are situated on the Craig Range, in the village of British Hollow. This range was worked by a Cincinnati company for three years, but they abandoned it about two years ago. This company produced about three million pounds during their operations. Mr. Alderson commenced mining here again in July, 1876, with a steam pump and has sunk four shafts. The workings are about one hundred and twenty feet deep in the second opening, and in the third, which is about twenty-five feet below the second. The mine has not produced much yet, as the time has been mostly consumed in preliminary operations.

DUTCH HOLLOW DIGGINGS.

They are situated on the north half of Section 36, Town 3, Range 3, about two and a half miles east of Potosi. The following parties are now operating here:

Dutch Hollow Level Company.—Mining operations have been carried on here continuously for the last six years, excavating a level on or near the upper surface of the Blue Limestone. The level is now about half a mile long, and it is expected to reach the main shaft in about a month. When completed, the level will unwater all the Galena Limestone above it, which is here one hundred feet thick. It is expected to unwater the Kendall and many other old ranges in the vicin-

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ity as deep as the third opening. The level is not producing much now. During the year it produced sixty thousand pounds.

Rup and Son.—Northeast quarter of Section 35. This party has been working during the last six months in the Zug Range. The ore is found in the first opening, which is here about fifteen feet wide. The production has been fifteen thousand pounds.

Zug Diggings.—An east-and-west range, being the same range and opening as the preceding. Mined at a depth of seventy-five feet. Production one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Langstaff and Gillan.— Situated three-quarters of a mile north of the preceding in the creek in Section 25. The lead ore is here found in a flat sheet in the first opening, near the water-level and about thirty feet below the surface. Three men have been working here twelve months, and have produced sixty thousand pounds. In the Potosi District, including Rockville, British Hollow, and Dutch Hollow, the total production could not be definitely ascertained, as very little record of it has been kept. It is estimated at eighty thousand pounds per annum. Mining in the district is generally abandoned in the summer for farming, and resumed again in the winter, in the lack of other employment. In this way, a large number of men are at work in the winter, each raising a small amount by prospecting, which forms in the aggregate the total product of the district.

<center>FAIRPLAY DISTRICT.</center>

The only mines in this vicinity which have recently produced anything are those of Black & Co., on the northeast quarter of Section 24, Town 1, Range 2, and those of Williams & Co., near the middle of Section 19, Town 1, Range 1.

Black & Co.—This property, which comprises in all about 240 acres, is owned by Joseph and Thomas Sparks. It has been known to be rich ground for many years, and to contain, besides the ore, an immense amount of water, which was the chief obstacle to be overcome. Previous to the operations of Mr. Black, it had been attempted by three different parties, at as many different times, but always with more or less loss. Mr. Black began work on it in 1871, by means of pumping, and continued to add pumps, engines, and pumping machinery at intervals. In June, 1874, there were in operation two steam pumps and two large lift pumps, with three boilers and two engines, one of them of about thirty horse-power. The company then contemplated adding a large engine and machinery. It was estimated that

about two thousand gallons of water per minute were being pumped
from the mine, and when the lower opening, which is thought to be
about fifteen feet deeper, is reached, it will become necessary to pump
about fifteen hundred gallons a minute.   The mine is in the upper beds
of the Galena Limestone, which is here present in its full thickness,
and, indeed the first few feet of the shafts are sunk through the lowest
beds of the Cincinati Group [Hudson Shales], as may be seen from the
yellow clay with the characteristic shells, in any of the shallow pros-
pecting holes in the vicinity.

The following section of the strata penetrated in sinking the pump
shaft will give a correct idea of the formations here represented:

		Feet.	Inches.
Cincinnati Group	Soil and clay bed	20	
	Pipe-clay		10
	Bed of black clay		21
	Shaly layers		10
Galena Limestone	Galena Limestone in thin layers..	4	
	Galena Limestone cap, in layers four feet thick gradually increasing in thickness to the bottom	30	
	Opening containing ore	30	

Total depth of shaft..86

The course of the vein is nearly east and west, and five shafts have
been sunk upon it, the deepest of which has reached a point a hundred
and five feet below the surface.   The opening now presents the appear-
ance of a series of large rooms or caves, from fifteen to twenty feet wide
and about fifteen feet high, for a distance of about six hundred feet.
The vein was crossed in several places by bars of hard rock, one of
which was sixty-five feet in thickness.   The bars always caused a de-
crease in the size of the opening, and sometimes nearly cut off the vein.
In other places the opening contracted in width, in which case the ore
usually occurred in a solid sheet, sometimes as much as seven feet thick
by seven and a half feet high.   In the caves or larger parts of the open-
ing, the ore was found in large masses, weighing sometimes several
thousand pounds.   Two large masses were found which weighed re-
spectively fifty thousand and twenty-seven thousand pounds.   With
the ore large masses of rock were found, mixed with loose dirt and a
fine, dark clay.   The sides of the opening were much washed and worn
by water, showing a very regular stratification, with no appearance
of faults or dislocations.   Each of the caves in the opening had a chim-
ney going down, apparently to a second opening, which has never yet
been proved or worked.   The upper part of the opening was some-

times filled with a large key-rock, having a crevice in each side of it. Sometimes, however, the key-rock was replaced by a flat cap-rock, containing crevices.

The appearance of these caverns was a sight not soon to be forgotten. On the floor lay great masses of rock which had fallen from above, with clay continually moistened from the dripping walls and arching roof, and here and there the feeble light revealed rich masses of glittering ore.

Williams & Co.—This mining property is situated about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Black's mine and was operated by the proprietors, Thomas and Jeremiah Williams and Mr. O'Connor. In this ground the water is not nearly as abundant as in other mines. It is easily removed with a common lift-pump worked with a ten-horse-power engine; the amount seldom exceeds two hundred and fifty gallons per minute. Mining has been confined to the upper half of the Galena Limestone. The lower clay beds of the Cinicnnati Group are also found here, but not in so great thickness as at Black's mine. The pump-shaft begins at the top of the Galena Limestone and is sunk to a depth of one hundred and six feet, at which point the top of the second opening is found, after passing through the first opening, which is situated at a depth of forty-seven feet from the surface, and is probably identical with the first opening at Black's mine, which it much resembles in general appearance. The first opening here consists of a series of large caves or enlargements of the crevice, with chimneys going down to the second opening.

The ore was found in masses, mixed with clay and large pieces of stone, which had apparently fallen from the roof or cap. The lead ore, from its greater specific gravity, usually occupies the lower part or floor of the opening. The course of the range is very nearly east and west but bears a little north on its western end. The length of the drift in the top opening amounts to about nine hundred feet. It is about worked out at the western end, but still continues good at the eastern. Several masses of lead ore were found in this opening weighing from fourteen to fifteen thousand pounds each. A singular formation of ore was found in the top opening. The mine was discovered and opened in 1872, and since then has probably been the most productive and remunerative mine in the district, on account of the comparatively small amount of water to contend with and the large amount of lead ore obtained, which has been estimated at two and a

half million pounds.   Work was suspended on this mine in 1875, and has not since been resumed.

Fairplay Level Company.—A stock company consisting of Messrs. Merry, Oliver, Rewell, Pier, and Natte, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, has been engaged during the last eight years in running a level on land owned by George Siddell & Co.   This level is commenced on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Town 1, Range 2, about three-quarters of a mile below the village of Fairplay.   It has been run eastward a distance of twenty-two hundred feet, and thence south seventy feet, and has cost about thirty thousand dollars.   One shift of three men is the usual number employed, and it is not expected that the level will be completed for many years.   Its greatest depth below the surface is one hundred and forty feet, and forty-eight below the natural water-level.   One mile further east it will drain about sixty feet below the present water-level.   This level will unwater the whole of Section 25, and will cut the following ranges in the third opening : Crabtree, Thompson, Engine, Carns, Bruce, Lost Range, Franklin, Sword, and Cave Range.   The openings in these ranges are vertical ; they were formerly worked and abandoned with lead ore in them going below the water.   When these ranges are unwatered they will undoubtedly be very productive.

In the vicinity of Fairplay about fifty men find employment in mining during the winter ; in summer the mines are idle.   The greater part of the lead ore raised in this district comes from the mines south of the village, and, exclusive of the the two large mines previously described, has not exceeded fifty thousand pounds per annum for the last six years.

HAZEL GREEN DISTRICT.

The Hazel Green District exhibits considerable activity at present in mining operations, and the reports of smelters in this vicinity show that a large amount of ore is raised here.   During the years 1872 and 1873, miners were attracted to other localities by the prospect of higher wages, which caused a temporary decrease in the production of lead ore ; the mines, however, remained unimpaired.   The miners have now returned and the mines have regained their normal productive condition.

The most remunerative and continuously productive portion of the district is the property of the Hazel Green Mining Company, otherwise known as Crawford, Mills & Co.   It is situated on the north-

west quarter of Section 30, part of the southwest and northeast quarters of Section 30, part of the southeast quarter of Section 19, the southwest and northwest quarters of Section 19, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, all in Town 1, Range 1 east; also the northeast quarter of Section 24, and the east half of the east half of Section 25, Town 1, Range 1 west, comprising in all one thousand one hundred and six acres, on which more than four hundred and fifty distinct mineral veins have been discovered and worked.

During the early days of mining, these grounds were worked from the surface as deep as was then possible, which was only about thirty-five feet, when they had to be abandoned. Pumping was tried on some of the larger bodies of ore, but as a general thing was found too expensive to be very remunerative, on account of the vast amount of water which the ground contained. In the year 1862, Crawford, Mills & Co. commenced their level from a point on Hardscrabble Branch, and have been working it continuously ever since. Its total completed length is about four thousand feet.

It is a feature of this ground that it is traversed by several bars or belts of rock which are very hard and impervious to water. As soon as the level is driven through one of them, it unwaters the ground in all directions to the next bar.

Some time in the year 1871, one of these bars was reached which was so hard that blasting with powder made but little impression on it. As an experiment, nitro-glycerine was tried and gave the greatest satisfaction, so much, indeed, that a factory has been established here, and it is gradually being introduced into the mines. It is at present used in Dubuque, Galena, New Diggings, and several other places. It was at first regarded with some dislike and distrust by the miners, but this prejudice is being overcome, and nitro-glycerine, or some of its compounds, will probably supplant gunpowder in the mines, at no distant day.

On account of the position of the bars, it was found necessary to make three branches to the level, one of which is now complete and is gradually draining the western part of the ground. The northern branch, when complete, will undoubtedly unwater the rest of the ground.

This level is an evidence of what can be done by scientific mining, when carried on persistently and systematically, with sufficient capital, applied with foresight and sagacity. It has cost the com-

pany twelve years of time and about one hundred thousand dollars.
Its results are, that it has already repaid the outlay of the capital by
the ore raised from the ground unwatered by it, which would
otherwise have been inaccessible. When complete it will unwater the
ground 135 feet below the natural water-level on the ridge. It
furnishes employment to about eighty miners during the mining
season.

Quite a large and clear stream of water is discharged from
the mouth of the level, and is at present used to operate a furnace and
three wash-places. The ore in the Hazel Green mines is usually found
in sheets; this is a characteristic mode of occurrence. The ranges are
approximately east-and-west, or north-and-south, the former being
most productive. Ore is also sometimes found in large bunches
or pockets, containing sometime several thousand pounds, and
occasionally in openings. The pockets are often lined with large and
very regular cubes, affording handsome cabinet specimens. The total
production since the discovery of these mines has been carefully
computed from the smelters' accounts at one hundred and twenty-six
million pounds. Their present product is about eight hundred thous-
and pounds per annum.

Mining in this vicinity is confined to the upper half of the Galena
Limestone, which is here present in its entire thickness, the clay of the
lower beds of the Cincinnati Group being found near the village, on
the road to Galena. A section of the strata from the top of the ridge
to the level would present approximately the following features:

Soil and flints.. 15 feet
Galena Limestone... 90 feet
Shale or thin layers of limestone................................. 10 feet
First clay opening.. 10 feet
Second clay opening... .... 20 feet
Flint opening to floor of level... 20 feet
———
Total thickness...165 feet

The following are the parties who are now engaged in mining on
the company's land, or have been during the course of the survey:

Richard Eustice and Co.—These parties were working in a new
locality, and had at the time they were visited, one of the hand-
somest displays of ore ever seen in the grounds. The bottom of
the shaft had penetrated an opening filled with soft earth. The sides
of the opening were lined with a body of ore which presented an

unbroken mass of cubic crystals of various sizes, some of them being as much as six inches on a side, and of very perfect shapes, affording very handsome cabinet specimens. There were not less than ten thousand pounds of lead ore in sight, in a place about ten feet long. This body of ore is known to continue several feet deeper to the drift below. These diggings were worked in the fall of 1875, and produced one hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

Rowe and Rowe.—This is a new range, discovered in March 1874. It is an east-and-west sheet in which the ore occurs in crevices three or four inches wide, at a depth of about sixty feet below the surface, and about thirty-five feet above the flint opening. Work was suspended here in September, 1876. The total output produced up to that time was fifty thousand pounds.

Richard Eustice.—These are situated in the Phelps Range; the shafts are ninety feet deep, down to the clay openings. Length of drifts about one hundred and fifty feet. The ore here occurs in a sheet about an inch thick. The diggings were worked from June, 1872, to June, 1875, and produced about forty thousand pounds. Near these diggings, and about ten feet deeper, is an east-and-west sheet dipping to the north, carrying bunches of blende, which afford quite handsome crystals.

Mainwaring and Madison Range.—This is an east-and-west range and is sometimes known as the Hinch Range, from the name of a person who formerly worked it, and by whom it was abandoned in 1858. Since the level has been run, the water has fallen about fifty feet in this ground, and in December, 1873, work was resumed on it by Crawford, Mills & Co., since which time it has produced forty thousand pounds of lead ore. The shaft is down about fifty-five feet and within six feet of the flint opening. Work was suspended on it in June, 1875.

John Edwards.—These diggings are situated farther west on the same range. A flat sheet of blende is found here in the second opening, at a depth of eighty feet below the surface. The order of deposition here is: First, pyrite; second, galenite; third, blende. During the winter of 1875–76, the product was blende, ten tons; lead ore, fourteen hundred pounds.

Bull Pump Range.—This range was worked by Jackson & Co. during the years 1873–75, producing ninety thousand pounds. Work was suspended here in the fall 1875.

Bininger Range.—This range has been worked at intervals since May, 1874. It is now worked by Stephens, Mankivel & Rowe. Four men are employed here with a horse-pump in the second opening. During the present year the product has been thirty thousand pounds.

Big Pump Range.—This range has been worked since October, 1876, by Richard Eustice & Co. A small amount of ore has been produced from the first opening.

McCoy Water-wheel Range—Work was recommenced here about August 1, 1876, by Rowe & Son, in the first opening.

Oates & Eustice.—This party has been working during the last year and a half on a range two hundred feet north of the west branch of the level. The lead ore is found in a flat sheet in the second opening. The opening is seven feet high and averages seven feet in width. The sheet is about one foot thick. The product to the present time has been one hundred and fifty thousand.

Clark Diggings.—Two men have been working during the last year in the range next north of the McCoy Waterwheel Range. The ore is found in "chunk mineral" in the second opening, which is here six feet wide. The product has been thirty thousand pounds.

Treganza & Son.—Work was begun by this party in the fall of 1874, on the Dry-bone Range, south of the Badger Lot. The works are in the second opening which is here from ten to twelve feet wide, and contains a flat sheet about five inches thick of ,which the upper part is lead ore and the lower zinc ores. The product has been : zinc ores, twenty tons; lead ore, twenty thousand pounds. Very handsome specimens of galenite, coated with cerussite, are obtained here.

W. H. Eustice & Bro.—This party began work in the fall of 1875 at Crawford's little pump shaft. They worked in the second opening during the winter of 1875–76, and suspended in the summer on account of water. The prospect is good and they expect to resume work this winter [1876]. Product ten thousand pounds.

Edwards Estate.—On this land there are several old ranges, now drained by the level of Crawford, Mills & Co., in which the following mining has been done:

Peter Skinner, in the winters of 1874–75 and 1875–76, produced one hundred thousand pounds.

Moffatt & Co., in the same seasons, produced eighty thousand pounds.

Pierce & Trewartha, in the same seasons produced seventy thou-

sand. Other parties in the same time, in small amounts, one hundred thousand.

In addition to the parties already mentioned, there are in the winter season, usually about sixty miners working on the lands of the Hazel Green Mining Company.

The following diggings are in the village of Hazel Green, but not on the lands of the Hazel Green Mining Company:

McBrien & Co.—This is an east-and-west sheet, connected with a quartering one averaging about an inch thick, situated on the land of Dr. McBrien, on the northwest quarter of Section 25, Town 1, Range 1 west. The range was worked in 1844, and the ore taken out to the water-level. The water having become much reduced by the Hazel Green Company's level, work was recommenced in 1871, since which time about fifty-five thousand pounds of lead ore have been taken out. The diggings are on the upper beds of the Galena Limestone, and not down to any openings.

Torneal's Diggings.—A short distance southwest of the preceding is a range consisting of twenty parallel crevices about twenty-five feet apart, and bearing north 15° east. Work was abandoned on them in 1850, and was recommenced by Mr. Torneal about eight years ago, since which time they have produced forty-two thousand pounds. Considerable time and labor have been expended in running a cross-drift to prove the ground and ascertain the number and position of the crevices. The distance here to water is eighty feet, and the diggings are in the upper beds of the Galena Limestone.

Rowe and Vivian.—This was formerly known as the Chisholm Range, and is situated on Edward Williams's land in the southwest quarter of Section 25, Town 1, Range 1 west, in the southern part of the village of Hazel Green. It is a north-and-south range, and was abandoned in 1854. Work on it was recommenced by the present parties in November, 1873. Since then it has produced twenty-four thousand. The full thickness of Galena Limestone is here present, overlaid by a few feet of clay of the Cincinnati Group. The deepest shaft is one hundred and six feet, and the total length of the drift is about one hundred and ninety feet. Work was suspended here in the spring of 1875.

Williams and Brother.—On Edward Williams's land. This party began in the fall of 1875 and is now mining in a range a short distance west of the diggings of Eustice & Co., in the village of Hazel

Green. They are working on a vertical sheet, and have produced twenty thousand pounds.

Chandler's Mines.—These diggings are situated on Mr. Wetherbee's land, and on the Sulphur Lot Range. Work was begun in 1874. The works are in the second opening, which is from six to eight feet wide, and contains a sheet of lead ore from one to two inches thick, and also large, irregular masses, which afford handsome specimens. The mine has produced half a million pounds and is now very good.

PLATTEVILLE DISTRICT.

The diggings of the Platteville District comprise those situated in the immediate vicinity of the village, the Whig Diggings and the Big Patch Diggings. The mines near Platteville are all included in Sections 9, 10, 14, and 15; and of these, the ones chiefly worked are situated on Sections 9 and 10, a short distance north of the village. The diggings here are very shallow; the deepest shafts are seldom more than thirty feet. The ore occurs in bunches, pockets and small openings in the clay crevices, and often comes up to the surface. Their geological position is about the middle of the Galena Limestone. There are no large companies at work in the district, all the mining being done by parties of two or three persons. There are quite a large number of such parties, who form the aggregate production of the district. A few of the most prominent are here given, and their annual production as nearly as could be ascertained:

Stevens & Rowe...40 thousand lbs.			Lane & Lawton.60 thousand lbs.			
Wales & Rowe......50	"	"	C. Cornelius, Jr.,.. 8	"	"	
Thompson, Phil-			Wm. Johnson....... 5	"	"	
lips & Colt........12	"	"	Burns & Conley.100	"	"	
Sheppard.............12	"	"	Leonard Coates...15	"	"	
Carlyle, Hender-			Other sources in			
shot & Co. 20	"	"	small lots.........63	"	"	
Total 395				"	"	

As most of the mining is done in the winter, none of the above mentioned firms were engaged in mining at the time the district was visited, and we are unable to give a detailed description of the several mines.

WHIG DIGGINGS.

This is a small group of east-and-west ranges in the southwest quarter of Section 7, Town 3, Range 2, West, on the ridge, on the west side of the Platte River, which belongs to the Platteville

district.   More or less mining is done here during all the year. The following information concerning them was obtained from parties now at work there.   The diggings are all in the upper beds of Galena Limestone.   The principal ranges are as follows:

Gillis Range.—This is the longest and largest range in the Whig Diggings, being half a mile in length.   The shafts are sunk on it from thirty to fifty feet deep, where a crevice opening from three to five feet high is found.   There are from three to seven parallel crevices, which were discovered in 1839.   Their total product since then has been about five million pounds.   The present annual product is fifteen thousand pounds.

Robbins Range.—Situated a short distance north of the Gillis.   It was struck in 1840, and produced five hundred thousand pounds. Work was suspended on it, and resumed in 1866 by Cronin & Stevens, who raised about three hundred thousand pounds.   Less work is now done on it than on any of the others.

Duncan Range.—Situated 150 yards south of the Gillis.   It is a little more than a quarter of a mile in length.   There are here two parallel crevices, and one opening which is from six to twenty feet high, and from five to forty feet below the surface, according to the contour of the ground.   It is a very hard ground to work, as everything has to be timbered.   It still produces a little ore and a little smithsonite, exactly how much could not be ascertained.   The total product of the range is said to have been one and one-half million pounds.

The relative position of the openings here is as follows:

First opening...6 feet
Unproductive rock..9 feet
Second opening..8 feet
Limestone cap............................ ....9 feet

Third opening, height not known.

Messersmith Range.—This range is situated a short distance south of the Duncan, is about a quarter of a mile long, and has but one principal crevice.   It is from five to thirty-five feet to the top of the opening; which is from five to ten feet high.   The range is now worked out for lead ore, but still produces a small amount of smithsonite.

Missouri Range.—Some work is done on this range at all times. It is situated a short distance south of the preceding, and is about a

quarter of a mile long. It has one crevice, and an opening which is about seven feet high. It has produced six hundred and fifty thousand pounds since it was discovered; and its annual yield is about five thousand pounds.

Dutch Range.—The range was discovered in 1840, and has been worked nearly every year since. It is a quarter of a mile long. The ore is found in bunches mixed with blue clay, in the first opening, which is from fifteen to thirty-five feet below the surface. No ore is found in the lower openings. It has produced in all two hundred thousand pounds, and its present annual average is five thousand pounds.

Wilkinson and Cronin Range.—Is a quarter of a mile long, and was discovered in 1868. The ore is found partly in the first, and partly in the second openings, which are here eight feet apart. It is from five to thirty feet from the surface to the top of the first opening. There are here two ranges which have produced three hundred thousand pounds. The range is now nearly worked out.

Smith Range.—This differs from any of the Whig ranges before mentioned, in having its course north and south, instead of east and west. The range is about an eighth of a mile long, and the distance from the surface to the top of the opening is from ten to sixty feet. The sheet was from one to four inches thick, and was worked in one place down to the Blue Limestone. The principal bodies of ore were found in the Brown Rock opening, which is much lower than the general run of openings at these diggings. The range is said to have produced two hundred thousand pounds, and is now worked out.

BIG PATCH DIGGINGS.

The greater part of this group of diggings is situated in Section 10, Town 2, Range 1, West. The general course of the range is north 65° west. The ore is found here in crevice openings, and usually in the first opening. The following parties are now mining here:

Dixon & Coates produced since February, 1876..400 thousand lbs.
Casper Linden produced since March, 1876............... 25 " "
Tupper & Trowbridge produced during August, September, and October, 1876....................................12 " "
Peacock & Co., annual product....................................18 " "
Todd & Co., annual product..10 " "
Haverness & Co, annual product..............................15 " "
Spink & Co , annual product...... ....20 " "

Hawkins, Thomas and Co.—Southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 3, Range 1, West. This is a discovery of the year 1872. The ore is blende, somewhat mixed with rock, and occurs in a flat sheet on the upper surface of the Blue Limestone. The sheet has in some places a thickness of five feet; it lies in the bed of a small stream, and a level to drain it is partially complete. About twenty-seven tons of ore have been produced.

STATISTICS OF ORE SMELTED IN THE COUNTY.

Beginning in the western portion of the lead region and proceeding eastward, the first is the Beetown furnace, in which is smelted all the ore of the Beetown Diggings, together with that of Muscalunge, Nip-and-Tuck, and Hackett Diggings.

The furnace is owned and operated by Hon. Christopher Hutchinson, by whom it was built in 1868. Previous to that time all the ore of the above-mentioned district was smelted at Potosi. It is a reverberatory furnace, known as a Drummond, with a capacity of nine thousand pounds of ore in twenty-four hours. It consumes one and three-fourths cords of oak wood, and is operated by two men. The number of pounds of ore smelted from June 19, 1876, to October 1, 1876, is as follows:

Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.
1868..	800,000	1870..	1,700,000	1872..	900,000	1874...	1,000,000
1869..	1,100,000	1871..	1,300,000	1873..	850,000	1875...	800,000
						1876...	700,000

Total..9,150,000

Proceeding east, the next is the Platteville district, which has two furnaces, both near the village. Here is smelted all the ore raised in the Platteville and Whig Diggings, and also that from the Big Platte Diggings in the town of Smelser:

Year.	Furnace No. 1.	Furnace No. 2.	Total.
1862...	800,000	350,000	1,150,000
1863...	600,000	350,000	950,000
1864...	600,000	350,000	950,000
1865...	500,000	350,000	850,000
1866...	500,000	350,000	850,000
1867...	500,000	350,000	850,000
1868...	450,000	350,000	800,000
1769...	450,000	350,000	800,000

Year.	Furnace No. 1.	Furnace No. 2.	Total.
1870...	450,000	350,000	800,000
1871...	600,000	350,000	950,000
1872...	600,000	350,000	950,000
1873...	400,000	200,000	600,000
1874...	500,000	....	500.000
1875...	504,000	....	504,000
1876...	1,044,000	....	1,044,000
Total...............................	8,498,000	4,050,000	12,548,000

The above table gives in round numbers the product of the Platteville district since 1861. It is, however, only an approximation made by the smelters themselves, and believed to be tolerably correct. Furnace No. 1, owned by Messrs. Straw & Spensley, is a blast furnace having two hearths, and is situated about half a mile south of the village. Furnace No. 2, owned by Mr. Coates, is situated near the railroad depot. It is a blast furnace of two hearths, and has not been worked since some time in 1873. Nothing more than an oral statement of its annual average could be obtained.

POTOSI DISTRICT.

Four furnaces have been operating in the vicinity at times since 1861, but only two of them are now worked. Vance's furnace ceased work in 1868, and Gibson & Co.'s furnace in 1871. A. W. Emery's furnace, situated near Rockville, is a reverberatory, with a capacity of six thousand pounds in twenty-four hours. Thomas Hymer & Co.'s furnace, situated near British Hollow, is a blast furnace of one hearth. Previous to 1868, all the ore from the Beetown district was smelted at these furnaces, in addition to that which they now smelt, which comprises the mines of Potosi, British and Dutch Hollows, and Rockville.

A detailed statement of the ore smelted at the several furnaces could not be obtained, but from the oral statements of the several smelters, the following estimate has been prepared, and it is believed to be nearly correct.

Year.	Ore smelted	Year.	Ore smelted	Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.
1862	6,050,000	1866	4,400,000	1870	1,900,000	1874	750,000
1863	5,120,000	1867	3,500,000	1871	2,230,000	1875	700,000
1864	4,500,000	1868	2,600,000	1872	1,400,000	1877 to	
1865	5,200,000	1869	2,200,000	1873	1,500,000	Oct. 1st	650,000

HAZEL GREEN DISTRICT.

This district embraces all of the mines in the vicinity of the village of Hazel Green, and, indeed, all the ore produced between Sinsinawa Creek and the Coon Branch of the Galena River.

The furnace is a new blast-furnace of one hearth and a capacity of a hundred pigs (of seventy pounds each) in twenty-four hours. It is owned and operated by Messrs. Crawford, Mills & Co., who furnished the following statement from their books. It is situated on the Hardscrabble Branch, about a mile southeast of the village of Hazel Green.

Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.	Year.	Ore smelted.	Year	Ore smelted.
1862	2,027,047	1866	797,421	1870	1,223,250	1874 ...	830,174
1863	1,262,640	1867	1,334,640	1871	1,230,917	1875	735,395
1864	837,597	1868	1,541,670	1872	1,278,524	1876 to	
1865	753,82I	1869	1,316,970	1873	1,046,626	Oct. 1st	723,192

Total from January 1, 1862, to October 1, 1876.....16,938,885

CHAPTER IV.

PRESENT CONDITION OF GRANT COUNTY MINES.

Potosi District—Beetown District—Platteville District—Hazel Green
District—Wingville District.

Since the report in the preceding chapter was made mining in Grant
County has greatly declined, although during the last year it has
somewhat revived. The new mining is mostly of a different character
from the old, as most of the shafts are on the high ridges and have to
be sunk very deep and require much pumping; consequently, the min-
ing is done by stock companies instead of individual workers. Also,
the ores of zinc, which before the Civil War were considered worthless
in this county, and were thrown out as waste material, and even used
in road-making, are now in many mines of more value than the lead
ore. But the most productive zinc mines of this region lie just outside
of the county to the east, and consequently a description of them is
not within the scope of this work.

It is impossible in many instances to get any idea of the amount
of ore raised by individual miners. Most of them are working on land
owned by other persons, and having to pay rent on the mineral, they
are not inclined to make accurate reports of the amount of ore raised.
The furnaces of the county, from which much information as to the
amount of lead raised in their districts was formerly obtained, have
been abandoned and the ore is now shipped away to be smelted.

A remarkable instance of the decadence of mining in the county is
seen in the Fairplay district, once so productive. The great mines have
been abandoned and only a few individual prospectors are working
with comparatively small results.

POTOSI DISTRICT.

The Potosi lead mines celebrated in an early day as "Snake Hol-
low Diggings" have in recent years been almost abandoned as a prof-
itable employment or even a "grub-stake" producer, as the miners
call it. Of late years none of the old ranges, such as the Woolley Range,

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the Long Range, Mud Range, Adney Patch, Silver Point, the Old St. John Cave, or Preston Point, noted and well-known diggings in early days, which turned out millions of lead ore sixty or seventy years ago, are not worked at all, nor even attract the least attention. They are moss-grown and recognized only by the piles of dirt and range of abandoned shafts or mineral holes.

There have been no new and important ranges of mineral discovered for a number of years though there is more or less sporadic digging done every winter and several thousand pounds of mineral raised and sold.

At present Wallenhurst, Longkamp & Kreizer have good diggings on Section 35, Town 3, near the cross-roads as you go to Dutch Hollow. They have raised the last winter over ten thousand pounds, and probably double that amount during the year, and have drifted only some fifteen feet. The mineral dips down into water too strong to be kept down without machinery. Under this water they have found a bed of black-jack which they have proved for over thirty feet horizontally. For how much longer the ore runs they do not know.

Chalder & Stuer have good diggings on the south half of Section 36, Town 3, Range 3, which they have worked for a number of years and taken out over one hundred thousand pounds. They expect to wash up several thousand this spring and think the diggings good for a million more.

Durley & Turner are engaged in the old Pump Diggings of James Alderson, on the Lewis estate, on Section 34, and will probably "wash up" a few thousand when the mud dries up. Their new discovery promises to make quite a bunch and turn out several thousand. This location, rich mineral ground in years gone by, H. W. Wright once worked to good advantage and there may be several fortunes more there.

Peter Rupp, on Section 35, Town 3, Range 3, has good diggings on his farm which he has worked several years and expects to have five thousand pounds in wash-dirt this spring (1900).

John and James Hull, called the " Hull boys," who have mined in Potosi for more than fifty years, are still engaged in drifting in the ground and sell a few thousand every year. Their diggings are on the hill in the rear of the Catholic church in the village, on lands belonging to the Ennor estate which are perforated with holes out of which have come tons of lead ore, and probably they will produce tons more.

At Rockville there has been some mining during the last winter on old diggings, but little prospecting.   Dunn & Krachenbusch are said to have a good prospect and will work up several thousand pounds of mineral this spring.

At Buena Vista George Basing is mining on lands of Clem Thomas, on Section 23, Town 3, Range 3, and getting fair mineral, and on the same section on land belonging to John Lonergan, Alonzo Cardy has dropped onto a bunch of rich mineral which may prove a fortune to the discoverer, if the diggings do not "peter out," as most of them are apt to do before unfolding their wealth.

Jacob Zimmer, on Section 26, the old Tom Langstaff, will raise some fifteen thousand of rich ore this spring and in due time pay for his farm out of the bowels of the earth in place of the surface as is usually the case.

There have been some attempts to strike up dry-bone and black-jack veins of ore but as yet have not found it in sufficient quantities to make it an object of much labor and investment.

The Wallenhurst & Co.'s mines are said to be bottomed on this valuable ore, but it pitches too deep and rapidly into the water to make it profitable to work under ruling prices.   Time and invention may alter all this, when our dry-bone and black-jack will become the best paying ore to work.

BEETOWN DISTRICT.

Mining in this once prosperous district is at a low ebb.   Besides some desultory prospecting not of sufficient importance to be mentioned if detailed information about it could be obtained, the following notes, referring to the spring of 1900, include all the mining operations of which information could be obtained.

Peake & McDonald are sinking a prospect shaft on the Morey Range, in the Hull Hollow south of the village.   They found a small scratch eight or ten feet above the lower opening with some mineral. It is undeveloped.   They are still sinking for the lower opening.

Chris and Alex. Garner and Horace Groshong are prospecting in the west Hackett Diggings on the Adkinson & Taylor Range.   It is only a prospect, but the chances are considered good.

Joseph Sturmer, Oliver Ashley, and Handy have been working in the western part of the Muscalunge Diggings with fair success, so far as is known.

C. W. Knapp & Son, of Lancaster, have a small force of men at

work in the Ross zinc mine.   When it was first worked, this mine was a great producer of zinc and turned out some lead.

Matt Edwards & Co. have an undeveloped prospect in the diggings east of the village.   It shows much pyrite (sulphuret of iron) and some zinc.   There is a little lead, but the prospect is considered for zinc only.

PLATTEVILLE DISTRICT.

The principal mine at present in the vicinity of Platteville is that of the Platteville Lead and Zinc Company, owned and operated by a Platteville stock company.   Work on the mine was begun in the fall of 1899.   In January, 1900, the shaft was down 120 feet, and four or five flats of jack, from one to three inches thick, were shown near the bottom of the shaft, while at the bottom was a well-developed and apparently strong pitch of jack.   Water was quite strong, the miners being enveloped in a shower.   The veins of jack are strong with some tiff, but little stone.   At this depth a drift thirty feet long was made, and a vein of jack from one to four inches thick left in sight.   Later on the shaft was sunk deeper and several new sheets of jack shown up.

A company has been organized to put on a steam pump and work a jack prospect on lots owned by I. C. Smelker on East Main Street in the city.

B. I. Dugdale and his son Fred have struck one of the best leads lately discovered in the vicinity of Platteville, on Putnam Davis's land.   It has two sheets of lead respectively four and six inches thick. They were taking out a thousand pounds a day, when down twenty-seven feet.   The wash-dirt averages a hundred pounds to the tubful. The Waters and Stephens mines north of the city are turning out a large amount of dry-bone.

The once famous Big Patch Diggings are now reduced to three or four mines.   The Big Patch Mining Company is composed of Platteville men, M. P. Rindlaub being president, Frank Cabanis, vice-president, B. T. Reed, secretary.   The mine is on the southern edge of the village.   Work on it was begun in the fall of 1899.   The company has lately put on new machinery.   Considerable lead and jack have already been taken out and the prospects are very good.

The Spink Brothers, of Big Patch, have lately struck a fine sheet of jack on a new shaft and put in the necessary pumping machinery.

Tarrell & Son are producing some lead from their mine, but have not tested the lower opening.

Walker & Co., near Big Patch, have struck a good lead just at the water level.

The Wicklow Mine, a mile and a half east of Georgetown, is owned by a company of Cuba City men, Joseph Longbotham being president, E. J. McDonald, secretary, and R. A. Wilson, treasurer. The company was organized in April, 1899, and by the middle of March, 1900, had taken out 300,000 pounds. The night shift alone once took out 13,000 pounds, one night in February.

In the Whig Diggings the miners in the Graham Mine are working on a breast of zinc ore fifty feet wide and three feet high. The Tippecanoe Mining Company has opened up a fine mine on Charles Brunton's land in Section 36, Town of Harrison. Phillips & Co. have struck a fine jack prospect across the Platte from the Graham Mine, and a good lead prospect in Whig Hollow near the Tippecanoe Mine. They have put in a twelve-inch pump and are going down on a three-inch sheet of lead ore.

HAZEL GREEN DISTRICT.

The Crawford Mines and lands were sold last winter for $120,000. Several new pumps have been put at work and the working force largely increased. A rich vein of lead and several veins of black-jack have recently been struck.

The Mermaid Mine on the lands of the Hazel Green Mining Company is turning out about 2,000 pounds of lead a day.

In the Madison Mine a new thirty-five-horse-power engine has been put in with a ten-horse steam-hoist.

The Oregon Mining Company has lately been organized at Hazel Green and is preparing to work several leases in the vicinity of the village.

A. J. Smith has lately taken leases to the amount of $300,000 near Hazel Green.

Joseph Staver has sold his farm of sixty-nine acres adjoining the Crawford Mining Company's lands, for $6,500, to Detroit men, who are about to begin mining operations.

The New Deal Mine, once sold for $35,000, has lately been sold for $100,000. It is one of the largest jack mines ever discovered. Several hundred tons of ore have recently been taken out. It has been opened up so that a hundred men can be put at work on it at once.

WINGVILLE DISTRICT.

The mines at Dry-bone, near Centerville, are the principal ones in this district. The Public Mine produces five hundred tons of black-jack and dry-bone a year and some lead.

Chany & Topp raise two or three hundred tons of zinc ore a year.

Edmund Cramer raises considerable dry-bone every winter on his own farm. Several smaller producers have mines from which they would raise more zinc if the price were higher.

Freeman & Topp are preparing to mine zinc ore on a large scale. They intend to concentrate the ore at the mine, and for this purpose have drilled three hundred feet for water. Heretofore the ore has had to be hauled to the Blue River wash-places, as has been the case with the wash-dirt from the lead mines here for sixty years.

Formerly all the zinc ore of these mines was hauled to Mineral Point for reduction; but now it is shipped at Montfort. Three thousand tons were delivered at that station last year (1899).

At Livingston the Coker Mine is working forty hands and paying well. At the same place the Rundell Mine is being reopened by a Madison company, who are putting in a $3,000 plant.

CHAPTER V.

PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN GRANT COUNTY.

Three Mounds Examined—Varieties of Mounds—Localities of Mounds—Conclusions.

Grant County, although not having an ancient history in the ordinary sense of the word, has some interesting and mysterious archæological monuments in the celebrated mounds. That these were the works of a race of people who inhabited the country before the advent of the Indians and were superior to them in civilization, is generally agreed. Further than that nothing is settled and little is known, and space will not be occupied with speculations on the subject.

The mounds are of three classes: those apparently for fortifications, the circular and oblong tumuli, and the effigy or animal mounds. The last class includes representations of several kinds of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. In 1842 Mr. Stephen Taylor furnished *Silliman's Journal* a description of three mounds, situated in the western part of the village of Muscoda. One of them was the effigy of a wildcat and measured from the nose to the end of the tail 264 feet. Another was a turtle 76 feet long. It was in very low relief, being only from ten to thirty inches high, but the grass-sod had preserved the outline perfectly. The head pointed eastward. The third one was a similar turtle.

THREE MOUNDS EXAMINED.

In January, 1870, the workmen digging for the foundation of a saw-mill near Potosi, near the bank of the river, dug into one of these circular mounds and came upon two human skeletons in a good state of preservation. One of these skeletons was said to be seven and a half feet and the other eight feet long. Under the skeletons were found many arrow-heads, and other strange objects. These relics were not preserved.

In 1877 Mr. E. B. Crane, of Hazel Green, investigated a mound on

a bluff of Sinsinawa Creek, four miles southwest of Hazel Green, and thus describes what he found:

"The mound was fifty feet long, five feet high and fifteen feet wide. Its length was east and west. We began at the west end. Two feet below the surface we found many pieces of burned sandstone, which is a characteristic of all the mounds I have explored in this part of the country in which were found human remains. At the depth of three feet we discovered small pieces of broken pottery. Next we found many flat stones, neatly arranged, with the edges close together, and evidently intended to aid the heavy coating of clay, which was also placed over the remains to protect the dead from being disturbed by burrowing animals. However, having removed some of the stones, we found that time and decay had allowed one of the larger stones to settle, and that a woodchuck or some other animal had succeeded in making the tomb of these prehistoric people his home, and in digging his burrow had destroyed some of the bones and broken the pottery. We found the remains of four persons, one in a kneeling and the others in a reclining position, with their heads to the east. The skeleton in the best state of preservation was that of a female whose bones as well as the teeth indicated great age. The crowns of the teeth were worn down to the gums without any cavities or indications of decay. The head was badly broken and some parts of it entirely gone. However, I succeeded in restoring it to its original form by the use of plaster and careful manipulation. The head is almost precisely like that of a negro, except the nose and mouth is more projecting, like that of an orang-outang. The lower maxillary is lacking. It must have been thrown out by the animal referred to in burrowing. By the side of this female was an earthen pot or vase made of clay and pulverized stone. This was also badly broken, but I have succeeded in restoring it to its original form, supplying the missing parts artificially. This vase will hold nearly five quarts and is in the shape of an egg, with the small end down and the top slightly narrowed to form a sort of neck, the upper edge flaring out a little. One of the other skeletons unearthed was that of a male, the bones of which were in a bad state of preservation, moisture having reached them through the burrow of the animal referred to. This man was, I should judge, six feet high. The female was not more than five. We found also the femoral and tibial bones of a child not more than a year old. These were in a fair state of preservation. Aside from the remains already mentioned, nothing of interest was found, if we except the temporal bone of a pre-natal

skull. This some scientists seem to doubt, maintaining that bones so fragile (if, indeed, they are more than cartilages) could not be preserved in the earth for any great length of time. However, the fact is established beyond question, and I have several pre-natal bones in my possession, which I found embedded in a fine quality of clay, which is equivalent to hermetically sealing such bones in a metallic case. We investigated three other mounds in this vicinity, but they were made of black soil, and the remains which had once been there had long ago returned to mother dust. No pottery, implements of any kind, or other relics were found in these last examined mounds."

Hon. C. K. Dean thus described a mound near Boscobel:

"This mound, which I opened in the fall of 1858, was located on the very topmost point of the conical, and for the most part, untimbered, bluff lying about one mile east of the central part of the present city of Boscobel, and mostly within the northeast corner of Section 35 of the Town of Boscobel. The mound was about four feet in diameter, circular, and elevated about twenty inches above the stony surface of the crest. Upon excavation, it was found to have been built from the ground up, quite unlike any other aboriginal mound of Wisconsin, of which the Society has record. On removing the outer layer of earth, quite thin, but uniform, a carefully paved layer of rock was found covering the entire surface; this was succeeded by a thin layer of earth, then by another layer of rock, which alternatives continued to the number of four in all. Then was disclosed a triangular rock enclosure, resting upon the natural surface, about eighteen inches long by twelve inches wide, and six or eight inches deep. This had been capped with a flat rock, which, by decay and lapse of time, had become broken and partly fallen in.

"Within this inclosure were found evidences of human cremation, viz: ashes, coals, and heat stains; and in the center there were the remnants of the sacrifice, indicating the cremation of one large male person and a female of much smaller size. The skulls were mostly entire and parts of the larger bones were intact. No implements or archæological specimens whatever were disclosed.

"Another peculiarity of this mound was that, by its location on a site commanding a wide and pleasing view of the Wisconsin River valley, with its charming irregularities of outline and bold escarpments of enclosing walls, it indicated a fine esthetic taste on the part of the burying party, not generally accredited to that unknown race."

The following descriptions are copied from the report of Moses Strong, Assistant State Geologist of Wisconsin, and the work of Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology:

VARIETIES OF MOUNDS.

The Round Mounds.—They are perfectly round or circular at the base and are dome-shaped or conical, according to their hight, which varies from three to fifteen feet. By far the larger number are less than five feet high, and are spherical segments with an average diameter at the base of about twenty-five feet. The conical mounds usually exceed this diameter and hight, and are always rounded off at the apex. Whether this was by design, or is a modification due to the lapse of time, it is difficult now to decide. Some of the largest have a diameter fifty feet and a hight of fifteen feet. Again, many of the round mounds were so low as to escape observation, and sloped so gradually into the ground on which they were thrown up, that the true diameter could not be exactly ascertained. All the circular mounds were perfectly plain and simple in their structure.

Oblong Mounds.—These tumuli are invariably straight and of various lengths from fifty to three hundred feet. They are seldom more than four feet high, and will average about two and a half feet high and fifteen feet wide. They always slope gradually to the ground at the ends. Sometimes these mounds are found in a long straight line; others are in parallel rows, but a systematic arrangement is always apparent. Except in their length, there is less variation from a uniform standard seen in the oblong mounds than in any other kind.

Effigy Mounds.—These have the form of some animal. They are the most singular and interesting of all, and it is difficult to find any theory to account rationally for their existence. They are found of all lengths from fifty to two hundred feet, and are usually a little higher and wider than the oblong mounds. Their average hight is about four feet and their width twenty-five feet. They usually represent animals lying on their sides, with the heads up and the legs apart, as if in action. Representations of the human form do not exist in Grant County, although they are found north of the Wisconsin River. Three instances of representations of birds were observed, and one of an animal like a lizard.

That these mounds were intended to represent animals can be seen at a glance, but what particular species of animal is sometimes not so evident. In general, all that is plainly seen are the head, neck, body,

and legs of an animal. Sometimes are added to them ears, horns, or a tail, the horns and tail being infrequent.

LOCALITIES OF THE MOUNDS.

They are found in Grant County in the following localities, besides those already described :

A round mound in Section 16, on Blue River, in the town of Muscoda.

A group of mounds in the city of Boscobel a few rods east of the depot.

A straight mound on the summit of the bluff at the mouth of Green River, in the town of Woodman, northwest quarter of Section 22. It is two hundred feet long, six feet wide, and two feet high.

At the mouth of Dry Hollow, northwest quarter of Section 25, town of Millville, near the bank of slough of the Wisconsin River, are a number of mounds, both long and round, without any apparent order of arrangement.

On the Schmidt place, southwest quarter of Section 26, in the same town, are several long mounds lying parallel to the bluff and a few yards from it. At the Schmidt house are one long and three round mounds, one of conspicuous size. It has the form of the frustrum of a cone. The diameter of the base is forty feet and of the top twenty-eight feet, and the hight is four feet. In the center of the top of this mound is a cottonwood tree seventeen inches in diameter. The appearance of the mound indicates that it has been cut or worn down several feet, to make its upper surface level, and that the tree was subsequently planted, perhaps for shade. The mound is constructed of sandy clay, with, however, much less.sand than the surrounding ground. The material of which the mound was constructed may have been brought from the bluff, which is not far distant. About a hundred feet south of this large mound is a small circular mound fifteen feet in diameter and three feet high. Thirty feet east of the small mound is a straight one seventy-seven feet long. Following the road for about a quarter of a mile west of the Schmidt place, a mound was discovered, immediately on the bank of the Wisconsin River, and about fifty feet from the foot of the bluff. This mound is the only one of its kind seen. It is perhaps intended to represent a bird with its wings and tail spread, as shown by the circular expansion at the rear end. If this is its design, it is not nearly so well proportioned as the

other bird mounds which were seen, none of which had their tails spread.

A singular mound is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 2 in the valley of the stream on which Millville village is situated, about three hundred feet south of the house formerly owned by E. I. Kidd. It is on level ground a few yards from the creek, toward which its limbs are extended. The hight of the mound has been much reduced by cultivation. The remains of several others were observed, but their forms were so nearly obliterated by cultivation that they could not be made out with any certainty. Of the one first mentioned, the fore legs are longer than the others and longer than the body; the neck is lacking and altogether it is a singular looking effigy.

A large number of small circular and conical mounds were found scattered about without apparent order in the middle of Section 15, Town 7, Range 5, near Warner's steam saw-mill, on the bank of the Wisconsin River.

At the quarter-posts of Sections 5 and 8, Town 6, Range 5, on the new road from Millville to Bridgeport, three straight mounds were found, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet long. They lie at the foot of bluff and parallel to it, near a slough of the Wisconsin River.

On the southeast quarter of Section 14, Town 6, Range 6, about half a mile from the Wisconsin River bridge, on an elevated piece of level land near the bluff, one animal, three oblong, and a number of small round mounds were found. The land had been in cultivation, but the forms of the mounds were distinct. The effigy mound is quite large and appears to be the central figure around which the others are grouped. It is quite large and well proportioned, with the head thrown upward and forward, and the legs bent forward and backward. It seems designed to represent some animal in a springing posture. At the intersection of the fore legs and neck with the body a hole was sunk six feet long and three feet wide by the explorers. Nothing was found, except that the mound was constructed of a very hard, compact clay, quite homogeneous throughout, and apparently the same as the underlying subsoil A trench was dug to the center of one of the circular mounds, and a human skeleton was found, the bones of which were so crumbling that no perfect ones could be obtained. It was apparent that the body had been buried seated upon the level ground, with the face to the west, the legs pointing in

the same direction, not separated, and not bent up. The body and head were erect and the arms placed by the sides. The mound was then built up around the corpse in that position. As the soft parts of the body decayed, room was made for the upper bones to fall into the pelvis, where most of them were found mingled together, compacted in a hard dark clay, from which the bones were separated with much difficulty. Parts of the tibia, femur, ribs and skull, jaw-bones, and teeth were recovered. The jaw-bones and teeth, especially the teeth, were in the best state of preservation of any of the remains. They were the teeth of an adult, much worn on the crowns.

The clay of which the circular mound was constructed was somewhat different from that in the effigy mound. About eighteen inches of the upper part of the circular mound was a sandy clay, which was easily removed with the shovel. All below this consisted of a very compact clay, containing only a little sand, so hard that it was with difficulty removed with a pick. There was not the slightest indication that this was a burial made after the mound was constructed.

Southeast quarter of Section 19, west half of Section 20, southwest quarter of Section 17, southeast quarter of Section 18, all in Town 6, Range 6 (Wyalusing). All these localities appear to be links of one grand chain of mounds. This chain may be said to begin near the residence of the late Robert Glenn, not far from the line between Sections 19 and 30. The first seen are the four round ones in the orchard near the house. They are apart from the rest, there being quite a distance between them and the first long one, and they are the only circular ones. Proceeding along the crest of the ridge for about half a mile, a mound is found, following which is a row of twenty round mounds, each about twenty-five feet in diameter, five or six feet high, and about twenty-five feet apart. They are in straight lines, conforming to the crest of the ridge. The north-and-south row of eleven mounds, when viewed from the south end, presents a peculiarly striking appearance. At the northern end of this row of mounds the ridge turns abruptly to the west, and a change in the mounds also takes place. No more round mounds are to be found, but more animal structures, of which may be observed the following peculiar arrangement: As all the effigies south of the circular mounds are headed away from them, so also those at the north end are headed away from them in a western direction.

Proceeding westward along the ridge a mound is seen. The ani-

mal represented by it appears to have a short tail and horns, and is probably some species of deer. It is one of the few effigy mounds in which we can trace the resemblance to some particular kind of animal. Its feet are turned toward the south, a direction opposite to all the others. Two hundred feet west of this is the only long mound in the whole procession. At a long distance from this, at the extreme end of the ridge, are two more mounds.

On the Derby farm, Section 30, Town 6, Range 6, there is a mound, and a group of mounds on the southeast quarter of Section 31, of the same town, and two groups on N. W. Kendall's place in Section 32, same town. Also a group of long and effigy mounds on the bluff in Section 23, of the same town.

A group or groups of mounds are situated on the northeast quarter of Section 17, Town 5, Range 5, on the bottom of the Mississippi River. They are from twenty to fifty feet in diameter and from five to fifteen feet high. They are on a low, sandy ridge a few feet higher than the adjacent land. They are built in straight lines of three or four mounds each, the lines making angles with each other, to conform to the higher parts of the ground. The mounds appear to be built of a sandy loam, but this is not certain, as no excavations have been made in most of them.

In two or three mounds near the southern end of the group, excavations, apparently of a recent date, were found. These were shallow holes about eighteen inches deep in the tops of the mounds. In each one a large quantity of human bones and teeth had been exhumed. They were still lying about the summits of the mounds and some of them were collected by the explorers. The bones were firm and solid and the teeth sound, having the crowns much worn. This good state of preservation, in contrast to that of the bones of the other mounds, together with the circumstance of their being found so near the surface, indicates that they were not the bones of the original Moundbuilders, but rather those of intrusive burials of a more recent age, Unfortunately no skulls, except some small fragments, were found, which might have assisted in determining the race of the buried persons.

About a quarter of a mile southeast of the locality just mentioned, and on the southeast quarter of Section 17, Town 5, Range 6, are numerous mounds, arranged in rows parallel to the river and to each other. They are in cultivated fields and are nearly obliterated.

Continuing down the valley to the southeast quarter of Section 21, in the same town, we find a group in which the three kinds of mounds are well represented. They are near a slough not more than eight feet above high water, the southern ones not more than three feet. The long and the round mounds are separate from each other. There are two quite singular effigies. The central one of the group represents a bird with the wings spread, in the act of flying, the head toward the south. The wings measure ninety-four feet each v'ay, from the middle of the body to their ends, and the tail is sixty-five feet long. It is quite a well-formed effigy, and is different from the other bird mounds in having an angle in the wings.

At the northern end of this group is a very interesting effigy mound, which was described by Jared Warner in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1872, page 416. It is called the "Elephant Mound," and the resemblance to an elephant or mastodon is much more perfect than in the case of most effigy mounds. Mr. Warner says:

"There are on each side of the mound, some fifteen or twenty rods distant, sandy, grassy ridges some fifteen feet higher than the land about the mound. The mound is therefore in a shallow valley, sloping gently to the Mississippi River, and only about eight feet above high water. Its total length is 135 feet; from fore feet to back, sixty-six feet; width across fore legs, twenty-one feet; across hind legs, twenty-four feet; from end of proboscis to neck or throat, thirty-one feet; space between fore and hind legs, fifty-one feet; from end of proboscis to forelegs, thirty-nine feet; across the body, thirty-six feet; general hight of the body above the surrounding ground, five feet. The head is large and the proportions so symmetrical that the mound well deserves the name of Big Elephant Mound."

This mound, in common with all the rest of the group, has been under cultivation, and on account of its size, special efforts have been made with plows and scrapers to bring it to the level of the adjacent fields. Its size alone has prevented this. These efforts have resulted in diminishing its hight, increasing its width and general circumference, and rendering its outline somewhat indistinct, so that it was difficult to make exact measurements.

A line of earthworks is found three miles north of Cassville village and several mounds on the Dewey farm.

There are three animal mounds a short distance below Cassville in Section 17, near the river bank. There are several effigy mounds

in the vicinity. One of them seems intended to represent a lizard, another a bird with extended wings, and the third is uncertain, but, like the first, has a round head, a peculiarity not found in any other figure. The mounds are very well defined and are some of the best preserved effigies seen.

South half of Section 30, northwest quarter of Section 31, and northwest quarter of Section 32, Town 3, Range 4 (Waterloo). This is a long, high ridge having its general direction a little south of east. Upon it is the most extensive representation and fullest develop- ment of the mound system anywhere observed. Circular, straight, and effigy mounds, extend along the crest of the ridge for a distance of nearly two miles in uninterrupted succession. The mounds were so extensive and numerous that Mr. Strong's time did not permit him to make even the most general survey of any of the effigies. One of them is a perfectly symmetrical cross, the opposite parts correspond- ing exactly in length. It is difficult to conceive what its object could have been, or of what it is symbolical. Another, from its long tail, slender body, and small head, may have been designed to represent one of some feline species. A third and fourth exhibit quite a remarkable formation in the extremities of the limbs. Civilization has not yet encroached on this locality, except to a slight extent at the eastern end, which is beginning to be cultivated. Most of the earthworks are doubtless in the condition in which they were left at the time of their desertion by their builders, except erosion by weather.

CONCLUSIONS.

From observations of the mounds at all the foregoing localities, the following conclusions in regard to their distribution are arrived at:

1. The circular mounds are often found in one locality, and the long mounds in another; or, if both kinds are found in the same group, they are usually separated.

2. When the number of mounds does not exceed five or six, they are usually all of one kind.

3. The effigy mounds are never found without either the long or the circular mounds, and usually with both.

4. All the mounds appear to have been made by scraping up the surface soil, either from the ground immediately adjacent, or from a neighboring hill. In no place was any appearance of excavation seen.

During the Champlain Period [see page 205] the valley of the

Mississippi underwent a depression of at least fifty feet, during which period it was filled with a stratified drift, of which occasional patches still remain along the sides of the bluffs. To this there succeeded a period of elevation in which most of the valley drift was removed. The situation of some of the mounds so near the present high-water marks shows that they were not built until after the completion of the last elevatory movement, which probably took place within a recent period.

The mounds themselves record that order and law must have prevailed to some extent among the race that built them, but afford no clew to the time in which they lived.

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PART IV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

OLD WARS.

War of 1812—The Winnebago War—The Black Hawk War—The Mexican War.

THE WAR OF 1812.

As the region which is now Grant County had no settlers during this war, there is little to be said about it in a history of the county. One episode of some importance occurred almost on the border of the county at Prairie du Chien. At the beginning of the war the United States had a small force of regulars at Prairie du Chien, and to this was added 135 Missouri volunteers sent up in the spring of 1814. A fortification called Fort Shelby was erected. Most of the volunteers remained on two armed boats. The British commander in the West sent from Mackinaw a large force composed principally of French and half-breed traders and trappers, and four hundred Sioux and Winnebago Indians, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel William McKay. This force had a brass six-pounder. Arriving at Prairie du Chien, the fire of the six-pounder drove off the boats with the volunteers, and the greatly superior force of the British laid siege to Fort Shelby. After a resistance of four days, the garrison surrendered, on being allowed to retire unmolested down the river. The surrender occurred on the morning of July 21.

The British held the post, which they called Fort McKay, during the rest of the war. Some months after the treaty of peace, they evacuated the fort, delivering it to their Indian allies, instead of to the United States forces, as they ought to have done.

Of course, no American then an inhabitant of our county took part in the war; but quite a number who afterward became citizens of the county were soldiers in the war. Among them we may note John H. Baker and William Grant, of Beetown. One of them was a drummer and the other a fifer, and together they furnished martial music for many a Fourth of July celebration in Beetown. Also, there

were Seth Maker, of Beetown; Robert Lumpkin, of Bloomington; Joseph G. Rogers and David Smith, of Fennimore; Caleb Smith, of Harrison; Edward P. Coombs, of Hurricane; Benjamin Finn, of Patch Grove; and John Whitcher, of Lima, who served in the Eleventh Vermont, on the Canadian border.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

In March, 1827, a settler named Methode and his wife, living about twelve miles above Prairie du Chien, were murdered, it was believed by Winnebago Indians. The garrison at Fort Crawford had been removed in the fall of 1826, and the Winnebagoes showed an ugly disposition during the winter. It was falsely reported that the military authorities at Fort Snelling had turned over two Winnebago prisoners to the Chippewas for torture and killing, and in revenge the principal chief, Red Bird, before esteemed friendly to the whites, with two companions, on the 26th of June, went to Prairie du Chien and shot and killed Solomon Lightcap and Rijiste Gagnier. On the same day a party of Winnebagoes fired upon two keel-boats descending the Mississippi, near the mouth of Bad Ax River, killing and wounding several men.

These events caused intense excitement in the surrounding region. There were then small settlements at Platteville and Hardscrabble, and a few miners at Beetown. They all quickly sought fortified places. Soldiers were brought down from Fort Snelling and up from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien. Meanwhile the miners in the lead mines organized a company of one hundred men, well mounted and armed, and chose Col. Henry Dodge as their commander. A part of this force went to Prairie du Chien and the rest to English Prairie (Muscoda) and from these points proceeded up the Wisconsin River, scouring the country on both sides of the river, driving every Indian before them. A force of regulars from Green Bay, accompanied by sixty-two friendly Oneida and Stockbridge Indians, moved westward to near the portage of the Wisconsin, to cut off the retreat of Red Bird and his band. Regular troops also came up the Wisconsin to the aid of Dodge's company of volunteers. Red Bird and his band were now hemmed in; no course was open to them except surrender or extermination. They preferred surrender to the force of Major Whistler from Green Bay. One day a force of thirty Indians was observed approaching, bearing three flags —two were the stars and stripes and the one in the middle was a white one borne by Red Bird. He came on, singing his death song, and with

his two companions in the murder at Prairie du Chien, was formally delivered up to Major Whistler by the distinguished chief Carimaunee.

Red Bird fully expected death and expressed his willingness to meet it. He soon afterward died in prison, and his two accomplices, Wekau and Chichonsic, were tried and convicted of murder by the United States Court and sentenced by Judge Doty to be hung, but were pardoned by President Adams.

The prompt action of the volunteer miners and the regular forces prevented a general outbreak of the Winnebagoes, aided by the Pottawatomies, who were allied with them, and the war was almost without bloodshed after the murder at Prairie du Chien.

There were very few white men in Grant County during this war, and the only inhabitants of the county taking part in it whose names can now be learned were Page Blake, of Patch Grove, John Dempsey, of Fennimore, Willis St. John, of Potosi, and John B. Turley, of Beetown.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

As has been stated on page 11, Black Hawk and his band of Sauks never consented to the treaties of 1804, 1815, and 1816, by which the Sauks and Foxes ceded the region of the lead mines. He and his band of about three hundred warriors made a raid from the western side of the Mississippi in 1831 and drove out the settlers about Rock Island from lands upon which he claimed they were encroaching; but upon the approach of a large force of regulars from St. Louis, the Sauks retreated across the river. Black Hawk and his warriors entered into a treaty to remain forever west of the Mississippi.

In violation of this treaty, Black Hawk and his warriors again crossed the Mississippi, in the spring of 1832, near Rock Island. This was at a considerable distance from the lead mines, but an alliance between the Sauks and the Winnebagoes was feared, and in May Col. Henry Dodge assembled a company of fifty volunteers, commanded by Captains James H. Gentry, and John H. Rountree, who proceeded to the Four Lakes (the present site of Madison) and held a council with the Winnebagoes, whom the Indian Agent Gratiot had induced to assemble there. Colonel Dodge made a speech to the Indians and they promised to be faithful to their treaties, but their intentions, or at least, inclinations, were still suspected.

Governor Reynolds ordered out the militia of Illinois, and 1,800 men were organized into four regiments and a spy battalion, all under the

command of General Whiteside. Major Stillman with a considerable force marched up Rock River, and meeting the Indians on the 14th of May, suffered a disgraceful defeat with a loss of eleven killed and three wounded.

On the 8th of May Colonel Dodge, with a force of twenty-seven men, started on an expedition toward Rock River to reconnoiter the movements of Black Hawk. Near the field of Stillman's defeat he was met by a messenger from Governor Reynolds, informing him of the defeat, and Dodge and his force immediately returned home.

The inhabitants of the lead mines were now thoroughly aroused and alarmed. Scattered parties of Sauks were known to be scouting through the region, ready to waylay and massacre any defenseless setlers. Forts, block-houses, and stockades were erected by the people at many points in what is now Iowa and Lafayette Counties, and at Cassville, Platteville, Wingville, and on Blockhouse Branch, a few miles from Platteville. Into these defenses the settlers and their families removed.

Many persons throughout the Lead Region were killed by Black Hawk's scouting parties. On the 21st of May a party of about seventy Indians attacked a party of fifteen whites at the house of Mr. Davis on Indian Creek, near Ottawa, Illinois, and killed and scalped them all except two young women named Hall, who were taken prisoners and afterward surrendered at the Blue Mounds, through the agency of the Winnebagoes, instigated by a reward of $2,000 offered by General Atkinson for their restoration.

On the 7th of June, Colonel Dodge with his force of Michigan Territory volunteers (the Wisconsin lead mines were then in Michigan), and Captain Stephenson's company of Galena volunteers, marched from Fort Union (Dodgeville) to the head of Apple River, Illinois, burying on their way the bodies of St. Vrain, Fowler, Hale, and Hawley, who had been killed by the Sauks near Buffalo Grove (now Polo Station, Illinois). From this point Stephenson's company returned to Galena and Dodge and his volunteers went south to Dixon. From there Dodge, with an escort of twenty-five men, went to the rapids of the Illinois (now Ottawa) to see General Atkinson and get a plan of the campaign. His whole command then returned to Gratiot's Grove, in what is now Lafayette County, and from there they were distributed to several fortified posts.

On the 14th of June the Sauks killed four out of five men who were

working in a corn-field near the Pecatonica River, in the present town of Wayne, Lafayette County, and on the morning of the 16th endeavored to surprise Fort Hamilton, where Captain Gentry's company was stationed. Colonel Dodge was just then coming up with a force of mounted men, and the Indians retreated. Colonel Dodge and his little party hotly pursued the Indians and overtook them on the bottom of the Pecatonica River. A desperate fight ensued in which the whole party of thirteen Indians were killed, the whites losing three killed— Black, Morris, and Wells—and one, Thomas Jenkins, was wounded. The attacking numbered thirty-one.

Several other fights with scattered bands occurred during the month of June, but by the first of July all these little bands had been driven in upon the main body on Rock River and the final campaign opened. General Posey, with a brigade of Illinois militia, marched from Dixon to Fort Hamilton (now in Lafayette County), where he was joined by Colonel Dodge with his whole command. This force, forming the left wing of the army, marched to the first of the Four Lakes. Here General Alexander's brigade took the place of General Posey's brigade in the left wing. After some marching and countermarching, the whole left wing and General Henry's brigade went to Fort Winnebago for supplies. At this point they learned through the Winnebago interpreter Pauquette that Black Hawk and his force were encamped at the rapids of Rock River (now Hutisford, Illinois), and General Henry and Colonel Dodge determined to go there, while General Alexander with the supplies rejoined General Atkinson.

Henry's and Dodge's forces reached Black Hawk's camp only to learn that it had been abandoned several days before. However, a fresh trail was found a few miles down the river, bearing toward the Wisconsin River, and the pursuers set out on this trail and followed it rapidly. On the second night the pursuing force encamped near the mouth of Catfish Creek, on Third Lake. The scouts scared up many Sauk stragglers, and it was discovered that the main body were encamped near the present site of Madison.

In the morning pursuit was renewed and a straggling Sauk was killed. By five o'clock in the evening the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached, and Black Hawk and his band, with their women and children, were discovered preparing to cross the river.

The advance of the army was in command of Colonels Dodge and Ewing, with Captain Joseph Dickson's spy company in front as scouts.

The advance dismounted and moved upon the Indians, and a sharp fight ensued. General Henry's brigade came up and deployed on the right and left of Dodge's force, and the Sauks were driven back until darkness came on and they escaped in the tall grass. The whites, who overwhelmingly outnumbered the Indians, lost one killed and eight wounded, while the enemy left sixty-eight dead on the field and had many wounded, a large part of them mortally.

After this battle Colonel Dodge's force returned to their respective posts for fresh horses and supplies, and reassembled in a few days at Helena, where they were joined by a force of regulars under General Atkinson, who had marched from Prairie du Chien. The combined forces crossed the Wisconsin River and recommenced the pursuit. On the second of August they came up with the Sauks near the mouth of Bad Ax River, forty miles above Prairie du Chien. A steamboat, the *Warrior*, armed with a six-pounder, had been sent up the river to prevent the escape of the Indians by crossing the river. The Sauks were thus hemmed in by overwhelming numbers, and their forces, fearfully thinned by the battle of the Wisconsin Hights, fell an easy prey. There was an indiscriminate massacre of braves, squaws, and children. Some surrendered and a few escaped among the tall grass and brush, among them Black Hawk, who took refuge among his former friends, the Winnebagoes, who, however, were little inclined to befriend him in his sore need, but brought him to Prairie du Chien and on the 27th of August delivered him a prisoner to General Street, the Indian Agent.

Thus ended this short war in which a small force of Indians created a great deal of panic and killed a good many whites before a sufficient force could be brought to bear against them. The enormous force which finally operated against the little band of two or three hundred Sauks, seems hardly credible at this day. Besides several companies of regulars and bands of Sioux and Menominee Indians, there were at least two thousand Illinois militia and four or five companies of volunteers from the lead mines of Michigan Territory; and these few companies did most of the fighting and killed most the Indians. Alone they would have had a force about equal to Black Hawk's.

The roster of the volunteers in this war who were at the time, or since became, inhabitants of what is now Grant County, cannot be obtained with any completeness. No rolls were ever furnished to the Adjutant General of Michigan Territory, and none are now in

that office or the office of the Adjutant General of Wisconsin. The War Department has informed the editor that the rolls of Captain Price's company at Cassville and Captain Dickson's Spy Company are not in that department, nor does it appear that they are in existence. The rolls of the Illinois militia are complete, and though they contain the names of many men who afterward became citizens of Grant County, it is impossible to say who all of them were. Major Rountree preserved the roll of his company and it is as follows:

Captain, J. H. Rountree; First Lieutenant, James P. Cox; First Sergeant, Joseph Dickson; Sergeants, Cleveland McMurray, Hiram Wells, Thomas Brooks; Privates, Wm. Davidson, Frederick Hollman, Allen Carpenter, Wm. Flint, Wm. Dean, J. Van Wagoner, Edward James, George Rosemire, Wm. Carpenter, J. B. Lavine, B. H. Duncan, James Kaney, Thomas Iou, Adam Graves, Irwin O'Hara, John Henderson, James Hopkins, A. Rasdell, Charles Lewis, W. H. Farmer, Verne Davidson, Missouri Dickson, Thomas Fitzpatrick, D. McGraw, John Raines, J. Sturdevant, John Earnest, Daniel McMullen.

The following of the Twenty-Seventh Illinois were then or afterward Grant County men:

Captain Charles McCoy's Company—Captain McCoy, Jeff Crawford, Horace Curtis, Oliver Cottle, Chris Eversoll, Thomas McNair, Peyton Vaughn.

Capt. Benj. J. Aldenrath's Company—Samuel Moore, Ephraim Beasley, Jacob Hooser, Thomas Hugill.

Capt. H. H. Gear's Company—John Dodge, J. F. Kirkpatrick.

Capt. Samuel H. Scale's Company—Elisha Brock.

Capt. Jonathan Craig's Company—Capt. Craig, Tarleton F. Brock, Llewellen Brock, Peter Coyle, James Coyle, Wm. T. Morrison.

Captain G. M. Price's Company, Michigan Territory—Samuel Druen, Potosi.

Companies unknown—Asa E. Hough, Gibraltar (Paris); Horace Smead, Jamestown; Wm. Kirkpatrick, F. C. Kirkpatrick, Clifton; John R. Coons, A. J. Greene, Potosi; Farnam Johnson, Lima; Ben F. Forbes, Lancaster; Charles Blunt, Patch Grove; Wm. E. Dudley, Hazel Green; Adam Hymer, Jefferson Toulouse, Joseph Woolley, Potosi.

Dr. John Bevans, of Pllatteville, was a surgeon in the war. George E. Cabanis, of Big Patch, was in Capt. Goodwin's Company.

John R. Coons is said to have been one of the deputation sent to

reccive the Hall girls, who were captured by the sauks and restored by the Winnebagoes.

Andrew Eastman, still living in Lancaster, was at the outbreak of the war living at the East Mound near Platteville. He was then fourteen years old. He says in an article in the *Teller*:

"In our family my father and three sons enlisted, and one of my brothers, John Eastman, participated in the fighting, while the rest of us went to Fort Descelles on Fever River about nine miles from where we lived, to act as guards. At this fort there were altogether about sixty people. Our captain was Cornelius DeLong, a former Illinois man who then lived about three miles south of my father's farm.

"During my three months' service in the army I did not see Indians except on one occasion, and those were friendly Indians. My father, my brother Solomon Eastman, and I obtained leave of absence from the fort to go home to work the corn on our farm. We were at work in the field one day when we saw a party of five Indians advancing towards us. At first we feared we might be in for a fight but as they came towards us they raised a white flag to show us their intentions were not unfriendly. They then sat down and we walked across the field to where they were sitting. Of course, we could not understand their language nor could they talk English, so that we could not make each other understood; but they did not show any unfriendliness."

Samuel Druen, in a talk at the Old Settlers' Club, described his experience in this war as follows:

While working at Potosi the Black Hawk War broke out. There were then about fifty or sixty men in Potosi. They heard of Stillman's defeat near Dixon, and they all got together one night to consult. Some were for going to Galena, some to one place, some to another. He decided to go to Cassville. Only two men staid in Potosi. Major (then Captain) Price was at Cassville with a company of soldiers. He told Price he wanted to join the company. Said Price: "Will you fight?" Mr. Druen said he told the Captain to pull off his coat and come out and try him. So he joined the company and was in it three months. He never was out much in that time. They were a ranging company to patrol the country between the Mississippi and Grant Rivers. Finally part of the company went out and fell in with some Indians and killed five and brought in seven or eight prisoners, who were sent to Prairie du Chien. The next time a scouting party

went out Mr. Druen went along. The party that had gone out the
previous time had left at a certain place a brass kettle which he
wanted to get. He got another man to go with him for the kettle.
They did not find it, but they found an Indian trail—found where they
had camped. This was four or five miles northeast of the "old Blake
place." He persuaded the officers to go on the trail. They soon came
upon very fresh signs, and held a council to see if they should attack
the savages. There were eighteen horses in their party, but they did
not make so large a trail as the Indians, so they concluded they would
send for help. In three or four days two or three hundred Menominee
Indians came to their assistance, but when they got to Blake's place
the enemy had gone on. The scouting party followed them. After
while they heard the report of a gun. This was between Blake's and
Cassville. They hurried up, and came upon a body of Indians, who
were soon all killed, taken prisoners, or put to flight. The Menominee
allies mutilated the dead bodies of the enemy and scalped them. Then
they had a grand jollification and a war-dance, which lasted a long
time.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

It is strange how small a figure this war cut in the history of Wis-
consin. Of course, our citizens were interested in it, but little more
than they are now interested in the Boers' war with England. In
1847 the Governor of the Territory called for volunteers. A few men
enlisted at Platteville, headed by Wiram Knowlton, and joined a
company which had its rendezvous at Prairie du Chien. Strangely
enough, the Prairie du Chien paper of that time, so far from publish-
ing a roster of the company, makes no mention of the rendezvous of
the company at that place, nor even of the fact that such a company
existed. None of the papers of the county gave the names of the Grant
County men who enlisted, and the Adjutant General of the Territory
did not take the trouble to have the names recorded in his office. As
nearly all of these men are now dead, it is impossible to obtain their
names. From Platteville went (probably with Knowlton) G. W.
Limbocker, William Britton, John Conner, A. L. Burke, James H.
Cross, Albert T. Henderson; from Hazel Green Amon Miller, Orville
Cottle, James Kilgore, Thomas Sheridan, Thomas Hitchcock, John
Zenssler.

This company went to Texas and had some skirmishes with the
Indians, but took no part in the campaigns in Mexico. Several men

went into a company raised at Galena for an Illinois regiment. Among them was Samuel Woodhouse, of Beetown. It is impossible to tell from the rosters of the Illinois regiments where the men were from or who of them were Grant County men. The company did not take part in any campaign in Mexico.

W. W. Robe, of Lancaster, and Samuel Merrick of Fairplay served in this war, in what companies the editor cannot learn. A. L. Brown, now of Platteville, served in Co. F, First Illinois.
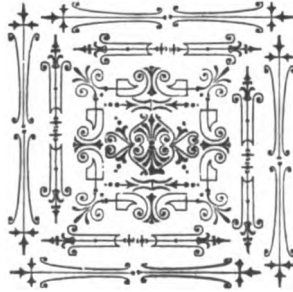
CHAPTER II.

THE CIVIL WAR, GRANT COUNTY'S ADVANCE GUARD.

First Enlistments—The Second Wisconsin Infantry—Bull Run—
After the Battle.

FIRST ENLISTMENTS.

The defiant attitude of the seceding States and the promptness and decision of their overt acts of treason during the early months of 1861, on the one hand, and the hesitating and uncertain action of the United States Government on the other hand, had been a cause of intense anxiety to the lovers of the Union and the opponents of a slave government all over the Northern States. The firing upon Fort Sumter broke the spell of doubt and uncertainty, and from the great mass of the Northern people went up the cry for the forcible suppression of treason. A glance at the political history of the county in Part II of this work will be sufficient evidence that in no part of the North did the fire of patriotic indignation blaze up more fiercely than in Grant County. Thousands of her young men were eager to take up arms to defend the Union and punish treason.

On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months to put down the insurrection. On the next day Governor Randall issued a proclamation calling on each county for its quota of volunteers. The call was brought to the county seat by Richard Carter, a resident of Lancaster, but then a clerk in the legislature. There was then in Lancaster a militia company commanded by Capt. G. W. Ryland, with John B. Callis First Lieutenant. It was not practicable to take this company as Grant County's quota, as many of them were not ready to leave home on such short notice, and it was the duty of each town in the county to furnish a quota of the volunteers in proportion to its population, and this was not only looked on as a duty, but claimed as a right by the several towns. There was a hum of eager excitement in every town. There have been many claims

to the honor of being the first man in the county to enlist, but as enlistments were going on simultaneously in all the towns, it is impossible to decide the question. In Platteville the honor was given to Calvin M. Brooks. At a public meeting held at the court house in Lancaster, Saturday evening, April 20, a rosette was presented to George L. Hyde as the first man to enlist. This meeting appointed a committee of three, Ed. D. Lowry, Addison Burr, and James A. Jones, to raise money for the support of the families of the men going to war. Rousing speeches were made and spirited resolutions adopted.

In Tafton, the Academy school was in session, but every male student over eighteen was ready to drop his books and take up a gun. The whole quota of the town, five in number, was filled from the students, and several residents of other towns, but students of the Acadamy, also enlisted, the enlistments being all made the very day the call was received.

The volunteers were ordered to report at Boscobel early Monday morning, April 22, so it was necessary for most of them to make the journey on Sunday. Those in the western part of the county went by wagon to Bridgeport, and from there by rail to Boscobel; but the greater part assembled at Lancaster. The citizens of that place spent Sunday forenoon in preparations to receive the volunteers and take them to Boscobel. Public worship was postponed. The girls were making rosettes for the soldier boys. Old Deacon Howe came up the street with a large flag, and Deacon Jones was busy with the finances to meet the expenses of entertaining and transporting the volunteers. At twelve o'clock the Lancaster volunteers fell in at the call of the drum. Then the jokes and laughter ceased, as the boys realized that this was the first step on a path along which they could not see and on which they might never retrace their steps. Soon the men of Platteville, Potosi, and other towns were seen coming in, accompanied by many friends. They got out of their vehicles and fell in line with the Lancaster men, and all marched to the Congregational church to hear a sermon by the Rev. S. W. Eaton. During the service some excitement and surprise was created by Captain (at least Brevet Captain) Britton's ordering the Platteville volunteers to fall in and march out of the church. They did so without question or hesitation, when they were informed by their commander that he perceived that there was danger of the floor of the church giving way beneath the

crowd, and he did not propose that his men should be exposed to any unnecessary danger.

In the afternoon, after partaking of the dinner provided for them, all the volunteers at Lancaster were taken in wagons to Boscobel. Thirty-four wagons were laden with the soldiers and their friends.

On Monday morning at Boscobel the first company of Grant County volunteers was organized, and elected the following officers: Captain, David McKee, of Lancaster; First Lieutenant, C. K. Dean, of Boscobel; Ensign, William Booth, of Potosi. At noon the Governor telegraphed Captain McKee that his company was accepted and must be ready to come to Madison at a minute s notice. Captain McKee responded: "Old Grant is ready."

After the organization of this company it was found that enlisted men enough were left to form another company and the Governor was notified of the fact. He replied that when the company should be organized it would be received, notwithstanding the fact that the quota of the county was only one company. "But," said he, ' as Old Grant seldom asks for favors, and never asks for anything but what is right, she is entitled to double glory and honors; let the second company be ready." Early Tuesday the second company elected its officers, as follows: Captain, G. W. Limbocker; First Lieutenant, William Britton; Ensign, E. J. Bentley.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

The first company was called the "Grant County Grays," the uniform of that time being the gray of the West Point cadets. While at Boscobel the ladies of the county presented to the company a banner with the motto: "Lead is King, not Cotton." The company left Boscobel May 5 and went into camp at Madison. They were not in time to get into the first regiment of three months' men, and it soon became evident that a good deal more than three months would be needed to put down the rebellion and the men of the "Grant County Grays" were asked to reënlist for three years. Not all of them did so; but the company did better than most of the companies at the capital. The reörganized company was assigned to the Second Infantry and became. Company C. The roster of this reörganized company is as follows:

David McKee, Captain, Lancaster; Chas. K. Dean, 1st Lt., Boscobel; Wm. Booth, 2d Lt., Potosi; Richard Carter, Lancaster; George W. Gibson, Thomas Barnett, John L. Bower, Francis Buermaster,

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George W. Fritz, Edward P. Kellogg, Valorous F. Kinney, Robert S. Pettinger, James F. Russell, John H. Stubbs, Wieland Weibel, Boscobel; Levi Showalter, George W. Holloway, Geo. A. Stephenson, Michael Cook, James Hughes, Samuel Peyton, R. S. Stephenson, Richard Graves, Beetown; John H. Burgess, Joseph Bock, Fritz Reckler, Cassville; Asa B. Griswold, Joseph Brown, Geo. L. Hyde, George Beasley, William Boulding, Jonathan Booth, Thomas D. Cox, Geo. B. Carter, Andrew J. Curtis, John Doyle, Theodore B. Day, Henry Evans, John Fry, William M. Foster, James Gow, George B. Hyde, Benj. F. Hyde, Otto W. Ludwig, Frank H. Liscum, Louis Lafont, Edmund K. McCord, Spencer Mead, John W. Miles, Wm. B. Reed, David Strong, John Schmidt, John Cahill, Jefferson C. Dillon, David Gudger, John W. Raines, Lancaster; Lewis Beitler, Geo. Comllard, John Coonce, Daniel Eldred, Chas. A. Garvin, Millville; Robert J. Simpson, Marion; Wm. Y. Cunningham, Frederick Pettygrove, Spencer M. Train, Casper Gardent, Muscoda; Frank Neaville, Samuel Booth, Henry R. Neaville, Alpheus Currant, Belknap Fuqua, James H. Neaville, Richard Armstrong, Matthias Baker, Daniel Burton, James H. Branham, Geo. Booth, James F. Chase, Chas. Hilgers, Geo. F. Jones, Frank Nichols, Joseph Schilling, John W. St. John, Samuel Sprague, Wm. Frawley, Geo. M. Wilson, Wm. A. Doty, Albert N. Spease, Henry Rohde, Wm. A. Ewing, Potosi; Martin J. Barnheisel, R. H. McKinsey, Ellenboro; Alanson Parody, Fennimore; Henry Mueller, Glen Haven; Calvin M. Brooks, Platteville; Wm. H. Snodgrass, Patch Grove; Thos. S. Brookens, Wm. T. Crossley, Geo. W. Nevins, Philo B. Wright, Henry W. Northrop, Tafton; Charles Manning, Wm. Gleason, Newton Wilcox, Francis M. Waldorf, Albert Waldorf, Omar Wilcox, Waterloo.

In the Second Wisconsin were the following Grant County men in Co. G:

William Johnson, Henry Acker, Potosi; A. C. Adams, Liberty; Geo. Folmsby, Patch Grove, Monroe L. Phillips, Blue River; James Russell, Boscobel; John P. Schildgen, Daniel O'Brien, Lancaster.

Although the company went into camp in early May, there was a long succession of storms and cold winds, the barracks had not been built, and the sudden change to camp life was trying on the boys, but they bore it bravely and uncomplainingly. The regiment as a whole, consisting mostly of boys just out from the restraints of home, were rather wild, and received from the citizens in the vicinity of Camp Randall the name of the "Rowdy Second."

The regiment remained in Camp Randall, Madison, drilling, until June 20, when it set out for Washington, D. C. On the way it had to march through the city of Baltimore from one depot to another. Every regiment that had passed through had met a rough reception from the violent secessionists and rowdies of the city, the Sixth Massachusetts having had several men killed. But the Second Wisconsin were ready for both rebels and toughs. They had received their guns at Harrisburg, Pa., and on entering Baltimore they loaded with the "ball and buckshot" cartridges of the time, and capped the guns ready for instant use. The mob was on hand, insulting the "Yankees" with all sorts of epithets, firing two or three pistols with blank charges, and cheering for Jeff Davis. But the big copper caps on the nipples of the guns were visible to the mob, showing them that the guns were loaded, and the Second looked so ready and able to use them, that the secessionists concluded that they did not want any Badger meat.

On the 2nd of July the Second went to Arlington Hights, near Washington, and were brigaded with three New York regiments. The brigade was commanded by Colonel (afterward the famous General) W. T. Sherman, and were placed in General Tyler's division. On the 15th of July, with three days' rations and blankets, and leaving all other baggage and their tents standing, the Second began its march. In the forenoon of the 18th the regiment halted near Centerville for orders. Cannonading was heard in front, and soon the brigade was ordered to the support of the troops engaging the enemy at Blackburn's Ford on Bull Run. They went forward on the double-quick through the hot sun and thick dust for three miles and, filing to the right into the woods, formed the second line of battle. Lying down to avoid the shells passing overhead, they remained there three hours, having three men wounded, but none of them from Co. C. Toward evening the Second returned to near Centerville and remained in line of battle through the night and for three days.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

On the morning of the 22d of July the Second went into the disastrous battle of Bull Run. It is not within the scope of this work to describe the whole of this, nor any other battle or campaign, but only such parts as Grant County soldiers were engaged in. While in some parts of the field the Union troops were repulsed again and again, Sherman's brigade drove the enemy's right from the front of the

field and out of the woods, down the road and across it up the slopes of the other side. The Second Wisconsin was in this brigade. But farther on was a hill on which the Rebels had some of their most effective batteries, and it was important to silence or capture those batteries. Rickett's and Griffin's batteries pushed forward and did such execution that the enemy determined to capture them. One Rebel regiment, dressed in the same "cadet gray" as the Second Wisconsin, was mistaken for Federals and came near capturing one of the batteries, but they were repulsed. A second and a third time the enemy charged the batteries, but were repulsed each time, not, however, before they had disabled the battery horses so that the guns had to be dragged away by hand.

The Second then advanced to capture a Rebel battery on a hill near the Sudley road beyond Bull Run. The Rebel infantry was concealed in the woods, and several batteries had an enfilading fire on our men. The Second charged up the ascent under a terrific storm of shell and canister. Twice they passed the brow of the hill and twice were repulsed by the terrible fire. The New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) and Seventy-ninth (Highlanders), both crack regiments, were also repulsed at this point, the enemy being in greatly superior force. The Second was then a green regiment, having left Madison only a month before, and yet they carried themselves like veterans.

But in the afternoon the Rebel General Johnston brought large reinforcements on the field. Kirby Smith's division struck the wing of Sherman's brigade, (in which was the Second Wisconsin) and soon the Thirteenth New York of the brigade gave way in a disorderly retreat. The Second stood up to its work for a while, until Lieut.-Col. Peck, apparently the first man in the regiment to be struck by the fearful panic of that day, rode along the line, shouting: "All is lost! Get to Washington the best way you can!" Naturally, the green soldiers, hearing such words from their commander, were disheartened and began a retreat, in which the regiment was soon broken up and mingled with the confused mass. There was a regiment (or perhaps only a squadron) of Virginia cavalry called the Black Horse, and this cavalry had been so much vaunted by the Southern papers and so much had been said of it in the Northern papers that it became a very bugaboo to the Union soldiers, and on that day's insane flight the cry "The Black Horse are coming!" drove thousands wild with terror.

But let us look particularly to Co. C. George L. Hyde was

wounded by a ball which passed in at the mouth and out at the back of the neck. James Gow, the color-bearer of the regiment a very large, strong man, undertook to carry Hyde from the field, and gave the flag to George Stephenson, of Co. C. A squad of Rebel cavalry pursued Stephenson, to capture the flag, but he got over a high rail fence, which for a time kept off the horsemen. A dozen or so of the company who had stuck together "rallied round the flag," and drove off the cavalry, and retreated safely to Centerville, where they found Captain McKee and a few more of the regiment, and all marched back to Washington in good order under their rescued colors.

The loss of Co. C. in this battle was: killed or died of wounds, Thomas D. Cox, Belknap Fuqua, Wieland Weibel; wounded, George F. Jones, George L. Hyde.

<div align="center">AFTER THE BATTLE.</div>

After the battle of Bull Run the Second Wisconsin camped on Arlington Hights. While there Governor Randall visited the regiment and on behalf of the ladies of Madison presented to the regiment a beautiful flag. On August 27th the regiment was transferred to General Rufus King's brigade and moved their camp to Meridian Hill, near Washington.

At ten o'clock on the night of September 3 the long roll beat, the Second "fell in" and marched to Chain Bridge, seven miles from Washington. On the 4th they crossed the Potomac and occupied a place commanding the approaches to Chain Bridge on the Virginia side. Their tents had been left at their camp on Meridian Hill, and their only shelter from the almost incessant rains was what they could make of pine boughs. There they helped to build Fort Marcy. On the 14th they received their tents and went into camp near the fort. On the 25th the regiment went out on a foraging expedition and had a skirmish with the enemy, but without loss. October 1st the Second recrossed the Potomac and camped near the bridge.

The remaining history of the regiment will be given in the history of the Iron Brigade, as King's brigade was afterward called.

The following recruits joined Company C in the fall of 1861: Alex. H. Barber, Calvin L. Black, and Ephraim K. Housley.

CHAPTER III.

THE IRON BRIGADE.

The Sixth Infantry—The Seventh Infantry—The Iron Brigade—Bat-
tle of Gainesville—Second Battle of Bull Run—South Moun-
tain—Battery B—Antietam—Fitzhugh's Crossing—Get-
tysburg—Battle of the Wilderness—Spottsylva-
nia and Jericho Ford—Other Engagements.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

In answer to the call for 300,000 volunteers for three years, Grant
County sent another body of men who joined with part of a company
raised by Capt. A. S. Hooe, at Prairie du Chien, the rendezvous being
at that place. Following is a list of these Grant County men:

Cuyler Babcock, Evan G. Ellis, Herman Ganter, Charles Guier,
William Hickok, Edward Hutchcroft, Albert P. Sprague, Harley L.
Sprague, Beetown; John H. Ishmael, Augustus F. Muller, Braton B.
Morris, William S. Nicholson, Cornelius W. Okey, Henry Oviatt, Cass-
ville; Lynn B. Cook, Sylvester W. Russell, Lancaster; William Day,
Lucius Fitch, Chauncey A. Green, Alex. Johnston, John Richards, Ly-
man W. Sheldon, Stephen Vesper, Daniel M. Woodman, Charles E.
White, Patch Grove; Homer C. Lillie, Platteville; W. H. Druen, Henry
J. Cardy, Potosi; Thos. S. Budworth, Lyman D. Holford, George Nor-
throp, Albert T. Northrop, Luke Parsons, Jonathan Paul, Wm. M.
Russell, James Sykes, Tafton; Joseph D. Villeman, Wyalusing.

This company was called the "Prairie du Chien Guards," but in
joining its regiment, the Sixth Infantry, at Camp Randall, Madison,
it became Company C.

In the Sixth the following Grant County men were in other com-
panies: Company H—James H. Fry, Edwin Field, Cassville. Com-
pany K—Wm. Anderson, John D. Harp, Cassville

On the 28th of July the regiment started for Harrisburg, Pa. Its
journey through the State was an ovation. At Milwaukee it was
given a public dinner. On the third of August the regiment went to
Baltimore. It was attacked one night by a band of secessionists from
the city, and drove them off without casualty to the regiment, killing

one and wounding two of the assailants. On the 7th of August the regiment went to Washington, and on the 29th was placed in King's brigade, which afterward became the Iron Brigade. The history of the regiment will be continued in the history of that brigade.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Three companies of this regiment were enlisted principally in Grant County. One company rendezvoused at Platteville, and was called the "Platteville Guards," and in the organization of the regiment became Company C. Its roster was as follows:

Samuel J. Nasmith, Captain, Platteville; A. R. Bushnell, 1st Lieut., Platteville; Ethan A. Andrews, 2d Lieut., Platteville; John Fritz, Boscobel; Thomas Eubank, Cassville; Thomas H. Seals, Wm. O. Topping, Edward W. Prentiss, Andrew J. Brent, Davis H. Bryant, Wm. Caldwell, August Erb, George Ebert, Peter Hamblock, Ansel F. Nye, Freeman B. Quimby, Jacob H. Rihl, Lewis Weynans, Elijah Williams, George Will, Roland Williams, Wm. Wymand, Hazel Green; Madison Ray, Malcolm Ray, James K. Jones, Elijah D. Bushnell, James Booth William Bristol, Jacob Elliott, Harrison Elliott, John Elder, John L. Jones, Edwin McKey, A. D. L. Collins, Jamestown; John Vollenvieder, Harrison; Jefferson Newman, Wm. Hull, David H. Link, Hosea Munden, Alonzo Russell, Lima; Wm. Powers, Lancaster; James Hodges, Muscoda; Lewis Williams, Thomas B. Sutton, John F. Haney, George M. Beasley, Wm. Beasley, Paris; J. H. Holcomb George Mitchell, Wm. P. Durley, Henry Inman, Joseph McCord, William Carlisle, Lodulph Longhenry, James Armstrong, Wm. Britton, John C. Bold, Latour M. Crist, William Cox, Wm. W. Davis, John B. Donner, Felix L. Foland, Wm. M. Foland, George W. Fortney, John J. Geyer, John Howard, Hiram Hamilton, Freeman Jones, Isaac McCollister, James W. Moore, Russell L. Moore, George Mitchell, Frederick Notdurft, Wm. B. Newcomb, J. C. O'Daniel, Wieland Oswald, Geo P. Pitzmeyer, John C. Palmer, Jasper L. Rewey, Henry Rewey, Theo. L. Smelker, Wm. Spease, Wm. Tallada, Platteville; George W. Sain, John M. Altizer, W. J. Achison, Fred Dunham, Edward Eason, Wallace Holmes, Wm. T. McKinney, Wm. Neil, Ezekiel Parker, Smelser; Lawrence Dowling, Asa Peck, Herman R. Radkill, Grant County

Another company had its rendezvous at Lancaster and was called the "Lancaster Union Guards." It became Company F. Its roster was as follows:

John B. Callis, Captain, Lancaster; Samuel Woodhouse, 1st

Lieut., Tafton; Henry F. Young, 2d Lieut., Cassville; Simon Wood-
house, John Blackburn, Webster Cook, George W. Cooley, Henry Hud-
son, Griffin Hickok, Wm. N. Miles, Jesse M. Roberts, Louis Stephens,
Joseph Stonehouse, Beetown; Wm. R. Ray, James H. Clark, A. R. Mc-
Cartney, Cassville; Geo. W. Cowan, John Bradley, George Atkinson,
William Atkinson, Henry Bodiner, Lyman Carrier, Judson H. Carrier,
Lester Day, Milo Dexter, James H. Ellis, Richard Huftill, Edgar Moses,
Lewis Spease, Ellenboro; Geo. H. Henderson, John Dolphin, John L.
Marks, John J. Schlosser, Levi Sigsby, Lorenzo Taylor, Glen Haven;
Isaac C. Raemer, Henry A. Kaump, Wm. H. Miles, Lyman D. Culver,
Collins Chapman, Charles F. Dean, Nathan Bradbury, Harrison; Ed-
ward F. McDonald, Hazel Green; Wm. E. Sloat, George F. Halbert,
Orlando W. Atwood, Peter Cameron, John Folk, James Gilligan, Ben-
jamin Hayden, John Johnson, Charles Levings, Andrew Meeker, John
Marlow, Stanley J. Morrow, Justice Painter, Herbert Roberts, Peter
J. Schloesser, Adelbert Staley, Lancaster; Henry Black, James Black,
Liberty; J. W. McKenzie, Alphonso A. Kidd, Warren W. Whitney,
Fletcher S. Kidd, Thomas C. Alexander, Corydon B. Bishop, Ed. S.
McDowell, Wm. Turnby, Jas. W. Simpkins, Millville; Philip Brother,
Harry Ketner, J. Wesley Largent, James Lewis, Alex. Lewis, Calvin G.
Parker, Danforth Rector, Patch Grove; James Thorpe, Henry Rupke,
Hubert Harris, Thomas Kee, Thomas Kee 2d, John Leppla, Newton
M. Phail, Wesley Craig, James H. Eayers, George Eustice, John D.
Runion, Benj. F. Branham, Philip Bennett, Potosi; Lorin G. Parsons,
Richard R. Bettis, Perry Gilbert, John Harvill, Lewis Kuntz, Albert C.
Morse, John D. Overton, Thomas Price, William H. Smith, George H.
Smith, Bradley H. Tripp, Henry G. Walrath, Andrew Bishop, Tafton;
Francis A. Boynton, Jesse M. Cook, Orley J. Foot, Wm. J. Garner, R.
B. Pierce, Jesse Shipton, Waterloo.

The third company had its rendezvous at Fennimore and was
called the "Badger State Guards." When the regiment was organized
it became Company H. It may be here remarked that all the compa-
nies, while at the company rendezvous, adopted names, which, after
the organization of the regiment, were no longer used. The roster of
Company H was as follows:

Mark Finnicum, Captain, Fennimore; C. M. H. Meyer, 1st
Lieut., Clifton; Robert C. Palmer, 2d Lieut., Fennimore; Joseph Barr,
Edwin J. Bill, Jefferson Coates, Benj. F. Howland, Willard A. Hudson,
Martin Moore, Silas Streeter, Edwin Waite, Wm. Wallace, Boscobel;

Joseph Bates, Robert J. Cutts, Myron McElwain, Benj. F. Moore, Blue River; Emerson Gibbs, Nathaniel Johnson, Lucius Eastman, Leonard J. Harvey, Francis Kearney, Henry C. Kellogg. James C. Mann, John Smith, Thomas Walker, Clifton; Benj. Burton, Alonzo Springer, Ellenboro; Nicholas Heber, John P. Jenkins, Jas. H. Brunemer, James Andrews; John W. Andrews, Edwin Angelo, Squire 'Burns, Theodore Calvin, Wm. A. Clark, John Dillon, Francis M. Dillon, Henry Freudner, Wilbur F. Gates, Jerome Gillett, Mark Goodrich, Isaac Kinney, Wm. H. H. Loney, Owen S. McGhan, John Mitchener, Victor McLin, Harlan Pike, Joseph Pryor, Jasper Randolph, Wm. A. Randolph, John Robinson, Adam C. Rogers, Washington Russell, Luman Russell, David T. Smith, David C. Smith, Joshua Thompson, Eugene Whitmore, Fennimore; Alonzo V. Richards, Hazel Green; John Turnbee, Lancaster; Robert Monteith, Samuel Monteith, Chas. Fulks, Levingston Wagers, John Monteith, Oliver P. Luce, Wm. Fulks, Daniel Shaw, John Shultz, Frederick Thiess, John Todd, Newton Wood, Liberty; Curtis Chandler, Wm. L. Jacobs, Frederick Lamb, Benj. Rice, Marion; Stanbury Hitchcock, Eli Hitchcock, Chauncey Hitchcock, John Murphy, Geo. A. Smith, Millville; John M. Steers, Edward Carver, Francis Carver, John Draggs, Wm. Salmon, Muscoda; C. F. Taylor, Tanner Thomas, G. P. Newell, James M. Thomas, John C. Bowden, James A. Heath, Thomas Howard, James Howard. Geo. Page, Samuel K. Potts, Luther Schnee, Wm. G. Scott, Christopher White, Wingville.

There were also the following Grant County men in other companies of the Seventh:

Company B—O. C. Crandall, Patch Grove.

Company D—Frank W. Bull, Alex. Ivey, Samuel B. Richardson, Jonathan Rinburger, Muscoda.

Company E—Winfield S. Williams, Platteville.

Company G—Douglas Dunwiddie, Lancaster; George Allen, Martin Leeser, Patch Grove.

Company I—Benj. Updike, Robert K. Jones, Boscobel.

Company K—George Simmons, Franklin Simmons, Andrew Clark, Chester A. Garner, Fred J. Garner, Cassville; Chas. W. Woodman, Potosi; James Dunham, Tafton.

The regiment went into camp at Camp Randall, and on the 21st of September left the State, arriving at Washington on the 29th. It was placed with King's brigade October 1, and its subsequent history will be given in the history of that brigade.

THE IRON BRIGADE.

General King's brigade went into winter quarters at Arlington, just across the Potomac from Washington, and remained there all winter, doing much picket duty.

The following recruits came to the brigade at different times in 1862, 1863, and 1864;

Second Infantry, Company C—John Bower, Nathaniel R. Harmon, Chas. Ladd, Emerson Richmond, James Snodgrass, Boscobel; Robert C. Jones, Daniel C. Milan, Isaac H. McDonald, Philander H. Philbrick, David Wion, Frederick Wion, Jacob N. Wright, Fennimore; Henry H. Giddings, Hickory Grove; James W. Hyde, Lancaster, Andrew J. Adams, John H. Adams, Thomas Case, Charles Davis, John L. Martin, George W. Northrop, Millville; Daniel Burton, Potosi.

Sixth Infantry, Company C—Peter Adrian, Newel E. Ganiard, Chas. N. Totman, Stanley Vanderwalker, Harvey B. Vangorder, Cassville; Leonard Nettleton, Thomas F. Rod, Ellenboro; Andrew Borsett, Pulaski Brown, Waterloo; Benj. G. Jones, Wyalusing. Company K— Laban Garner, Wm. Holloway, Beetown; Theodore Hugo, Christian Ille, Anthony Frembgen, Paris; James M. Pigg, Chas. G. Smith, James I. Taylor, Tafton.

Seventh Infantry, Company A—Obadiah S. Noble, Little Grant. Company C—Nehemiah Leech, Jas. Hollenback, Beetown; Mark Calvert, Wm. Calvert, John A. Calvert, B. F. Carpenter, Wm. Howarth, Lardus D. Hurst, Lima; Jacob Rice, Harrison; Marcus T. Camp, Collins D. Fuller, Erwin S. Gardner, John N. Gillam, Richard W. Nixon, Clinton E. Hughey, Henry S. Williams, Platteville. Company F—Peter Bryan, Bruce Bryan, Horton L. Miles, Beetown; Thomas Garvey, Boscobel; Charles F. Chipman, John W. Garner, Hayes Jones, Henry L. Sprague, Cassville; Martin Calvert, James H. Evans, Joseph Schallenbarger, Glen Haven; Joseph Wilkinson, Harrison; John Bassett, Frank Brother, Ira E. Cook, Thomas H. Darnell, Lancaster; Cyrus Alexander, Thomas W. Blunt, Thomas W. Riley, Patch Grove; George Booth, Wm. Booth, Wm. Branstetter, Robert Blakely, Henry Brinkman, George Cornish, Geo. Faurre, Richard Faurre, Andrew J. Greene, Henry P. Greene, Theodore F. Kinney, Richard Lesler, Mathias Weber, James M. Endicott, Potosi; George W. Engle, Albert M. Hutchinson, George W. St. Clair, Volney Stiles, James L. Taylor, Tafton. Company H—Robert Allen, Alfred Church, Joseph J. Clark, James Grant, Lloyd Leadbetter, Boscobel; James Bishop, Horatio D. Parsons, Thos.

Walker, Clifton; George Dillon, Hiram Kearney, Geo. R. McGhan, Wm. P. McGhan, Merritt S. McGhan, John McLymans, Wm. Miller, Wm. Mitchell, Jacob Smith, Sumter West, Fennimore; John W. Brackett, Little Grant; Jas. Fulks, Wm. Hill, John McCubbin, Herman Remmert, John C. Schultz, Thomas Ritchie, Geo. W. Wightman, Liberty; Chas. Langauer, Lima Company I—Stephen C. Wilkins, Lancaster, Company K—Wm. L. Allison, Boscobel; John W. Garner, Cassville.

Early in the spring of 1862 they prepared for a campaign by drawing "shelter tents." These were pieces of heavy cotton sheeting four and a half feet square with buttons and button holes around three edges, so that two or four of them could be buttoned together. Each man had one piece, which he carried with his blanket. Two men sleeping together buttoned their two pieces of shelter tent together, got some sticks for a ridge-pole and support at each end, and on putting up the whole, had a shelter four and a half feet long, about three feet high at the ridge-pole, and open at the ends.

On the 10th of March the brigade advanced to the site of Germantown, which had been burned by the rebels in their retreat toward Richmond. At that point there was a reörganization of the army in which the Second, Sixth, and Seventh were placed in the Fourth Brigade (commanded by Col. Lysander Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin), First Division, First Corps. The weather was wet and chilly and the rations defective. On the 15th of March the brigade returned to within three miles of Alexandria. On the 27th there was a grand review in which the Wisconsin regiments, particularly the Second, were highly complimented for their soldierly appearance and good drill.

April 5, 1862, the Fourth Brigade began its march, and on the evening of the 6th camped on the battle-field of Bull Run. The next day, at Kettle Run, the men suffered from a snow-storm very remarkable for the season. Going on, they encamped on the evening of the 23d on the hights opposite Fredericksburg. Considerable time was spent in rebuilding railroad bridges which had been destroyed by the Rebels. The brigade was then under the command of General John Gibbon, who had been a captain in the regular artillery. On the 23d of May the brigade was reviewed by President Lincoln. On the 25th the brigade began a return march toward Washington, suffering much from heat and rain. At Warrenton, on the 8th of June, they received orders for another advance to

Fredericksburg, and immediately setting out on its march, the brigade reached that place June 11.

June 13th the Second and Sixth Regiments, with a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, crossed the river and reconnoitred the country, but finding no enemy, returned to camp. On the 24th of July the Sixth began a reconnoissance toward Orange Court House, and on the 26th had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. They reached camp on the evening of the 27th, after a march of eighty miles in three days.

August 5th the brigade went on a reconnoissance to intercept the enemy's communication on the Virginia Central Railroad. The Second and Seventh Regiments took the Telegraph Road toward Beaver Dam Station. The Sixth went toward Frederick Hall Station, twenty-three miles from the junction with the Richmond & Potomac Railroad. The former had a skirmish with the enemy at Thornburg and a few of our men were wounded. The next day they turned back to protect the trains from Stewart's cavalry. The Rebels retreated hastily, leaving two pieces of artillery, but capturing several forage teams and a number of our sick and lame soldiers, among whom were seventeen of the Second Wisconsin. On the 7th the Second and Seventh Wisconsin marched to Spottsylvania Court House and awaited the return of the Sixth.

This regiment reached Frederick Hall on the 6th and tore up the track for a mile in each direction, burned a large warehouse, filled with Confederate supplies of corn, whisky, and tobacco, and destroyed the depot, switches, and telegraph line and office, burning two bridges on their return. On the second day the regiment marched thirty-five miles, a part of the way through sand four inches deep under a broiling sun. It captured fifty mules and horses and did not lose a man. The regiment, with the rest of the brigade, reached Falmouth on the 8th, having marched ninety miles in three and a half days and cut the enemy's communications between Gordonsville and Richmond. General Gibbon, in his official report, highly complimented the Sixth and its commander.

On the 10th the brigade moved out, and the next day took a position in the advance line of the Army of Virginia, near Culpeper Court House. On the 19th of August commenced the celebrated movement known as "Pope's retreat." The Iron Brigade marched seventeen miles that day, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. On

the 21st the brigade had a skirmish in which a few were wounded and
Adjutant Dean of the Second was captured while carrying dispatches.
The next two days and the 26th it marched down the Rappahan-
nock under the artillery fire of the enemy, the Second having some men
wounded. After some marching and countermarching, the brigade
was, on the evening of the 28th of August, marching slowly toward
Gainesville.

THE BATTLE OF GAINESVILLE.

About six o'clock in the evening of the 28th the Fourth Brigade
was approaching Gainesville, when a Rebel battery posted on a
wooded hill opened fire on the Union column. The Second Wisconsin
quickly faced in that direction and advanced on the double-quick
toward the battery; but they soon met the Rebel infantry coming out
of the woods. The Second alone checked the whole of Stonewall
Jackson's division for twenty minutes, under an intensely concen-
trated fire of musketry. The other regiments soon came to the
support of the Second, and the battle raged terribly till nine o'clock at
night, each side holding its ground. At midnight the Federals
retreated, leaving the dead unburied and the hospitals with many of
the most severely wounded, to fall into the hands of the enemy.
The conduct of the Fourth Brigade in this battle was worthy of
the name it was soon to bear: "The Iron Brigade of the West."
The Rebels under the renowned Stonewall Jackson greatly out-
numbered our men, but they could not gain an inch of ground
and they were frustrated in their purpose to gain the Warrenton
Pike, which would have been disastrous to our army, and in this the
brigade gained a victory. In much of the fighting the combatants
were not more than seventy-five yards apart   Once the Seventh had
to change front under a hot fire to get an enfilading fire on a brigade
of the enemy that was pressing the Second. The total loss of
the brigade was 751, considerable more than one-third of the whole
number. The Second lost 449, more than half the regiment. In
other wars, when a regiment was "decimated"—that is, had lost one
man in ten—it was thought to be a severe loss; but the Second
lost more than five in ten. General Pope said of the brigade that
it sustained the brunt of the battle, and the conduct of the men
was gallant and distinguished, and that it was composed of some of
the best troops in the service.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

This battle took place the 29th and 30th of August. The battle was begun by General Sigel's division, but before long the Iron Brigade was in it. Between two and five o'clock the contest was terrific. It was concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by the First Division of the First Corps, to which the Iron Brigade belonged. The Federal loss during the day was 8,000, and the Rebel loss was estimated at double that number, as they were the attacking party.

During the night there were some important changes of position. The next day's fighting was terrific, but as the day wore away, doubt and sadness stole over the Federal troops. "Why does not Franklin come?" "When will Sumner be here?" Ten thousand more men would have given the Union forces a victory, and more than that number lay idle within easy reach of the battle-field. The fighting was fiercest about five in the evening. Pope had strengthened his left as much as possible, but it was still too weak, and the Rebels turned it toward Centerville, and the First Corps had to fall back. The whole Federal line gradually withdrew, but the Rebels were too severely punished to press on.

During the forenoon of the first day's fight the Iron Brigade lay near the railroad at Manassas Junction. In the afternoon it marched up the Sudley Road to its crossing with the Warrenton Pike and took a position near and within supporting distance of Sigel's corps. On the second day the Second and Seventh Wisconsin on account of the small number of their men left, were consolidated, the Second having only 150 men in line. A New York regiment gave way and General Gibbon ordered the Second and Seventh to go and hold the point, and they did it. At another time these regiments repulsed the charge of a Rebel regiment on the battery they were supporting, taking several prisoners. About noon an assault was made on the enemy's left and the Fourth (Iron) Brigade moved up on the north side of the Warrenton Pike and stood in the fifth line of battle. The Rebels there were driven from the woods and pursued until they made a stand in an old railroad cut. Rebel reinforcements came in on the Federal left and it was compelled to fall back to a new position, which was a hill in the northeast angle of the Warrenton and Sudley roads. The enemy followed, but were repulsed with great slaughter, but as they continued to threaten the Federal commun-

ications with Centerville, our forces withdrew to a hill overlooking and commanding the approaches to the Stone Bridge.

The battle closed as the night came down, and the Fourth Brigade threw out a line of skirmishers and remained in line of battle until the whole Federal army had passed in retreat. Then they crossed Bull Run, the Second Wisconsin in the rear, and marched on to Cub Run, where they stopped to rest about midnight. Right well did the brigade fill the honorable place of rear guard on a retreat.

In the battles of Gainesville and Bull Run from August 26 to 31, inclusive, the Second Wisconsin lost 70 killed, 196 wounded, 31 missing; total, 297. The Sixth Wisconsin lost 17 killed, 91 wounded, 11 missing; total, 119. The Seventh Wisconsin lost 31 killed, 153 wounded, 33 missing; total, 217. The loss among the Grant County men was as follows: In the Second, Company C, killed and died of wounds, 2d Lieut. E. P. Kellogg, Sergt. Frank Neaville, John Schmidt, Martin J. Barnheisel Michael Cook, George B. Hyde, John W. St. John, Newton Wilcox, Albert Waldorf; wounded Captain George W. Gibson, Sergt. Samuel Booth, Corps. Frank H. Liscum, Alanson Paroday, Jas. Hughes, privates John Bower, Francis Buermaster, Joseph Bock, J. H. Branham, Lewis Beidler, John Coonce, A. J. Curtis, Fred Chase, John Cahill, Alpheus Currant, J. C. Dillon, John Doyle, Daniel Eldred, Wm. M. Foster, George W. Fritz, Geo. W. Nevins, Fred. Pettigrove, Samuel Peyton, Walter Hyde, R. McKenzie, William B. Reed, Joh nW. Raines, A. W. Spease, John W. St. John, William Snodgrass, Philo B. Wright, Newton Wilcox, Albert Waldorf.

In the Sixth, Company C, Stephen Vesper was killed, and Thomas Budworth, William Russell, Lyman W. Sheldon, and Henry Oviatt wounded.

In the Seventh the killed were: Company C, T. B. Sutton; Company F, E. S. McDonald, W. N. Miles, Harry Ketner, Louis W. Stephens. The wounded were: Company C, W. P. Durley Herman Radkil, J. L. Eastman, F. Quimby, J. C. Bold; Company D, Jonathan Rinberger; Company F, Sergt. Alex. R. McCartney, Calvin G. Parker, Wm. A. Smith, F. A. Boynton, C. B. Bishop, Capt. John B. Callis, L. Carrier, George Eustice, Perry Gilbert, Wm. H. Miles, John Marlow, Newton McPhail, John Leppla, J. B. Nickerson, Danforth Rector, Wm. R. Ray; Company G, Douglas Dunwoodie; Company H, Nathaniel Johnson, R. J. Cutts, Frank Kearney, Lucius Eastman, Luman Russell, Martin Moore, John Monteith, Jasper Randolph, John Dillon, J. B. Murphy,

Samuel K. Potts, Benj. Rice, Alonzo Springer, George M. Steele, A. M. Steele, John Schultz, Silas Streeter, Joshua Thompson; Company K, Chester R. Garner, Franklin Simmons, Charles W. Woodman.

The Iron Brigade fell back through Centerville to Upton's Hill, near Washington. On the night of the 6th of September it crossed the Potomac, passed through Washington, and began a march toward Frederick, Maryland. On the 13th, near that city, it heard cannonading in front.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

On Sunday, September 14, the Iron Brigade went into the desperate battle of South Mountain. Far to the left Reno's corps had driven the enemy, and at the right Hooker's corps had pressed forward with like success. Between these two, on the turnpike and among the hills, was the Rebels' stronghold, from which they had not been driven. In the afternoon the Iron Brigade was sent to make a demonstration on the enemy's center on the main road. The Seventh Wisconsin was on the right and the Nineteenth Indiana on the left, preceded by skirmishers from the Second and Sixth Wisconsin and followed by the remainder of those regiments. A Rebel battery was firing on them from the top of the gorge. A section of Battery B, of the Iron Brigade, opened on the enemy's guns, while the infantry steadily advanced. Though the Rebels were sheltered by woods and stone walls, they were driven back until heavily reinforced. To prevent being flanked, a portion of the Sixth entered the woods on their right and deployed to the right of the Seventh. The Nineteenth Indiana and Second Wisconsin swung around parallel to the turnpike and took the enemy on the flank on that side. Meanwhile Battery B was firing over the heads of the infantry. At dark the brigade was still fighting up the hill. At nine o'clock some of the men had exhausted their cartridges and the enemy began to advance. Cartridges were collected from the boxes of the dead and wounded, and the fire reserved for close range. This fire broke the enemy's line and the Seventh charged upon them with the bayonet as they retreated. About ten o'clock the firing ceased, the Sixth being the last to cease firing, having driven the enemy from a stone wall in their front. However, the Rebels crept up and renewed the fight, but were driven off by two volleys from the Sixth. At midnight the Second and Seventh fell back for ammunition, but the Sixth remained on the field all night. During the night the enemy withdrew.

In the battle of South Mountain there were no killed and wounded among the Grant County men in the Second and Sixth. In the Seventh the casualties were as follows:

Company C—killed, Wallace Holmes; wounded, Wm. P. Durley, John M. Altizer, J. L. Rewey, Wm. Beasley, D. C. Ashmore. D. H. Bryant, Wm. Bristol, Malcolm Ray, W. W. Davis, Wm. Neal, H. H. Edwards, Jacob Rihl, Freeman Jones, Wm. B. Newcomb, Ezekiel Parker, J. C. Palmer, Madison Ray, Theo. W. Smelker, George Wells. Company F —killed, Geo. W. Cooley; wounded, Lieut. John W. McKenzie, George F. Halbert, Peter J. Schlosser, Wm. H. Smith, George Atkinson, Henry Black, Jacob A. Drew, Milo Dexter, George A. Henderson, Fletcher S. Kidd, Alex. Lewis, R. B. Pierce, Jas. A. Simpkins, Thomas Price. Company H—Sergt. Wm. L. Jacobs, James H. Brunemer, John Andrews, Isaac Coates, Henry Freudner, James A. Heath, Stanbury Hitchcock, John B. Matthews, S. K. Potts, Luman Russell, John Todd, Frederick Thiess, Newton B. Wood. Company K—killed, Fred. J. Garner.

General Callis (first captain of Company F, Seventh Wisconsin) has stated that the brigade composed of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana, and Battery B, Fourth U. S. Light Artillery, won its title, "the Iron Brigade of the West," in this battle, although the title has been used in describing previous actions. General Callis stated that in a conversation with General McClellan after the war, that commander narrated a conversation he had with General Hooker at South Mountain. McClellan said that at the battle of South Mountain his headquarters were so located that he could see along the pike to the gorge in the mountain, and General Hooker came dashing down the pike to his headquarters to get a more explicit knowledge of some order. McClellan then asked Hooker what troops those were, advancing on each side of the pike near the gorge, under that murderous direct and enfilading fire. Hooker replied:

"That is Gibbon's brigade of Western men from Wisconsin and Indiana."

McClellan remarked that they must be made of iron.

"By the Eternal!" said Hooker, "they *are iron*, and if you had seen them as I did at the second Bull Run, you would know them to be iron."

McClellan remarked that they seemed to be equal to the best troops in the world. This seemed to elate Hooker so much that he mounted

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his horse and rode off without waiting for the information for which he came. The next morning, after the gap was won, Hooker again saw McClellan and asked him:

"Now what do you think of the Iron Brigade?"

McClellan replied: "I think as I did last night, that they are equal to any troops in the world."

"And so," McClellan told Callis, "I have given them that designation ever since."

BATTERY B.

As Battery B contained for a considerable time a good many Grant County men, temporarily detailed from the infantry, a short description of it is here copied from a letter by a member of the Iron Brigade to the *Teller*:

"At the breaking out of the war the battery was in Utah. It was ordered to the seat of war to do its share of mixing Virginia mud, and when it arrived there were, if I remember rightly, only nine men in it. It was familiarly called Battery B, but was Company B, Fourth U. S. Light Artillery. For some reason, I never knew what, it was filled up out of the Iron Brigade, 180 men being required. It was kept full by frequent additions from the brigade, as required, until the summer of 1864, or through the Wilderness campaign, when it was filled up with regulars and ceased to be a member of the brigade. The und^rstanding from the first was that it was to be a part of the brigade, the men detailed to it being still members of their original companies and reporting from the battery to their regiments, the only difference being that they were commanded by regular officers.

"A new lieutenant was sent to the battery. He was a regular and he thought, of course, the members of the company were all regulars, and he began by treating them as regulars, and became much exasperated by their uncivil behavior toward him, when Lieut. Stewart commanding told him we were volunteers, were good soldiers and would do our whole duty, but he could not make regulars out of us, for we were too independent. This was too much for the new lieutenant and he didn't stay long. As to the battery being the pet of the brigade, I will say that the brigade was just as much the pet of the battery. Each felt safe when the other was near, always knowing that one would stay with the other as long as there was any staying to be done.

"There are several men in Grant County who were in the battery,

one of whom is Sheriff Dolphin, who was the gunner of our squad, and who once confined your humble servant in the guard house. This he did by order of his superior officer, however, and not by his own authority."

<div align="center">ANTIETAM.</div>

On the 15th of September, the day after the battle of South Mountain, the Iron Brigade bore a prominent part in the close pursuit of the enemy through Boonesboro and Keelyville to Antietam Creek, where the brigade had some skirmishing, but suffered no loss. In the forenoon of the next day it lay to the right of the Sharpsburg road, near Antietam. In the afternoon, with Hooker's corps, it crossed to the south side of Antietam Creek, to attack and turn, if possible, the enemy's left flank. The enemy was met, engaged, and driven, but darkness coming on, our troops rested on their arms for the night. At daybreak on the 17th they were aroused by the sharp firing of the pickets on their left, and immediately fell into line and advanced. Before they had gone a hundred yards a shell passed over their heads and another dropped and exploded among the Sixth, killing and wounding thirteen men. Just before reaching the White Church the Sixth became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry. After an hour's severe fighting, and suffering a heavy loss, being short of ammunition, it was relieved by a second line and went back to the reserve. During part of the day it supported a battery, suffering from a heavy artillery fire toward night. The brigade bivouacked on the battle-field. The Sixth captured two sets of colors; its own flag received three bullets in the staff and fifteen in the cloth. The colors of the Second had three bullets in its staff and more than twenty in the flag. The Sixth lost nearly *sixty per cent.* of its men that day. Every man fought like a hero. The dead of the regiment were buried together under a locust tree and their names marked upon boards at the heads of the graves.

Private Robert S. Stephenson, of Company C, Second Wisconsin, deserves special notice. He bore off from the field the colors of the regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, and on the fall of the color-bearer at Gainesville he volunteered to carry the colors, which he did during the two days of battle that followed. At South Mountain, although quite unwell, he bore the colors through the whole battle. On the morning of the battle of Antietam he was in the field hospital, a mile or so in the rear of the front line; but when the battle opened he left his cot, in spite of the surgeon, and went to the front. Finding his

captain, he said: "Captain, I am with you to the last!" He took the colors and carried them till he fell pierced with seven bullets. Corporal George Holloway fell by his side, and when last seen alive Stephenson was assisting Holloway to take off his accouterments. The regiment moved forward, but were soon driven back. As they came back past where the two fallen heroes lay, they were found dead with their heads resting on their blankets.

At one time in the battle, when the Second and Sixth were pressed very hard by the enemy, the Seventh got in a heavy flank fire on the Rebels and routed them.

The following order of General Gibbon, issued soon after the battle of Antietam, will show that the Iron Brigade came under the special notice of General McClellan, and received his highest commendation:

HEADQUARTERS GIBBON'S BRIGADE,
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD.,
October 7, 1862.

It is with great gratification that the Brigadier General Commanding announces to the Wisconsin troops the following indorsement upon a letter to His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin. His greatest pride will always be to know that such encomiums from such a source are always merited:

"I beg to add to this indorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in General Gibbon's brigade. I have seen them under fire acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their State. They are equal to the best troops in any army in the world.

(Signed) "GEO. B. McCLELLAN."

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL GIBBON.

(Signed) J. P. WOOD, Ass't Adj't General.

In this battle the losses among the Grant County men were as follows:

Second Wisconsin, Company C—killed, Geo. W. Holloway, Henry B. Neaville, R J. Simpson, R. S. Stephenson; wounded, Capt. George W. Gibson, R. A. Neaville, A. H. Barber, Geo. Booth, Mathias Baker, J. C. Dillon, T. B. Day, Richard Graves, Fred. Pettigrove, George W. Wilson, Joseph Schilling

Seventh Wisconsin, Company C—killed, Albert C. Stout; wounded, August Erb, John Howard, Henry Rewey, Wm. T. McKinney. Company F—John Runion. Company H—Wm. Salmon.

The next day after the battle of Antietam, September 19, the Iron Brigade moved to the Potomac near Sharpsburg, where it rested till the 20th of October. On the 26th it marched to Keelysville, and

on the 30th it crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched to Fayette-ville, Virginia, which it reached on the 11th of November. It then moved to Brooks's Station, where it encamped on the 22d.

On the 9th of December, 1862, the brigade took part in the move-ment immediately preceding the battle of Fredericksburg. On the day before this battle the Iron Brigade crossed the Rappahannock under the fire of the Rebel artillery and took a position at Bernard House, below Fredericksburg On the 13th the brigade held a very exposed and important position on the extreme left. It frequently changed lines, and although under an artillery fire, it did not suffer seriously from musketry, except when engaged in skirmishing with the supports of Pelham's horse artillery attached to Stuart's cavalry, which was posted opposite their left flank. Soon after sunset of that day, the brigade withdrew toward the right and advanced to the Bowling Green Road to support the batteries that covered the Federal lines in front of Fitzhugh's Crossing. While making this change of position, it received a terrible fire of canister, but the darkness prevented the Rebels from obtaining an accurate range, so that the brigade suffered slight loss. On the 14th and 16th it was under arms constantly. On the evening of the latter day it retired to the north bank of the Rappahannock, where it camped in line facing the river for four days.

On the 20th the brigade moved toward Belle Plain, where it went into winter quarters, building huts for shelter.

At noon of January 23, 1863, the brigade moved out with three days' rations on what was called the "Mud Campaign." It marched to Stoneman's Switch on the Acquia Creek Railroad. A cold rain, with a northeast wind, had just set in, and some of the men guarding trains marched till midnight, wet and chilled, and remained till morn-ing without fire or shelter. The rain and mud prevented the success of the attempt to attack the enemy in force, and the campaign was abandoned, and the Iron Brigade returned to camp, after a hard march of forty miles.

On the 12th of February the Second and Sixth Wisconsin started down the Potomac, by water, on a foraging expedition, from which they returned successful on the 15th.

On March 12 Adelbert Staley, of Co. F., Seventh Wisconsin was killed by falling and striking his head against a log while carrying a heavy timber across a foot-log. He was a good soldier.

March 25 the Second Wisconsin went on a foraging expedition into Westmoreland County and returned with much "plunder."

April 9 the corps to which the brigade belonged was reviewed by President Lincoln, and on the 22d Governor Salomon visited the brigade and addressed them.

April 28 the Army of the Potomac began a campaign and the battle of Chancellorsville soon followed.

FITZHUGH'S CROSSING.

Early on the morning of April 29, the First Corps, with the Iron Brigade, reached Fitzhugh's Crossing, on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. The engineers, preceded by the skirmishers, had prepared to lay a pontoon bridge, and were driven back by the enemy on the other side. The brigade, with a few other troops, was ordered to force a passage of the stream and drive out the Rebels. The Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan were in advance, closely followed by the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana. They were to cross in slow-moving, square-bowed pontoon boats, twenty-five feet long, four feet wide, and three feet deep, which must be rowed or poled over. The rifle-pits on the opposite side were full of sharpshooters, who, from their protected position upon the bank, forty feet above the river, could rake the Union men while cross-ing unprotected in the boats. The Union men advanced to within a quarter of a mile of the river, and there selected the oarsmen, four to each boat, and appointed a chief for each boat. Knapsacks and haversacks were left behind. They then filed into line of battle and moved forward to what seemed sure death for most of them. Not a man faltered. The order was given: "*By the right of details to the front; double-quick; march!*" and each boat's crew started on a run for their boat. A rain of bullets met them, but they rushed on. Tumbling into the boats, they pushed off, with three hundred yards of water to cross to reach the enemy. Splinters flew as the bul-lets struck the boats' sides, and many of them found a living target. The Union men reached the other side and immediately rushed up the slippery bank and charged the rifle-pits at the top. In a minute the pits were taken with two hundred prisoners, while the rest of the Rebels fled to the entrenchments higher up the hill.

While getting into the boats, Second Lieutenant William O. Topping, Company C, Seventh Wisconsin, was killed. He was a much esteemed young officer.

The pontoon bridge was then laid and another brigade crossed over. On the 2d of May the brigade recrossed and moved to join the forces on the extreme right. On the 3d, at four o'clock in the morning, the brigade crossed to the south side of the river, at United States Ford, and reached the battle-field near Chancellorsville at sunrise. There, owing to the marshes and heavy timber in the front, its position was nearly inaccessible, although the battle raged terribly near by almost all day.

The extraordinary feat of crossing the river in boats in the face of the enemy's fire is thus described by Col. W. W. Robinson, of the Seventh, in his official report:

"The duty of crossing the river in boats and carrying the enemy's first line for the purpose of covering the laying of the pontoon bridges, was assigned to our brigade. The order was received at 12 o'clock the night of the 28th, the brigade being camped at that time about one and one-half miles back from the river. The plan for crossing, as shown by the order received, was for the two flank regiments (Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan) to cross over in the first boats. The other regiments of the brigade (Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana) were to cover them while crossing, and to follow as soon as the boats could return. The crossing was to be made at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 29th. Immediately upon the receipt of the order we moved near the river but from some cause, unknown to me, the boats were not ready to launch until daylight, when the enemy opened a brisk fire upon us from their rifle pits. This was warmly returned by our skirmishers. Our artillery got into position upon an elevation in our rear and shelled the enemy till 8 o'clock A. M., when we were ordered to cross over The men threw off knapsacks and haversacks and the brigade moved down to the bank in double-quick, the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth leading. The enemy opened a galling fire and we were ordered to jump into the boats without regard to companies or regiments and cross over; which was done amid a storm of balls from the enemy's rifle pits, and a storm of enthusiasm from the 'Old Brigade.' Boats were seized from the wagons on the bank, thrown into the river and filled with men as soon as they touched the water. As near as I could see, every boat had representatives from every regiment in the brigade. From the time. of receiving the order to cross over till the enemy's line was carried, prisoners taken and our line of battle formed with every man in his place in his own regiment, was about twenty minutes.

"The pontoon bridges were then thrown across and the other brigades of the division crossed over. We entrenched and held our position till Saturday morning, May 2d, (artillery duels being fought daily over our heads between our batteries on the hill on this side of the river and the enemy's on the opposite hights) when we were ordered to recross the river for the purpose of reënforcing General Hooker on the extreme right.

"This retiring across the river by daylight was rather a hazardous movement, as the enemy's guns not only enfiladed the entire plain on the south side of the river, but also swept the north side to the distance of a mile back.

"Our brigade was the last to retire, and five companies of the Seventh were left to cover and support the pickets in retiring. The companies left were: A, First Lieutenant Sloat, commanding; D, Captain Bean; C, Captain Newman; F, Captain Young; G, Lieutenant Miller, commanding. Company E, Captain Pond, was out on picket. After the division had crossed over and passed out of range, the picket retired and these companies moved over in good order, deliberately and handsomely.

"I cannot speak in too high praise of the conduct of the entire command; both officers and enlisted men performed their whole duty, and for cool bravery they are unsurpassed by any troops in the world. Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Callis and Major Mark Finnicum, rendered efficient assistance in crossing the river and storming the enemy's works. Their coolness, promptness, and efficiency during the seven days under fire, shows them to be officers to be depended upon in any position. Adjutant Robert Monteith was on hand ready for any and all duties, bullets or no bullets.

"I must here be allowed to bear testimony to the valuable service of our very worthy chaplain, Rev. Samuel W. Eaton. During such times as we have just passed through, as well as the more quiet times in camp, he promptly and cheerfully attends the sick and wounded, and freely performs any other necessary duties compatible with his position, and does not hesitate to follow us to the battle-field in the performance of such duties."

After the battle, May 6, the brigade retired across the Rappahannock and on the 7th marched to Fitzhugh's Crossing. On the 21st of May the brigade was hurried away to the Northern Neck, to relieve the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which was reported to be cut off by the

enemy. At Westmoreland Court House the brigade met the Eighth and returned to camp on the 27th, having marched 120 miles.

On the 7th of June the Seventh Wisconsin, with Companies A and I of the Second, marched to Kelly's Ford and camped there on the 8th. On the 9th they supported the cavalry in a fight which lasted all day. at Brandy Station. They then recrossed the river at Beverly's Ford.

Moving up through Maryland into Pennsylvania, the brigade moved cautiously to within a mile of Gettysburg on the 1st of July.

GETTYSBURG.

At half past nine on the morning of July 1, the cavalry division of the Union army was fiercely attacked at Gettysburg by the Rebel cavalry. The Union cavalry drove the Rebel cavalry back, but soon met the Rebel infantry and was compelled to fall back to the support of the Federal infantry. The First and the Eleventh Corps were near by, the Iron Brigade in the former. The First Corps advanced to Seminary Ridge, half a mile west of Gettysburg, and before it could form its line it was attacked by the Rebels. General Reynolds who commanded the First Corps, took the Sixth Wisconsin out of the First Division on the right of the line, and, attaching it to Cutler's brigade, went over to the left of the line. At the first volley, General Reynolds, was killed. The First Division had to hold its own two hours against a Rebel corps before the other divisions of the corps came up. The Iron Brigade charged with great bravery, rushed into the woods and drove the enemy before them into a little ravine called Willoughby's Run. There the brigade captured a large number of prisoners, with general officers. It formed on the high ground on the other side of the run, but was ordered back by General Doubleday into a line with the other brigades of the division. The right flank of the Fourth Division had been turned by the Rebels, and the division fell back to Seminary Ridge. The enemy massed in front of the division. The Sixth Wisconsin and two New York regiments made a desperate charge upon the Rebels, drove them into a railroad cut, and captured two regiments with their colors and General Archer. The rest of the Rebels then retreated to their first position. Just then the other divisions of the First Corps and the Eleventh Corps came up. The First Division, chiefly by the desperate fighting of the Iron Brigade, had held at bay Hill's corps of 30,000 men, while the division numbered only 8,200.

The Eleventh Corps now formed on the right of the First Corps, at the north of Gettysburg. Hill's corps now made a terrific attack

on the First Corps, and Ewell's corps attacked the Eleventh Corps
with equal fury. The Rebels outnumbered the Union men, coming on
in triple lines with reserves and overlapping both the Federal wings,
driving into a gap between the First and Eleventh Corps. The whole
of the reserves of the First Corps went into this gap, checked the
enemy, and captured a thousand prisoners and several flags. But the
Eleventh Corps on their right gave way and exposed the right flank
of the First Corps, around which swung the long Rebel lines. The
Rebel reserve under Hill came up on the left with fresh men against
the Iron Brigade, which had been fighting six hours. The brigade
gradually fell back, facing about and repulsing six times the enemy
that almost surrounded them. There was then a general falling back
to Cemetery Hill, a mile and a half from the first Federal position.
The Rebels had been too much punished to follow. Darkness put an
end to the first day's fight and Meade had time to collect his scattered
forces around Cemetery Hill.

In that day's battle the One hundred and Forty-seventh New York
was saved, as related by Captain Gray, of that regiment, in his speech
when its tattered flag was presented to the Common Council of Os-
wego: "At this critical moment, when the salvation of the regiment
depended upon immediate action, a little band of men was seen emerg-
ing from the woods on the left. They were what remained of the
Sixth Wisconsin, a regiment which had been two years in the service,
and to whom the leaden rain and iron hail of battle had become as
familiar as the showers of heaven. Every man of that band was a
host in himself. Steadily, swiftly, and furiously they charged upon
the enemy's flank. The Rebel columns recoiled, wavered, broke, and
fled. Two entire Rebel regiments were taken prisoners. The One
Hundred and Forty-seventh was relieved. All honor to the gallant
Sixth Wisconsin. They saved what remained of the One Hundred and
Forty-seventh."

That day the Sixth lost of its little band 29 killed, 111 wounded,
and 27 missing.

The Second and Seventh Wisconsin were farther toward the left
than the Sixth. As they went to the support of Buford's cavalry, the
Second was in the lead and the Seventh close behind. The first volley
from the Rebels cut down nearly thirty per cent. of the Second, yet the
regiment pressed on, checked the enemy and turned them back. In
less than half an hour the Second lost 116 of its 300 men in killed and

wounded. On the retreat to Cemetery Hill some were taken prisoners, and when the regiment lay down upon its arms at night, there were only fifty of the three hundred who had fallen into line in the morning.

The next morning the First Corps was posted to the southward of the head of Cemetery Hill, the First Division (in which was the Iron Brigade) on the right and extending to the Twelfth Corps, which held the extreme right. Both sides were cautious, and, although skirmishing began before noon, the main Rebel onset was held back until about 3:30 in the afternoon. It was made principally on the center. In the evening Ewell's corps made a desperate assault on the Third Corps, toward the left of the Union line. The reserves of the Sixth and First Corps went to the aid of the Third, and the Rebels were repulsed.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of July, the third day's fighting, after a terrific cannonade from 150 guns, Longstreet's corps of 18,-000 men made its grand charge on the part of the line held by the First, Second, and Third Corps. They were received with tremendous volleys of musketry that almost annihilated some regiments, but they pressed on. The Federal lines quivered and drew back. The Rebels pressed up to the Union batteries and were on the point of capturing them, but the Sixth Corps, with tremendous cheers, rushed forward and turned the enemy back, capturing forty Rebel colors and four or five thousand of their men.

JOHN B. CALLIS, CAPT. CO. F, LT. COL. SEVENTH WIS., AND BREVET BRIG.-GEN.

On the second day of the battle the Iron Brigade remained on Culp's Hill, near Cemetery Hill and the Baltimore turnpike. On both the second and third days the brigade supported batteries, and was exposed to the tremendous artillery fire of the enemy, but did not become engaged with his infantry.

As before stated, the Sixth was detached and with Cutler's brigade. The brigade was engaged on the night of the 2d and the morn-

ing of the 3d in repulsing the assault of the Rebels on the right of the Union line.

In the three days' fighting at Gettysburg the casualties among the Grant County men in the Iron Brigade were as follows:

Second Wisconsin, Company C—killed, David Gudger; wounded, Lieut. Levi Showalter, Sergts. S. M. Train and Philo B. Wright, Geo. W. Fritz. Wm. T. Crossley, C. M. Brooks, Alpheus Currant, Jefferson Dillon, William Ewing, William Frawley, Jas. W. Hyde, V. F. Kinney, Samuel Sprague, Alanson Paroday, Chas. Garvin, Chas. Hilgers.

Sixth Wisconsin, Company C—wounded, Lyman D. Holford, Augustus F. Muller, Henry Oviatt, Cornelius W. Okey, William Russell.

Seventh Wisconsin, Company C—killed, Wm. Hull; wounded, Wm. Beasley, Isaac McCollister, Lewis Weynans, J. W. Enloe, August Erb, John C. Bold, Wm. Neal, Wm. Carlisle, A. J. Smith, Malcolm Ray, Ezekiel Parker, W. W. Davis, James Armstrong. Company D—Sergt. Alexander Ivey, Frank M. Bull. Company F—Lieut. A. A. Kidd, Wm. R. Ray, John J. Schlosser, John Blackburn, John Runion, Thomas Garvey, Isaac Raemer, Danforth Rector, Judson N. Carrier. Company H —killed, John F. Mitchener; wounded, Wm. A. Clark, Joseph J. Clark, John McLimans, John Schultz, William Fulks. Company I—Robert K. Jones.

After the battle of Gettysburg the Iron Brigade, with the Army of the Potomac, returned to Virginia by a route parallel to Lee's retreat. During the rest of the summer and fall it was engaged in holding off the Rebels without much campaigning, and it went into winter quarters in northern Virginia. In the spring of 1864 the brigade took an active part in the campaign then begun by General Grant.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Early on the 5th of May, 1864, the Fifth Corps, in which was the Iron Brigade, engaged the enemy near Mine Run. At noon it made a vigorous attack on Ewell's corps and drove it back. But the lack of roads and the denseness of the thickets prevented the Sixth Corps from coming into position beside the Fifth Corps, and Ewell's corps, by a desperate effort, drove the Fifth Corps back in turn. The Second Corps early in the afternoon attacked Hill's corps. The battle raged furiously all day along nearly our whole line. The results of the day were in the enemy's favor, but at five o'clock the next morning our army attacked again and the terrific struggle went on until dark. The morning of the 7th showed that Lee's army had withdrawn into its

intrenchments, and Grant at once moved to place his army between the enemy and Richmond, flanking Lee's right.

The Iron Brigade, which was the First Brigade of the Fourth Division, Fifth Corps, formed in line of battle on the morning of May 5. The Second Wisconsin was on the right of the Seventh. which was in the front line on the left of the brigade. The Sixth was held in reserve. The brigade was soon ordered forward by the right of companies through thick underbrush and pine woods nearly a mile, when at noon it struck the Rebel line in position, covered by a heavy growth of timber and brush, their skirmish line being advanced only a few paces in front of their line of battle. When within forty paces, the Rebels opened a deadly fire, but it was returned with such effect as to throw them into confusion. The brigade now charged and drove the Rebels to their second line, which was also routed. Corporal George A. Smith of Company H, Seventh Wisconsin, captured the flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia. The fire of the brigade strewed the ground with the dead and wounded Rebels. The enemy being reinforced by Hill's corps, and the Federal line on the left giving way, the brigade received a flank attack and was driven back, but without panic, a mile and a half, to its first position. The line was reformed, and at six in the evening the brigade moved to the left to support the Second Corps, which had sustained a severe attack. At dark it moved up to within fifteen rods of the Rebel lines and there lay upon its arms during the night. The battle being renewed at daylight on the 6th, the brigade took part in the grand charge on Hill's corps in its front, forcing it back until Longstreet's corps and the Rebel artillery arrived. As the position of the ground prevented the Federals from using their artillery, they were compelled to fall back to the line they had occupied during the night. Two further attempts were made to advance their left, but failed. The Rebels then massed their forces and assailed the Federals with great fury, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

SPOTTSYLVANIA AND JERICHO FORD.

On the night of the 7th of May both armies began to move toward Spottsylvania Court House. The Fifth Corps took the most direct route on the Federal line, and marched all night. On the 8th a battle was fought at Alsop's Farm, about three miles from Spottsylvania, between the Fifth Corps and Longstreet's corps, and the Iron Brigade went into action near Laurel Hill. Having halted at ten in the morning to prepare breakfast, the Rebel artillery suddenly

opened on them, and it fell in, the Sixth on the right and the Seventh on the left of the brigade. It at once advanced to assault the enemy's entrenchments. A severe conflict ensued, in which the brigade was first driven back half a mile, when it rallied and again moved forward and drove the Rebels back to their former position. It then took a strong position within sixty rods of the enemy's works, and fortified and held the position, notwithstanding several attempts to dislodge them. On the morning of the 12th the brigade (except the Second, which was permanently detached on the 11th) again took part in an unsuccessful assault upon the Rebel works, soon after which it moved three miles to the left to support the Second Corps, which had carried an important part of the enemy's line. Here it stood in a deep mud and kept up a constant fire to protect those who were at work on the fortifications. Their muskets becoming foul, details of men were sent to wash them, while their comrades went on firing. The men in many cases became so weary from their nearly incessant labors for four days and nights that they dropped down in the mud and slept under the enemy's fire.

Early the next morning the brigade marched back to Laurel Hill.

The Iron Brigade crossed the North Anna at Jericho Ford in the afternoon of the 23rd of May, moved a mile from the river and went into line of battle, the Sixth on the left of the brigade and the Seventh next to it. Before the line was formed the brigade was attacked in front and flank and driven half a mile, when, being reinforced by two batteries, the brigade rallied and renewed the fight, which raged hotly for two hours. The Rebels were finally broken and retired from the field. For its steadfast and heroic bravery on this field the brigade was highly complimented by the general officers.

On the night of June 12th the Iron Brigade advanced to within four hundred yards of the Rebel works near Cold Harbor, where it remained until the evening of the 5th, exposed day and night to artillery and musketry fire.

In the battles from May 5 to June 10 the loss among the Grant County men was as follows:

Second Wisconsin, Company C—wounded, Capt. G. W. Gibson, Sergt. Geo. W. Fritz, Andrew J. Adams, Mathias Baker, Lewis Beitler, John Doyle, William Frawley, J. W. Hyde, Wm. Snodgrass, James Snodgrass, Frederick Wion.

Sixth Wisconsin, Company C—killed, Wm. Hickok; wounded, A. P. Sprague, James Sykes.

Seventh Wisconsin, Company C—killed, James Armstrong, L. D. Hurst, Geo. Mitchell, Ezekiel Parker; wounded, Lieut. J. H. Holcomb, Sergt. Henry Rewey, J. C. Bold, Wm. Carlisle, Henry Curtis, John Gilham, Wm. Haney, James H. Jones, Jefferson Newman, John W. Robinson, Jacob Rice, Irvin C. Smelker, Wm. Tallada, W. J. Wynand, W. J. Wood, Wm. Eustice. Company F—wounded, Capt. H. F. Young, Lt. W. E. Sloat, Lt. A. A. Kidd, George Atkinson, Nathan Bradbury, John C. Bradley, Andrew Bishop, C. B. Bishop, Bruce Bryan, Harvey Bonham, Thomas Blunt, Webster Cook, C. F. Chipman, James Endicott, James Evans, John Falk, Perry Gilbert, B. F. Hayden, A. M. Hutchinson, Cyrus Alexander, Richard Faurre, A. C Morse, Theo. Kinney, W. R. Ray, I. C. Raemer, Henry Rupke, James L. Taylor. Company H—killed, Jas. Andrews, Thomas Blunt, Hiram Kearney Frederick Munden, Geo. A. Smith; wounded, James Bishop, John Bowden, Curtis Chandler, F. M. Dillon, Chauncey Hitchcock, John McCubbin. Lieut.-Colonel Mark Finnicum.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

The Independent Battalion (Second Wisconsin) crossed the James June 16, 1864, and took part in the battle of the 18th, losing two men mortally wounded. The Sixth and Seventh crossed the James on the morning of the 16th, and passing Prince George Court House, threw up breastworks in front of the enemy before Petersburg on the 17th, the Sixth being on the extreme left flank of the Army of the Potomac. The Seventh was on the right of the brigade.

Skirmishing at once commenced, and at five o'clock next morning the brigade moved forward in line of battle. The rebels were driven to their works a mile from Petersburg; the skirimishers were recalled, and soon after three in the afternoon a charge upon that formidable line was ordered. Moving forward under a withering fire of artillery and musketry, the brigade arrived within one hundred yards of the Rebel works, where the Seventh, without support on the left, held its position for an hour and a half, and commenced throwing up breastworks with a few shovels and their bayonets and tin plates. But the Rebels finally attacked the regiment both on the flank and the rear, and it was compelled to retreat through a withering fire to the position held in the morning. The regiment was highly commended for its coolness and determined bravery in this desperate action. It lost twenty-one killed and thirty-seven wounded. The whole force was compelled to fall back, and in the night works were thrown up five

hundred yards from the Rebel line. The Sixth and Seventh remained in front of Petersburg, engaged in the siege, until August 18. The Fifth Corps captured the Weldon Railroad August 18, but the Rebels were very unwilling to lose it, and made repeated attacks to regain possession, each time with great loss.

The Independent Battalion (Second Wisconsin) took part in the battles along the railroad, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of August. The Sixth and Seventh also participated, and on the 19th, in a severe fight, the Seventh captured twenty-six prisoners without. loss. On the morning of the 21st the brigade was fiercely attacked, and the assault gallantly repulsed with great slaughter of the enemy, the Seventh capturing the flag of the Sixteenth Mississippi, with all the field officers of that regiment.

The Iron Brigade took part in the second battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5 and 6, 1865, being in advance and comprising the principal troops engaged. The Sixth Wisconsin (with which the Second had been consolidated), lost nine men killed, nine mortally wounded, and seven missing. The Seventh lost two killed, twenty-one wounded, and three missing. This regiment was at first deployed in front of the division as skirmishers. Afterward the right wing was ordered to protect the right flank, and the left wing formed in the rear to arrest stragglers. On the 7th the regiment was engaged in skirmishing upon the battle-ground of the previous day.

The Independent Battalion, connected with the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, took part in the battle of Dabney's Mill and lost one killed and four wounded. The Sixth and Seventh marched to the extreme left and fought there. The Seventh was lost in the woods during the night of the 27th, while deployed as skirmishers, and halted until daylight. Meanwhile its support retired, supposing the regiment was captured. It numbered only 156 muskets and took 216 prisoners, and lost only one man captured.

The Iron Brigade went with Sheridan on his flank movement, having a fierce battle at Gravelly Run, March 31, and when the army fell back it was the last to leave the field. The next day in the battle of Five Forks, the brigade drove the enemy out of the intrenchments.

Meanwhile, the Second Wisconsin had ceased to exist as a regiment. The three years of its service having expired, and the number of men having been reduced to less than one hundred, the last company was mustered out of service July 2, 1864. The recruits were

formed into an independent battalion, and November 30, 1864, the battalion was made Companies G and H of the Sixth Wisconsin.

The Sixth Regiment was present at the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and was mustered out July 14. It reached Madison the 17th, and in Capitol Park received the congratulations of the people. *One thousand and forty* of this regiment were either killed in action or disabled by wounds. Only about a hundred of those who went into service in 1861 were left to be discharged with the regiment.

After the evacuation of Richmond the Seventh Wisconsin took part in the pursuit and capture of the Rebel army, and returned, after a long and toilsome march to Petersburg, and thence moved to Richmond and Washington, where it took part in the review of the armies, May 23, and afterward encamped until June 17, when it went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to the First Brigade of the "Provisional Division," and was mustered out July 2.

CHAPTER IV

THIRD AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

Third Infantry—Second Battle of Winchester—Antietam—Gettysburg—Atlanta Campaign—Fifth Infantry.

THIRD INFANTRY.

We left the second Grant County company at Boscobel that memorable Monday, April 22, 1861, organized and named the "Grant County Union Guards." It went into camp at Fond du Lac, about the 15th of June, and became company F of the Third Infantry. At this camp, called Camp Hamilton, the regiment acquired great efficiency in drill. They were a remarkably stalwart lot of men, mostly farmers and lumbermen. They were uniformed in the "cadet gray," as were the other Wisconsin regiments. The regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company B—Aaron Weston, Boscobel.

Company F—G. W. Limbocker, Captain, Boscobel; Emanuel J. Bentley, 1st. Lieut., Platteville; Edwin J. Meeker, 2d Lieut., Platteville; Henry Allen, Justin D. Babcock, Atlas A. Budd, Leon Beaupray, Jonas Closson, James Cook, Thomas J. Dowd, Zina Z. Dowd, Robert Fulton, Stephen Gray, Wm. F. Greenman, Adam George, John Krout, J. S. Babcock, James Murphy, Henry Parker, Chas. C. Stone, Harvey Sennett, Spencer Viall, Boscobel; Wm. C. Brown, Leroy Ellis, Clifton; T. F. Duncan, Chas. H. Pauley, Philander Tucker, Ellenboro; Henry Gallup, Frank W. Lyons, Fennimore; Amos A. Wentworth, Hazel Green; Thomas Barton, Clay A. Fisher, Brainard Hopkins, Asa A. Thompson, Hickory Grove; William Wagner, Liberty; Robert H. Graham, Addison Medley, Robert Medley, Lima; Robert F. McGonigal, Lancaster; John G. Harshberger, Millville; Thomas Farnsworth, Luther M. Tillon, Muscoda; William H. Beebe, Herman Buchner, F. M. Cowley, Gottlieb Gleisenheiner, Absalom Gillis, James Hammond, Geo. H. Hall, Jas. Holmes, Wm. H. Holmes, Milton C. Kiel, Levi Kiel, John Kolb, George Kolb, Irvin O'Hara, J. J. Oswald, F. H. Russell, Warren Wood, Platteville; George Cormick, E. D Fox, John Kern, Robert

Thorpe, John Thorpe, Potosi; E. W. Butler, Watterstown; WilliamlA drich, Waterloo: Samuel Bartholomew, Frank W. Bashford, John F. Gaston, Thomas Laird, Richard C. Notton, Orlando Thomas, Wingville; Algernon S. Hill, Wyalusing; S. H. Marvin, Jacob Paul, Nelson Powell, Grant County.

Company G—John B. Nugent, Clifton.

Company H—Phineas M. Hanscomb, Muscoda; Abner L. Burke, 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Meeker, Willis H. Chapman, Wm Smith, Platteville.

Company I—Robert McCormick, Nels Thompson, Fennimore; Lieut. Wm. Freeborn, Chas. B. Chipman, Sebastian C. Dilley, Geo. W. Fawcett, Wm. F. Harris, Louis S. Hoage, John D. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Shook, Allen Thompson, Frederick Willey, Hazel Green; Ossian Bugbee, Wilson S. Buck, Alfred Dunham, Cady F. Foltz, Richard Foltz, William H. Harrison, Giles N. Harrison, John F. Lane, Daniel McDonald, Henry C. Saddler, Edgar T. Sprague, Moses Sweat, Jamestown; William A. Doyle, Smelser.

Company K—Wm. H. Hubbell, Boscobel.

Band—Edgar C. Dunham, Boscobel.

The following recruits came to the Third from Grant County at different times from 1862 to 1864:

Company B—Aaron Weston, Boscobel.

Company C—John Bowers, Boscobel; Henry Bugbee, Potosi.

Company D—Ole Holstein, Joseph Seaman, Boscobel; Frank Lowe, Millville; Harrison Coleman Muscoda.

Company F—Jacob Zentz, Wm. Irwin, Wm. Lemon, Beetown; Joseph Sammon, Boscobel; Gustav Auerbach, George Cook, Frederick Dohme, Leroy Ellis, Clifton; Theodore P. Barnhart, George R. Sinnett, Fennimore; Stephen Gray, Muscoda; David Williams, Waterloo; John Armstrong, Wingville

Company H—Hiram Hudson, Edwin Lewis, Beetown; Ira Schofield, Hazel Green.

Company I—Ebenezer Allen, Jamestown; Theodore Hartnecker, Potosi.

The regiment left Fond du Lac for Hagerstown, Maryland, August 12, 1861, with an ovation from the citizens of Fond du Lac. On the march through Chicago the regiment was highly complimented by the Chicago papers. From Hagerstown the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Darnestown, Maryland, where it went into camp August 20.

On the 22d of October the regiment left Frederick and hastened to Conrad's Ferry, twenty-six miles distant, to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their success at Ball's Bluff. Thence, on the 26th, it moved farther down the Potomac to Muddy Branch, eighteen miles from Washington. On the 1st of December the regiment returned to Fredericksburg, where it was detailed as provost guard.

The Third Wisconsin became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. On the 25th of February it marched to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry and joined General Banks's command. The next day it assisted in laying a bridge across the Potomac, and crossed with the army to Harper's Ferry, from which place it soon set out on a march of one hundred miles up the Shenandoah Valley to Harrisonburg. On the night of the 23d of May disastrous news from the fugitives made it apparent that a very large force of Rebels was threatening the Union forces at Strasburg. Precautionary orders were given to pack and send forward to Winchester the brigade and regimental trains. Such trains as started that night were saved. At ten o'clock in the morning of the 24th the brigade to which the Third Wisconsin was attached moved forward toward Freetown on the road to Winchester, to check the approach of the enemy in that direction. At two o'clock in the afternoon it moved back to protect the rear, which had suffered from a damaging attack. It found the enemy at Middletown with a force of both infantry and artillery, and drove them from the place; but fearing that a larger force of the enemy might surround it, the brigade began to retreat toward Winchester, eight miles distant, which the rear reached at 2:30 in the morning. The brigade was without shelter or rations. The men had left their haversacks and knapsacks when they went into battle, and had been unable to recover them.

SECOND BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

At the dawn of Sunday morning, May 25, a large Rebel force drove in the Union pickets. The Union force immediately formed a line of battle. It numbered about four thousand men, and the enemy about six times that. But the Union troops gallantly resisted the immense odds for two hours and a half, until it seemed madness to resist any longer the overwhelming columns of Rebels swinging around the Union right flank. Then, slowly and in good order, the Union troops fell back, undismayed by the terrible fire that was poured upon them. The Rebel infantry harassed their rear and the Rebel cavalry dashed

upon their flanks. Even the women in the houses in the city fired on the Union soldiers as they passed.

The battery of the Third Brigade at first drove the enemy in its front; but it was found that the Rebels were deploying their heavy columns behind a ridge to cut off the Union retreat. Soon they appeared in overwhelming force and the Third Brigade had to fall back. Two regiments withdrew, but the Third Wisconsin made a stand behind a stone wall and obliged the enemy to halt until he could bring up his artillery, when the Third fell back some distance and made another stand, and thus delayed the Rebels some fifteen minutes, in which time the scattered and broken regiments and batteries made their escape from the field. General Banks subsequently thanked the regiment in a general order, specially naming and commending the regiment, read before all the regiments of the corps.

A correspondent of the New York *Post*, in an account of this battle, made honorable mention of the Third Wisconsin. He spoke of its being exposed at one time to an enfilading fire from four or five Rebel regiments, and yet, "as cool as if on parade, faced about and marched down the hill toward town, and through the town in excellent order, although exposed to a galling fire."

At dark of that Sunday night the Union troops reached the Potomac, which they rapidly crossed, having fought a battle of two hours and a half after five o'clock in the morning, and then retreated from a pursuing enemy thirty-six miles, preserving all their baggage trains, all their ordnance, and all their subsistence and supplies which they had when the battle began.

The Third Wisconsin lost three men killed, fifteen wounded, and seventy-nine missing, the latter chiefly captured on the retreat. Its march had been farther than that of the other regiments, and some of the regiment had fought one battle more than most of the other regiments.

On the 12th of June the Third Wisconsin marched from Williamsport to Winchester, back up the Shenandoah, thirty-four miles. Thence it marched to Front Royal, twenty miles, and encamped there on the 18th of June. On the 6th of July the Third Brigade left Front Royal with its division, and much discomforted by the excessive heat, moved toward central Virginia by way of Gaines's Cross Roads and Warrenton, and encamped at Little Washington on the 17th. Leaving that place on the 5th of August, the brigade marched by way of Culpeper

Court House, and a few miles from there, on the 9th, took part in the battle of

CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Early in the action three companies of the Third Wisconsin skirmished through the woods in front of the regiment's position, without important developments. Crawford's brigade had entered a piece of woods and taken an advanced position, and soon the Third Wisconsin was placed on the right of Crawford's line. Soon the order to forward double-quick came. Timber and thick underbrush impeded the advance and broke the line. At the farther edge of the woods the regiment had to climb over a rail fence in full view of the enemy about two hundred yards distant, on the opposite side of a stubble-field, in the edge of another piece of woods. Moreover, the enemy's line extended so much farther to the right than the Union line as to give them the opportunity of an oblique fire on the Third Wisconsin, and some, even a flank fire. As the Union troops advanced they were exposed to a terrible fire from the front, flank, and finally from the rear. The farther they advanced the worse the fire, and to avoid complete destruction, they fell back. In that short action the killed and wounded in some companies were one-fourth of the whole, and in two companies, one-third. The Third rallied and moved over and took a position with the remainder of the Third Brigade, which had not suffered so severely. There the regiment remained and fought until the whole line fell back, on account of having its right flank turned by the enemy.

In this battle Company F lost fourteen out of its forty-four men. The conflict had been terrible, the Rebels greatly outnumbering the Union men.

The Third Wisconsin, in Banks's corps, was within sound of the cannonading during the battles of Gainesville and the second Bull Run, but the corps was not ordered up to the support of Pope's hard-pressed and retreating army.

ANTIETAM.

A part of Banks's corps, including the Third Wisconsin, moved from Alexandria, September 4, by way of Frederick and Boonesboro, a distance of seventy-five miles, to the field of Antietam, where, on the 17th, it took part in this famous battle.

The action began at six in the morning and continued with great severity during the forenoon, and, on parts of the field, all day. The

Third Wisconsin behaved with great steadiness and fortitude, maintaining itself in an exposed position with heavy loss, but without flinching, and finally, with the other Union troops, driving the enemy. The regiment lost 197 in killed and wounded out of 345, almost *two-thirds*. Of these, twenty-seven were killed. The regiment fought in an open field and a heavy fire was directed toward its colors. The color-bearer was shot down and all of the color-guard killed or wounded, when private J. E. Collins seized the flag and bravely bore it during the rest of the engagment.

The loss among the Grant County men was light compared with that of some parts of the regiment. It was as follows:

Company F—killed, Thomas F. Duncan, John Oleson; wounded, Sergts. S. Bartohlomew, W. H. Beebe; Corps., Frank W. Bashford, Albert Spooner, F. M. Costly; privates, J. G. Harshberger, John Kolb, James Murphy, Richard Notton, George Hall, Adam George, Robert Fulton, Leon Beauprey, Wm. Holmes, Frank W. Lyon. Company H—wounded, Lieut. E. J. Meeker. Company I—wounded, Geo. N. Fawcett, Allen Thompson.

On the 19th of September, after the battle of Antietam, the Third Wisconsin moved to Maryland Hights, twenty miles and remained there until the 30th, when it was attached to the defenses of the upper Potomac and stationed at the Antietam Iron Works, ten miles above Harper's Ferry. On the 10th of December the regiment was sent with its corps to join the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth, and from that place it marched eighty miles to Dumfries, Virginia, and subsequently twenty miles to Fairfax Station, where it remained until January 3, 1863, when it moved eight miles to Wolf Run Shoal. On the 18th it moved to Stafford Court House, where, with the Twelfth Corps, to which it was attached, it remained until the 25th of April.

About the first of March the regiment received a very flattering notice from General Hooker, as the result of its high standing in a general inspection of the army.

On the 27th of April the regiment crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, taking the advance on the road leading to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, six companies being deployed as skirmishers. On reaching the Rapidan, the enemy was found posted on the opposite side, behind the bank and some houses, guarding the ford. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the regiment took part, being thrown forward on the left of the road. The Rebels attempted to escape, but

their line of retreat was cut off by the Third Wisconsin, which poured
a deadly fire upon them, when they raised a white flag, forded the river
and surrendered.   The Union troops immediately crossed the river
which was deep and strong, and camped on the opposite side in a
drenching rain, and on the 30th resumed the march toward Freder-
icksburg, and camped in the "Wilderness" near Chancellorville that
night.   On the 1st of May the Third Wisconsin moved from the "Wil-
derness" toward Fredericksburg and took position as pickets.   It im-
mediately discovered the enemy in front in the woods.   The Rebels
pressed back the left of the regiment, which took position behind a
fence, converted it into a breastwork, and held it the rest of the day.
On the afternoon of the 2d the regiment moved forward some distance.
On returning to its works, it found them occupied by the Rebels, and
it lost its knapsacks, shelter-tents, blankets, and rations.   About ten
o'clock at night the skirmishers were driven in and a volley fired over
the heads of the regiment, followed by a wild yelling of the enemy.
The Third fired on the Rebels, and a part of the Thirteenth New Jer-
sey, in the darkness, opened fire on the rear of the Third.

At daybreak on the morning of the third the enemy made a vigor-
ous attack with infantry.   The Third replied with a well-directed fire,
checked the advance of the Rebels and drove them back about one-
third of a mile.   About ten o'clock in the forenoon the muskets of the
regiment became so foul they could hardly be loaded, and the regiment
was relieved.   The commander of the division reported that if all the
troops had done as well as the Third Wisconsin, the Union side would
have gained a decided victory.

GETTYSBURG.

The Third Wisconsin took part in the cavalry engagement near
Brandy Station June 4, 1863.   There one hundred and twenty of the
regiment had a fight for an hour with a Rebel regiment of dismounted
cavalry, who were making hot work for Deven's brigade.

On the 16th of June the regiment rejoined its corps, and marched to
Gettysburg, arriving on the evening of the first day of the battle.   The
next morning it took position in front along a rocky, wooded-ridge,
north of the Baltimore pike, where for two hours it engaged in some
desultory firing, when it was withdrawn and posted along the east
bank of Rock Creek.   Here the regiment threw up breastworks of
rails and earth and threw down such stone walls and other fences as
might furnish shelter for the enemy in its front.   It now rested until

six o'clock in the evening, when the brigade went to the left of the line, where the fighting was severe, and took position in the line of battle, but too late to participate. At dark the brigade went back to the place it had fortified during the day, which was found to be enfiladed by the enemy, who had crossed the breastworks of the Federals and severed their line. The regiment rested on their arms during the night, facing the enemy. At daylight next morning they were roused by a volley from the Rebels. The Third moved forward and to the right, to the cover of some bushes and rocks, and hastily constructed some breastworks of rails. Two companies were now thrown out as skirmishers, with instructions to keep themselves well covered from the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters on the Federal right. These companies were occasionally relieved and a constant fire kept up until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the regiment moved forward and again occupied the defenses built the day before, driving the enemy before them and taking some prisoners. The regiment remained in this position until the next day, engaged in a desultory fire with the Rebel sharpshooters and skirmishers. The chief locality occupied by the regiment was so favorable and well protected that its loss in this bloody battle was only two killed and eleven wounded. Both the killed were in the Grant County company: Thomas Barton and William Wagner George Kolb of the same company was wounded.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

The regiment started for New York August 16, 1863, just after the noted riot there, and returned to Alexandria September 5. They went to the Army of the Cumberland with Hooker, going by rail to Stevenson, Ala., *via* Cincinnati. October 3 they were sent back to Decherd, Tennessee, to guard the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. On December 21st three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and took a veteran furlough.

The Third took part in the Atlanta campaign, being in the Twentieth Corps. The regiment joined its brigade a few days before the action at Resaca, and on the 13th of May, took position in front of the enemy's works. The following day it supported the Fourth Corps, skirmishing, but losing no men. On the 15th it took part in the battle, fighting from behind some hastily constructed breastworks of logs and rails. An entire division of Rebels charged upon them with an unearthly yell, and confident of victory. Driving in our skirmishers, they advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards of our main line.

The regiment then poured a deadly fire upon them. The enemy were checked and driven from the field in disorder. The Third now charged, and captured forty prisoners. Fifty dead Rebels were found on the field, and a few mortally wounded. The regiment's loss was three killed, twenty-seven wounded, and one missing. The breastworks of rails saved many lives.

The regiment took part in the severe conflict on the 25th of May, near New Hope Church, sometimes called the battle of Dallas. The enemy was found strongly entrenched at the crossing of the Dallas, Marietta, and Ackworth roads. The brigade advanced directly on the enemy's works, the Third Wisconsin occupying the center, with its left wing on the Marietta road. In this hard-fought battle no decided advantage was gained, further than learning the strength of the enemy, they being well entrenched, with superior numbers, in a well-chosen position. Notwithstanding that more than one-half of the Third consisted of recruits who had never before been under fire, the regiment fought with unexcelled bravery, not a single instance of flinching being seen. The regiment fought only 150 yards from the Rebel works and faced a battery firing grape for two hours. Its loss was fourteen killed and ninety-seven wounded, twelve mortally. The wounded of Company F were: Sergeant Samuel Bartholomew, privates William Holmes and Philander Tucker.

On the 21st of June the Third Wisconsin was ordered to the Powder Spring road. In attempting to reach it the regiment met a superior force of the enemy and fought them until it was deemed best to fall back and await reinforcements. A New York regiment came up soon and both regiments advanced against the Rebels, driving them and taking possession of their position. The Third lost one killed and seven wounded. It held its position and was engaged in constant picket and skirmish duty until the 3d of July, having lost, during the several engagements about the mountain, one killed and seventeen wounded, of whom three soon died.

In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, near Atlanta, the Third Wisconsin crossed the creek under the fire of the enemy's artillery, but was not engaged in the battle, although it lost two killed and five wounded. It was occupied in completing and strengthening the works, which it held until the 22d, when it advanced two miles to within sight of Atlanta.

The Third came in front of Atlanta July 22 and remained there

under fire until August 25, when it fell back to the Chattahoochee
River, to aid in preventing a movement of the Rebel army in that di-
rection. During the campaign, including the battles of Resaca, New
Hope Church, Kulp Farm, and Peach Tree Creek, the regiment lost
23 killed, 162 wounded, and one missing.

After the fall of Atlanta, the Third went with Sherman in the fam-
ous "March to the Sea." While upon this march the regiment served
as provost guard at Milledgeville, where it seized a large amount of
Confederate property, including arms and amunition, which was either
burned or thrown into the river. The regiment thus disposed of 2,300
muskets, 500 lances, 1,500 cutlasses, 150 boxes of field artillery ammu-
nition, 200 kegs of powder, and 16 hogsheads of salt. About 1,500
pounds of tobacco was distributed among the troops. On the 24th
of November the regiment rejoined the brigade; on the 26th it de-
stroyed half a mile of the Savannah and Macon Railroad at Tennille
Station. On the 29th it burned about three million feet of lumber and
timber, among which was the material prepared for building four com-
plete railroad bridges. On the 11th of December the regiment went to
Argyle Island, in the Savannah River, to seize rice and other Confeder-
ate stores and reconnoiter the South Carolina shore. While crossing
the river, an armed but disabled steamer of the Rebels was boarded
by the regiment and taken to the Georgia shore, with six officers and
nineteen men prisoners. On the 15th five companies, after a reconnois-
sance of two miles, retreated before a large force of Rebels. On the
19th the whole brigade crossed and had some skirmishing, returning
to the island on the 21st.

The Third took part in the march through the Carolinas and was
in the battle of Averysboro, losing twenty-seven killed and wounded.
At the battle of Bentonville the Third especially distinguished itself.

After Johnston's surrender, the Third marched to Richmond and
thence to Washington and participated in the grand review. It went
to Louisville with the Western army and was assigned to the Four-
teenth Corps. It reached Madison July 23 and was discharged.
It lost from casualties of battle, nearly seven hundred men.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment went into camp at Madison early in July, 1861. It
contained the following Grant County men: Quartermaster John G.
Clark, Lancaster. Co. E—Wm. McClure, Jamestown. Co. H—Wm.
H. Smith, Henry C. Gray, George W. Wilsie, Lancaster. Co. I—John

Hunter, Levi Hunter, Benj. S. Kitelinger, James N. Kitelinger, William
Shoemaker, Abram Adkins, Sampson Adkins, Thomas L. Adkins, John
Adler, John O. Anderson, Aaron Case, Lancaster.

There were too few men from the county to justify an extended
history of the regiment. The regiment left the State July 24 and ar-
rived at Washington August 8, and went into camp at Fort Marcy.
On March 19, 1862, it left its winter quarters and joined McClellan's
army on the York peninsula. It took part in some skirmishes about
Yorktown and in the battle of Williamsburg, capturing in that battle
the flag of the Fifth North Carolina. General McClellan made an ad-
dress to the regiment, highly complimenting it for its part in that bat-
tle. It had considerable fighting and skirmishing during the Seven
Days' Battle.

Returning by water to Alexandria, the regiment reached there
July 24, 1862. With Franklin's corps, it arrived on the battlefield of
the Second Bull Run, too late to take part in the battle. The regi-
ment returned to Alexandria and remained there till September 6,
when it marched to take part in the campaign in Maryland. It was
in the reserve in the battle of South Mountain.

The Fifth appeared, early on the morning of the 17th, on the
bloody field of Antietam, reinforcing Hooker's and Sumner's corps,
then hard pressed by the enemy. It supported the artillery under a
heavy artillery fire from the enemy, but without loss. It was in line
of battle all the next day.

On the 19th of September, 1862, the regiment moved to Bakers-
ville, Maryland. On the 11th of October it marched northward to in-
tercept Stuart's cavalry in their attempt to sweep around McClellan's
army. It encamped at Hagerstown on the 13th, and remained there
until the 31st, when it moved to Boonesboro. On the morning of
November 3 the regiment crossed the Potomac at Berlin into Virginia
and marched down the valley.

It took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12th and
13th, being at the front, but not in heavy fighting. On the 20th of
January; 1863, it set out through mud and rain on a terribly hard,
but short and abortive, march to gain the southern bank of the Rap-
pahannock. On February 2 it was assigned to the "Light Division,"
intended for reconnoissances, but lay in winter quarters for nearly
three months.

The Fifth Wisconsin left its camp near Belle Plain on the 28th of

April, 1863, and marched about five miles   The same evening it helped to carry the pontoons down to the river, in which it was occupied most of the night.   The next day it marched all day and camped without tents or blankets   On the 30th the regiment rested.   Three men were mortally wounded by picket firing.   Toward evening on the second of May, having crossed the river, the regiment advanced and drove the Rebels into their intrenchments.   Soon after dark it returned to its old position, left knapsacks and haversacks, and marched six miles up the river to Fredericksburg, arriving at daylight on the third.   In passing through the city, it was exposed to a terrible artillery fire and had thirteen men wounded.   It soon took part in storming the formidable position of Marye's Heights.   The right wing went forward as skirmishers and the left wing followed in line of battle. The Rebels opened on the assaulting column, at about a hundred yards distance, with a terrific fire of musketry from behind stone walls and in rifle pits at the right and a heavy fire of shell and canister from batteries on the crest of the hill.   The Union batteries were firing over the heads of the advancing Union infantry.   Of the 225 in the right wing of the Fifth about a hundred fell, but the remainder rushed up to the stone wall, leaped it in a twinkling, and were among the fleeing Rebels.   The Fifth captured nine cannon, many small arms, and several hundred prisoners.   Other regiments came up at the right and left and captured batteries and positions.   The Fifth then went to the assistance of Brookes's and Howe's divisions, which were fighting toward the ford of the river.   There it lost twenty-six more men in a few minutes.   At three o'clock the next morning the Fifth crossed the river and worked all the following day in taking up the pontoon bridges and dragging them by hand up a steep ascent half a mile.

In the battle of Chancellorville the wounded among the Grant County men were: Second Lieut. Richard Carter, Abram Adkins, Thomas Adkins.

After the battle of Chancellorville the "Light Division" was disbanded, the Fifth Wisconsin being assigned to Russell's Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps.   That corps was kept at Fredericksburg after the main army had marched up the Potomac to watch the movements of Lee.   But the Sixth Corps moved on the 13th of June, crossed the Potomac on the 27th, and reached Gettysburg at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 2d of July, marching, on the average, twenty miles a day, and within the last seventeen hours making

thirty-two miles. In the battle the Fifth Wisconsin remained in the position assigned it, on the left of the line, protecting the left flank of the army until the conflict was over; and although at times exposed to heavy artillery fire, not a man was injured.

The regiment took part in two days' battle at the Wilderness, losing the first day 164 killed and wounded, and on the second day 38, and capturing the Twenty-fifth Virginia. It was in two days' fighting at Spottsylvania, charging a Rebel battery and line of rifle pits, losing seventy killed and wounded. On June 1, 1864, the regiment arrived at Cold Harbor and was there under fire until the evening of the 12th. Of the Grant County men, Abram Adkins and John Anderson were wounded in this series of battles.

The regiment entered the siege of Petersburg June 19 and took part in the charge of the 22d.

After the muster-out of the main part of the regiment in August, 1864, seven new companies were recruited in Wisconsin, leaving the State October 20, and joining the Independent Battalion before Petersburg, December 4. They were in the battle of Hatcher's Run and took part in the charge on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. In pursuit of the enemy, they marched through a deep swamp at Sailor's Creek, and came under a heavy fire. General Ewell and his staff surrendered to seven men of Company A. The regiment lost sixteen killed and seventy-nine wounded. It shared in the review at Washington and reached Madison June 26.

CHAPTER V.

EIGHTH, NINTH, AND TENTH INFANTRY.

Eighth Infantry—Ninth Infantry—Tenth Infantry.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in Co. F, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry:

Charles Parker, Mt. Hope; Wellington K. Forshay, Ferdinand Burns, John T. Earl, John Elders, Joseph M. Flint, Adney Griffin, Blake W. Griffin, Milton Jacobs, David Shrake, Francis Thurston, Wyalusing.

The number is too few to justify more than an outline of the services of the regiment. It was organized in September, 1861, and left the State, October 12, for St. Louis. It was known as the Eagle Regiment, as it carried alongside of its colors an eagle called "Old Abe." On the 20th of October it fought in the battle of Granville, Missouri. In January, 1862, the regiment went to Cairo, Illinois. The regiment was sent to Tuscumbia, Alabama, in June, 1862, reaching there on the 22d. On the 12th of October it had a severe skirmish with Price's cavalry near Iuka, Miss. It took part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and in the abortive expedition from Memphis toward Vicksburg in the winter of 1862 and 1863, the battles of Raymond and Jackson, previous to the siege of Vicksburg, and occupied a prominent place in that siege, being on the extreme right. It was on the disastrous Red River Expedition, being part of the rear guard on the long retreat, displaying great steadiness in holding back the enemy. In June, 1864, most of the regiment reënlisted and took a veteran furlough. It took part in A. J. Smith's expedition through Mississippi in July, 1864, culminating in the battle of Tupelo. It was in the battle of Nashville, and the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely. It was mustered out at Demopolis, Alabama, and reached Madison September 13, 1865,

NINTH INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment:

Company E—Wm. Gehrke, John Schappner, Conrad Schmidt, Bos-

cobel; August Metge, Joseph Muller, Henry Petrie, Michael Sauer,
Cassville; Herman Gruener, August Schmidt, Glen Haven; William
Brooker, August Becker, Jacob Becker, Carl A. Grube, Michael
Schmidt, Jacob Stippech, Hazel Green; John Richards, Adam Brandt,
Jamestown; Frederich Kuhn, Lancaster; Joseph Meinhardt, Jacob
Becker, 2d, Peter Shinner, Platteville; Joseph Klaus, John Helbing,
Joseph Grube, Paris; Wm. Seindecker, Henry Swetzer (or Schwetgen),
Christopher Lang, Henry Munch, Henry Meyer, John Stroh, Potosi.
Company H—Chas. Wedow, Muscoda.

It was called the German Regiment and was recruited in the
fall of 1861.

The regiment left the State January 22, 1862, and went to
Fort Leavenworth, a part of the way in cattle cars, with the
thermometer ten degrees below zero. On the 26th of February Com-
panies B and E marched to Kansas City and camped at a place called
"Johnny Cake," without blankets on the frozen ground in severe cold,
and resumed the march next day. The main body of the regiment
started March 2 for Fort Scott, where it was joined by Companies
B and E.

On March 27 the regiment marched for Humboldt, Kansas, where
it camped. On June 1 it marched by way of Indian Spring to Spring
River at the mouth of Shoal Creek, and thence to Baxter Springs,
Kansas, where it camped until the 28th, with frequent foraging
expeditions. At Cowskin Prairie, Indian Territory, several hundred
Rebels were routed and many horses and cattle captured. On the 29th
of June the regiment set out on the "Southwestern Expedition,"
to overawe the Cherokees, who had been induced by Rebel agents to
take up arms against the United States. The soldiers suffered much
from excessive heat and lack of water. They had several small
skirmishes on the way.

It was designed to have this expedition coöperate with the
advance of General Curtis westward through Arkansas, to occupy
Little Rock; but he went back to the Mississippi. The expedition
was miserably fitted out. Its communication with its base of supplies
had not been kept open, and it got out of provisions and had
to retreat to Fort Scott. During the summer and fall the regiment
was constantly scouting and took part in the battles of Newtonia,
Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove (see history of the Twentieth Infantry).
The regiment guarded fortifications and military prisons until Sep-

tember 12, when it went by water to Helena, Arkansas, and marched to Little Rock. After a reconnoissance to Benton and Rockford it went into winter quarters at Little Rock. Part of the regiment "veteraned" that winter. It formed a part of Steele's expedition to coöperate with Banks in the spring of 1864. On that expedition the Ninth took a very honorable part in the battle of Jenkins's Ferry. That part of the regiment which did not reënlist was mustered out November 17, 1864, and the remainder was formed into an independent battalion. This took part in an expedition to Sabine River in January, 1865. Then it went to Camden, Arkansas, staying there till August 3, when it went to Little Rock. The battalion was mustered out January 30, 1866, and reached Madison February 12.

TENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment enlisted in September, 1861, and was mustered in at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, October 14. Company F (called "the Grant County Sixth") and Company I ("the Grant County Patriots") were enlisted mostly in this county. The regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Band—Solomon H. Hatheral, Francis A. Thompson, Hazel Green,

Company F—Wm. H. Palmer, Captain, Lancaster; Ed. D. Lowry, 1st Lieut., Lancaster; Armstead C. Brown, 2d Lieut., Hazel Green; Philip L. Glover, David B. Robinson, Hiram H. Robinson, Boscobel; Gorman Alexander, Magnus Buhl, Benager Bass, Reuben F. Crossley, Isaac J. Crossley, Jacob Remey, Adolphus Turcott, Beetown; Champlin Brown, Cassville; Marcus L. Gleason, Jacob H. Wagner, Clifton; Mark C. Bowen, Cyrus Bowen, Wm. Cook, Joseph D. Costley, Wm. R. Eayers, Glen Haven; Jas. Kilgore, Samuel Osborn, Augustus Bratnober, Joseph L. Hurst, S. H. Hatherall, Thomas Jewell, Washington Noland, Wm. Pierce, John H. Ralph, Martin J. Skinner, Francis A. Thompson, W. J. Trewartha, Leroy W. Williams, Hazel Green; Pierce Cahill, Thomas Coates, James S. Cummings, Daniel Doyle, Thos. Hollister, Solomon Harcleroad, A. V. Knapp, Chauncey C. Morse, Robert Northey, Joseph Pendleton, Alexander Pollock, Chas. R. Richardson, Milton Showalter, Victor E. Strong, Herman J. Schlosser, John J. Shoemaker, Frank Shoemaker, James E. Strong, Albert L. Thurston, Hiram Tobler, Lancaster; Harlan Bowen, Alonzo B. Coats, Leonard Fry, Thomas J. Fry, Timothy Lathan, Liberty; Robert Hodgson, Chas. Hatfield, Joseph S. Hurst, Wm. W. Parker, Lima; Wm. J. Pendle-

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ton, John Singer, Little Grant; Orris Painter, Patch Grove; Jas. Brad-
bury, Wm. Branstetter, Josiah W. Durley, Nelson Eayrs, James Eayrs,
Wm. Eayrs, Theodore Hilgers, Ambrose Jarrett, Robert Jarrett, Rob-
ert Langstaff, John Mains, John McGuire, Chas. H. Platte, Robert
Roach, Delos E. Wilson, Irwin S. Wright, Potosi; Abram M. Dodge,
Homer, M. Lewis, Elisha J. Lewis, Daniel C. Lumpkin, Byron P. Taft,
Tafton; Edward McDonnel, Waterloo; Amos T. Gotwals, Wyalusing;
Wm. Rothschild, Lancaster.

Company H—Frederick Sallander, Boscobel.

Company I—Caleb T. Overton, Captain, Platteville; Harvey Fair-
child, 1st Lieut., Platteville; John Smail, 2d Lieut. Platteville; Wm. L.
Hughey, Ellenboro; James Chapman, Fennimore; John Morgan, Bos-
cobel; John Bradley, David Burkholder, John T. Hudson, Amos Ray,
George W. Travis, John H. Travis, Henry H. Winters, Harrison; Wm.
E. Bush, Thomas Curtis, Orville D. Eastman, David Eastman, Samuel
Eastman, John R. Johns, James Taunt, Robert Wilson, Hazel Green;
Ariel Klingensmith, Lima; John Hylan, Wm. Taylor, Richard White,
Jamestown; Benj. Bowmer, Thomas Carter, Charles Dickey, Edwin
Piddington, Paris; Wm. O. Butler, Andrew Bryan, Albert M. Burns,
Martin Colligan, John Camp, George W. Daggett, Thomas Durlin,
Columbus Fish, George Geigler, Frederick Grosh, Sylvester Gillam,
Joseph B. Holmes, William Hawk, Randolph Jones, Frederick Kleider,
Wm. J. Kays, Wm. Kimes, Charles Morris, Albert McClung, Charles
McManus, Hiram L. Medley, Jacob Miller, Howard B. Merritt, George
W. Moore, John Morgan, Wm. Nelson, Samuel Nixon, Wm. Nichols,
David Parrish, Wm. Richards, James J. Ray, Reuben W. Randall, Jas.
Sutton, George A. Shaffer, Seth D. Steel, Wesley Smith, Milo B. Taylor,
Stephen Tallada, James C. Tallada, Harrison Talbott, Jacob Taenzler,
John F. Waster, Lewis Wilson, David Winnebrenner, Adam Woods,
Platteville; Robert Langstaff, Morgan Reed, Potosi; Thos. P. Dur-
lin, Hiram Shrigley, John W. Thompson, Smelser; Henry Reed, Water-
loo; Henry H. Ray, George Schad, James F. Smith, Wingville.

The regiment left the State November 9, 1861, and arrived at
Louisville on the 11th, and was employed in guarding the Louis-
ville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Shepardsville. On
the 5th of December it moved to Elizabethtown, continuing to guard
the railroad until February 10, when it joined the advance on Bowl-
ing Green, arriving at the Big Barren River, opposite that place,
on the 15th. The Rebels evacuated the town and the Union forces en-

tered it on the 16th. On the 22d the Tenth was again in motion, and on the 27th camped four miles south of Nashville, where it remained until March 18, when it moved to Murfreesboro, where it became provost guard.

On the 5th of April the regiment left Murfreesboro and arrived at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 11th. The regiment, in detachments, guarded the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. On the 23d of April a detachment of twenty-three men saved the Paint Rock bridge by repulsing 250 bushwhackers. For the bravery shown on this occasion the commanding general gave the detachment special thanks. The good work of the regiment was recognized by General Mitchell in a special order.

The summer of 1862 was passed in guarding the railroad. In the retreat of the army toward the Ohio River the Tenth acted as rear guard, and was compelled to fight guerrillas every mile. Arriving at Stevenson August 31, the Tenth assisted in the repulse of the enemy, who had attacked the Union troops while evacuating the place. The retreat from this point to Nashville was one of great suffering. Without rations, blankets, medicine, and transportation for the sick, the regiment arrived at Nashville September 5, much exhausted. The next day it moved toward Louisville, where it arrived on the 28th of September. It immediately joined the expedition against Bragg, marching on the 1st, and on the 8th going into the bloody battle of Chaplin Hill, in which the Tenth highly distinguished itself.

Toward the right of the line, where the Tenth was stationed, a disadvantageous advance was early necessary, on account of a reverse on the left. At first the Rebels were repulsed, the Tenth being conspicuous in the fight; but later the tide of battle was reversed. A second line of the enemy attacked and flanked the Union line, which was inferior in numbers to the enemy. One line was nearly broken, but it recovered and withstood the furious assault of the Rebels.

The Tenth was under fire from eleven in the forenoon until night. It exhausted its ammunition, replenished its stock with cartridges taken from the dead and wounded, and stubbornly held its position against overwhelming numbers. In his report General Rousseau highly praised the Tenth. Forty-one bullets pierced its flag and two its flagstaff. Five color-bearers were shot down in succession. Of the 376 men engaged 36 were killed, 110 wounded, and one missing.

The losses of the Grant County men in this battle were: Company

F—killed, Philip L. Glover, Abram M. Dodge, W. A. Eayers, M. L. Gleason, Theo. Hilgers, Daniel C. Lumpkin, M. C. Owen, Frank M. Shoemaker; wounded, James Kilgore, Benager Bass, Daniel Doyle, Wm. Pierce, John Singer, Byron P. Taft.

After this battle the Tenth moved to Edgefield Junction, ten miles north of Nashville, and performed guard duty till the beginning of December, when it moved to camp four miles south of Nashville, and remained there until the movement toward Murfreesboro, the 26th of December.

In the battle of Stone River the Tenth became engaged early on the 31st of December, the Rebels retreating. It made a further advance under a severe skirmish fire, until it was attacked by a strong force in front, but maintained its position until it received a flank fire and was ordered to retire. On the morning of the first of January it advanced again nearly to its former position, and there remained until the close of the battle without another general engagement. The regiment went into battle with 11 officers and 250 men and lost 3 killed, 16 wounded, and 6 missing.

David McKee, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, was killed in this battle. He was well known in Grant County, especially in Potosi and Lancaster, as a lawyer and in the forties as editor of the *Potosi Republican*. He went out as Captain of Company C, Second Wisconsin.

In the bloody battle of Chickamauga, on the 19th and 20th of September, the Tenth bore a part. It joined in the attack and pursuit of the Rebels on the morning of the 19th, and soon went to the front line, where it became hotly engaged and held its position some time, but at last, its right being turned, gave way before overwhelming numbers. In the afternoon it was again placed in front, and retired at evening. On the 20th, the regiment, at daylight, was posted as support to the rest of the brigade. It held that position until ten o'clock, when the Rebels charged fiercely upon the brigade, and the Tenth was instantly ordered up. It repulsed the attack, but held the position only a short time, for the enemy had turned the left of the division, and was already advancing through the woods in that direction. The Tenth was now ordered to the left, and there engaged the Rebels and drove them back. During all the afternoon the firing was heavy on that part of the line. The Tenth kept its place until night, when the troops on its right and rear

gave way and left it exposed to a terrible fire from three different directions, and it was compelled to withdraw. Being on the left, and not being aware of the presence of the enemy in that direction, the regiment, in falling back, came directly into the Rebel lines, and thus had most of its remaining men captured. The few that were left were rescued by the rest of the brigade. In this battle the Tenth lost eighteen killed, fifty-six wounded, and 132 missing, most of the latter being captured. There were left of the regiment only three officers and twenty-six men.

In this battle First Lieutenant Remy and Thomas Jewell, of Co. F were killed, and Solomon Harcleroad, A. S. Turcott, Edward McDonnell, James E. Strong, Isaac J. Crossley, and Byron P. Taft, of Co. F were wounded

In the battle of Missionary Ridge the Tenth acted as support for Loomis's Battery.

In Sherman's campaign to Atlanta the Tenth was in the Fourth Corps. It took part in the battles of Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain.

The Tenth participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, on the 20th of July, 1864. The enemy made a furious attack on the Federal lines, driving back an Illinois regiment which was in advance of the main line. The Twenty-first Wisconsin on the right and the Tenth on the left now in turn charged the Rebels and drove them in confusion. The Tenth charged up a little ridge, and just as it was passing over the crest the Rebels poured in a volley, but it was aimed too high. The Tenth then poured a deadly volley into the Rebels and immediately charged and retook the lost Federal works and restored the broken line.

Shortly after the arrival of the army before Atlanta, the Tenth was placed on guard at Marietta, Georgia. It remained there until October 3, when it occupied the old rifle-pits near Kenesaw Mountain, guarding the railroad against Hood's army. On the 16th of October the recruits and reënlisted veterans of the Tenth were transferred to the Twenty-first Wisconsin, while the rest left for Wisconsin, reaching Milwaukee October 25, 1864, where they were mustered out of service.

CHAPTER VI.

ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, SIXTEENTH, AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Eleventh Infantry—Twelfth Infantry—Sixteenth Infantry—Nineteenth Infantry.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was mustered into the service October 18, 1861, at Camp Randall. It contained the following Grant County men:

Company E—Samuel C. Kirkpatrick, Clifton; Hiram Bennett, Lima; Cyrus A. Alexander, Vernon V. Bishop, Robert G. Crumbaugh, Wm. A. DeLap, Chas. W. Grimesey, Allen H. Mumford, Orion Washburn, Millville; James K. Lum, Patch Grove; Stephen Hoskins, Platteville. Company K—William Franklin, Boscobel.

The following came as recruits in 1863 and 1864:

Company D—Avander Kimball, Sylvester Kitelinger, Jos. Mark, Daniel W. Shaw, Boscobel. Company E—John H. Clam, Nathaniel Grimm, Boscobel; Knud K. Knudson, Liberty; John Hoskins, Willliam Newkirk, Henry H. Ray, Platteville.

On the 29th of November the regiment left the State for St. Louis. It was stationed most of the winter at Sulphur Springs, on the Missippi River. March 13, 1862, it marched, reaching Reeves's Station on the 27th. On the 19th of April the regiment marched southward and suffered much from wading through swamps and bad water and lack of rations, and also from disease produced by malaria. It joined the army of Curtis on White River and took the advance on a southward march. On the 7th of July a detachment of the Eleventh and the Thirty-third Illinois had a hot skirmish with a force of about two thousand Texans and Arkansans near Bayou Cache. They were at first compelled to fall back, but being reinforced, again advanced and routed the enemy, who left about a hundred and fifty of their dead on the field.

The regiment then proceeded ninety-five miles to Helena, suffering from bad water and lack of rations. Remaining two weeks at Helena,

the regiment went down the river to Oldtown and was engaged in collecting cotton, having some skirmishes. In October the regiment went to Pilot Knob, Missouri, and thence to Patterson. During the winter it was chiefly occupied in patrol and guarding the railroad and forage trains. In March, 1863, the regiment embarked at St. Genevieve and went, by way of Memphis and Helena, to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, near Vicksburg. Crossing the peninsula, the Eleventh took part in the famous campaign by which Grant shut Pemberton's army up in Vicksburg, being engaged in the battles of Anderson Hill, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the desperate assault on Vicksburg. It then took a position in the trenches in the central part of our force and was occupied in the siege until the 2d of July, when it marched toward Warrenton, to intercept a Rebel raid, soon returning to the trenches.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Eleventh marched to Jackson and on the 18th and 19th of July was engaged in tearing up the track of the Mississippi Central Railroad. On the 13th of August it went to New Orleans and thence marched to Brashear City, and thence to Berwick, Franklin, and New Iberia, where it arrived on the 6th of September. It soon moved on to St. Martinville, having a skirmish there and taking some prisoners. Going on to Opelousas, it returned to New Iberia, which it reached on the 30th, having suffered much from heavy rains and lack of clothing and blankets, having left its baggage and knapsacks behind. The regiment then returned to Berwick and joined in Banks's expedition to Texas. Four companies, A, C, E, and G, landed at Point Isabel; a violent storm prevented the rest of the regiment from landing and it went on to Aransas Pass, where it landed, suffering much from a "norther" with sleet to which the men were exposed without shelter or wood. On the 7th of December the four companies landed at Point Isabel joined the regiment and then it went into camp at Matagorda Peninsula. On the 13th it went to Indianola. Here more than three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and went home on furlough. Returning to duty, on the 2d of May, 1864, the regiment moved on an expedition from Memphis into northern Mississippi, having an engagement with Forrest's cavalry on the 4th, and returning to Memphis after a march of a hundred miles. It went then by way of New Orleans to Brashear City, whence it made several reconnoissances, and had several sharp skirmishes with the Rebels. On the 26th of February, 1865, the regiment embarked for New Orleans,

whence it went to join the expedition for the capture of Mobile and took part in the severe siege of Spanish Fort.   On the capture of that place, the Eleventh went over to Blakely and assisted in the reduction of that fort.   On the 3d, 5th, 6th, and 9th of April the regiment, in advancing its lines, had sharp work and did it nobly.   On the 9th it made a desperate charge quite into the enemy's works, losing fifty-nine killed and wounded.   After the reduction of Fort Blakely the Eleventh went to Montgomery, returning to Mobile on the 23d, remaining there on provost duty until the 3d of September, when it was mustered out and soon started for home, reaching Madison on the 18th, where the men were discharged.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment went into camp at Camp Randall in October, 1861, Co. K was enlisted partly in Grant County, and the men from this county were as follows:

Co. B—Wm. H. Rogers, Boscobel.

Co. C—Edward Guire, Beetown.

Co. G—Orson W. Bennett, Hazel Green.

Co. K—Capt. D. R. Sylvester, Blue River; George R. Pyle, 1st Lieut., Clifton; Isaac Walker, 2d Lieut., Hickory Grove; William W. Blanchard, George Brown, Lewis Hayne, Benj. F. Martin, Andrew Palmer, Madison A. Redman, Hiram Schofield, Francis U. Tracy, Andrew J. Watts, Nathaniel L. Wayne, Frank Wayne, Boscobel; George R. Munns, Aaron Nash, Charles H. Thompson, Jacob Hopkins, Samuel R. Marston, Adelbert V. Stevens, Sylvester Walker, Richard Willis, Nathaniel Winship, Blue River; James A. Watts, Clifton; John T. Brunnemer, Caleb B. Clark, George P. Dempsey, George Earl, Alex. J. Grace, Jacob Hopkins, Solomon C. Peckham, Ed. Wood, Fennimore; Charles Carver, Hickory Grove; William Wheeler, Lancaster; Henry B. Havens, Joseph R. Hoar, Jerome B. Mead, Lewis W. Pile, Hiram Ostrander, Reuben Ricks, John S. Stewart, James Ricks, Thomas H. Tuffley, George Tuffley, Daniel O. Chandler, Wm. A. Curry, Marion; Samuel Howard, Wingville.

The following recruits from Grant County joined this regiment:

Co. A—Leander D. Davis, Charles Fisher, Erastus S. Lester, James M. Merriman, Charles F. Miller, Josiah B. Rogers, Roswell A. Weed, Clifton; Christopher McCann, Beetown; Thomas W. Kitelinger, Paris.

Co. H—Leland Campbell, Clifton.

Co. K—James E. Greenhalgh, Albert Iverson, James H. Stevens, Clifton; Enos W. Smith, Beetown; Eben W. Markham, Castle Rock; Isaiah Fry, Hoyt M. Lull, Henry A. Munns, Henry E. Schofield, Fennimore; Geo. H. Marston, Glen Haven; Lafayette Miller, Charles L. Taylor, Hiram H. Wheeler, George H. Wheeler, Albion W. Wheeler, Hickory Grove; Engelbert Steckel, Liberty; Andrew Chandler, Lancaster; Frank Schofield, Wingville.

The regiment was armed with Belgian rifles. had Sibley tents, and was well equipped. It had a fine band.

The regiment left the State January 11, 1862, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was unable to cross the Mississippi at Quincy, on account of floating ice, and marched twenty-two miles to Douglasville, opposite Hannibal. There it spent the night of the 13th, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, lying on the frozen ground without shelter, although not yet inured to hardships. From Hannibal to Weston, Missouri, the regiment rode in open hay-cars, twenty-four hours without fire or warm food, and soon more than one hundred were on the sick list. On the 15th of February, the regiment moved to Leavenworth, and on the 1st of March toward Fort Scott, Kansas, a march of 160 miles.

On the 27th of March the regiment started for Lawrence, and on the 20th of April left that city for Fort Riley, Kansas, a march of 105 miles. At this place most of the regiment allotted to their families all their pay except three or four dollars a month, more than any other Wisconsin regiment.

The regiment marched back to Leavenworth, which it reached on the 27th of May, and took part in a grand review. On the 29th the regiment went to St. Louis, on the way to Corinth, and landed at Columbus on the 2d of June. There it was engaged in repairing the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, not going to Corinth. It afterward moved to Union City, and thence to Humboldt, Tennessee, and in July made a junction with the troops engaged in the siege of Corinth. While at Humboldt the regiment was partly mounted, having seized all the serviceable horses for sixty miles around. The regiment was busy in scouring the country in search of bushwhackers. A Rebel force of a thousand cavalry and a battery was at this time reported to be in the vicinity of Humboldt. This village would have been a rich prize for the Rebels, as it contained $60,000 worth of cotton and $11,000 worth of sugar and molasses, which had been seized, by the regiment

a few days before. The men took possession of a printing office and issued a paper called the *Soldiers' Budget*. The constant scouting of the Twelfth had a wholesome effect in suppressing the guerrillas, and the citizens were little molested by marauders.

On the 4th of October the regiment moved to Pocahontas, to take part in the battle of Hatchie, then going on. It formed part of the reserve, and was not in action. Thence it moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, where it remained until November 3, when it began a march southward with the Army of the Mississippi, under General Grant, in the abortive attempt to capture Vicksburg. On the 4th the Twelfth reached La Grange, and on the 8th led the advance of a large force on a reconnoitering expedition toward Holly Springs, near which a heavy Rebel force was known to be encamped. They marched to within eleven miles of that place, and Companies A and B were deployed as skirmishers. On arriving at the place where the Rebels had been, it was found that they had retreated, and the Twelfth occupied their abandoned camp. The expedition returned the next day to La Grange, having captured 150 prisoners.

On the 28th of November the Twelfth moved to Holly Springs and thence to Lumpkin's Mill and Yocona Creek, near the Mississippi Central Railroad. Grant's communications having been cut by the capture of Holly Springs by the Rebels, the expedition was abandoned and the Twelfth marched northward, going to Moscow, Tennessee, on the 12th of January, then to Collinsville, and reached Memphis on the 14th of March. On the 18th of April the Twelfth formed part of an expedition to attack the rear of Chalmers's force on Coldwater. The first day the Twelfth had the advance and captured seven Rebel officers and sixty men. The next day an attack was made on the Rebel force at Coldwater, the Twelfth being in reserve.

On the 11th of May the regiment embarked for Vicksburg, disembarked opposite the city and marched across the peninsula, and embarked again for Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg. In a short time the regiment came up to Warrenton, where it was placed in the Fourth Division and took a position in the trenches in the rear of Vicksburg, on the left, where it had one man killed and five wounded during the siege.

After the surrender the regiment marched to Jackson, having a skirmish on the way, in which two men were killed by a Rebel shell. When the First Brigade of the Fourth Division charged the Rebel works

at Jackson, the Twelfth protected the left flank. A further account of this charge and of the siege of Vicksburg will be found in the history of the Thirty-third Infantry.

On the 15th of August the regiment embarked for Natchez. September 1 it took the advance in an expedition to Harrisonburg, Louisiana. November 22 it embarked for Vicksburg, and went ten miles east to guard the railroad at the Big Black. On the 4th of December it returned to Vicksburg and embarked for Natchez, where it joined a force sent in pursuit of Wirt Adams's cavalry. January 23, 1864, it embarked for Vicksburg, where 521 men reënlisted. In February the regiment formed a part of Sherman's Meridian Expedition. At Bolton it had two men killed and four wounded by a Rebel shell. The regiment was complimented by Gen. Kilby Smith for its gallantry in charging across a bridge at Baker's Creek. It returned to Hebron, near Vicksburg, March 4, having marched 416 miles. On the 13th the reënlisted men went home on a furlough, rejoining the regiment at Cairo, May 3. Moving by way of Huntsville, Decatur, and Rome, it joined the Army of the Tennessee at Ackworth, Georgia, on the 8th of June, 1864. It moved to Big Shanty on the 10th, and the next day was in line of battle, charging two miles through the timber and capturing the first skirmish line of the enemy in front of Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment threw up intrenchments, and on the 14th another line was constructed, a quarter of a mile nearer, on the crest of a hill, a thousand yards from the enemy's rifle-pits. Six companies performed a desperate feat in driving a Rebel brigade out of its rifle-pits, which had kept up a galling fire on the Union men from a piece of pine woods in front of the position. The detachment penetrated through brush, young pines, and briars, until it reached the rifle-pits, which were full of men, and opened an enfilading fire on them, compelling them to fall back to their reserve force. The pits were emptied for forty rods. A Rebel brigade then charged on the little detachment, which fell back in good order. The regiment took part in the movement of the Seventeenth Corps to the right of Kenesaw Mountain, on the second of July, taking position near the Chattahoochee, at the mouth of Nickajack Creek. Its loss at Kenesaw Mountain was thirty-four, killed, wounded, and missing.

At the battle of Bald Hill, on the 21st, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin were in the First Brigade of General Leggett's Division, on the extreme left of the line, and south of the Augusta Railroad. In the

assault that morning on the enemy's works, these regiments had the advance. They crossed a corn-field and charged up a hill, under a withering fire from the Rebel intrenchments in front and on their right. Pressing forward without wavering, they entered the Rebel works with loud cheers, and began a hand-to-hand fight with clubbed muskets; finally driving out the enemy, they held the works. The brigade pursued the Rebels sixty rods, when it was compelled to fall back to the hill it had taken, and which it held, in spite of repeated attempts by the enemy to recapture it. On the next day the Rebels moved around and attacked the hill from the front and rear almost simultaneously. The Wisconsin men held their ground, fighting the enemy in front until they were in disorder, and then, leaping over the breastworks and taking shelter on the other side, they repulsed the Rebels coming up in the rear. This remarkable feat they accomplished four times. The Rebels were swarming all around like enraged bees. Finally they marched down the works in a compact column, capturing battery after battery and turning them on the Union men, thus enfilading the whole Union line. Moving triumphantly forward to the key position held by the First Brigade, they reached a position within a few rods of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wisconsin, who poured in a terrific volley. But in spite of the dreadful carnage, the Rebels pressed on, and even into the works, only to be slain. The Sixth Corps now fell upon their rear and compelled them to relinquish the attack. During this battle the regiment fought at times back to back, the enemy in front, rear, and flank. A part of the regiment fought a party of Rebels who were under the works until daylight of the 23d. The enemy abandoned their dead and severely wounded about the Union position. The Twelfth, numbering less than six hundred men, lost in the two days' fighting 188 in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 21st it captured forty-eight prisoners and several hundred small arms. Five color-bearers were shot and both flagstaffs shot off. The heaviest loss was on the 21st. In fifteen minutes nearly one-fourth of the regiment's numbers fell. The Sixteenth lost 116 killed and wounded and seven missing in the two days' action.

The Twelfth was in the movement by Howard toward the Macon Railroad, on the 28th of July, and when at noon the Fifteenth Corps two miles in advance, was attacked, the regiment moved rapidly forward, outstripping all other reinforcements, and joined in the battle just at the moment to save the Federals from defeat. It lost on

that day nineteen killed and wounded. Immediately afterward it took a position in the trenches in front of Atlanta, where it remained nearly a month. At Jonesboro, August 31, it joined in repulsing the enemy, after a severe battle. On the first of September it was also engaged, and the next day pursued the retreating foe.

In the march to the sea, the Twelfth assisted in the destruction of the Georgia Central Railroad, and reached the vicinity of Savannah on the 10th of December. It took position in the trenches and remained before the enemy's works, with only one change of location, until the evacuation of the city.

Proceeding with the Seventeenth Corps by water to Beaufort, it took part in a battle near Pocotaligo River. In the campaign through the Carolinas, it crossed the Edisto River, marched through deep swamps, charged upon the Rebels at Orangeburg, and drove them out of their place. It was present at the battle of Bentonville, participated in the grand review at Washington, and arrived on the 7th of June at Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on the 16th of July, reaching Madison on the 9th of August, where the men were discharged.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment went into camp at Camp Randall in November and December, 1861, with the following Grant County men in Co. I:

William Parker, Ellenboro; Morgan J. Smith, Presley Crowder, Paul B. Elliott, Jamestown; Wm. H. H. Townsend, D. Gray Purman, Wiley S. Scribner, John Seeley, John C. Loughran, John C. Long, Henry F. Willie, Wm. Allison, Wm. Austin, Wm. Brewer, Harwood Butler, Geo. Burchill, Joseph Baker, Joseph W. Dodd, Jacob Fawcett, Edward George, Wm. Gribble, Wm. Hoskins, Harrison C. Howard, Chas. V. Hall, August Link, Geo. Long, John Oates, John R. Spensley, James Williams, Carl Penn, Edwin Richards, Hazel Green; George C. Bevans, Platteville.

The regiment left Madison, March 13, 1862, and disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, March 20. In the battle of Shiloh the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin were in General Prentiss's division, on the extreme left. The Eighteenth had reached the place only the night before, and had not even put up its tents. Saturday night four companies, A, B, C, and D, of the Sixteenth, went on picket. At 4:30 on Sunday morning these companies advanced to reconnoiter. Going on half a mile, they found the enemy's pickets behind the fence.

A force of about three thousand of the enemy was immediately behind and it opened on the Union men, who fell back, pursued by the Rebels. The Sixteenth was immediately formed in line of battle, with the Eighteenth on its left. The enemy soon approached in great force and the Wisconsin men opened fire, which was replied to by a terrific fire from the Rebels, who advanced on the front and flanked the left of the Union line. There was no panic, but the regiment had to fall back under overwhelming numbers, doing so slowly, fighting as it went. The flank movement of the enemy resulted in the capture of General Prentiss and about two thousand Union soldiers, some of them of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. Of Company I, Sixteenth, William Austin and A. Clifford were killed. Among the wounded was Lieutenant D. Gray Purman.

The regiment took part in the siege of Corinth, being constantly engaged in the trenches and on picket duty. After the siege it remained at Corinth until the 17th of September, when it marched for Iuka, being in the left wing of the army advancing to meet Price. On the 2d of October the Sixteenth reinforced the troops that were engaged in obstructing the advance of the enemy near Corinth. For this purpose it marched out on the Chewalla road three miles and lay there all night, waiting for the Rebels, and early the next morning marched back to camp. The regiment advanced again with the brigade two miles and met the enemy, when a severe conflict ensued. At the first fire some regiments near the Sixteenth broke and ran, and the Sixteenth itself began to waver; but it was soon steadied and bravely held its position for about fifteen minutes in a galling enfilading fire, right and left, without any support whatever. At last it was ordered to retire, and did so in good order. On the next day the regiment captured many prisoners in an engagement.

Immediately after the battle of Corinth the regiment was consolidated into five companies. February 1, 1863, it was transferred to Lake Providence, Louisiana, where it remained until August, when it went into camp near Vicksburg. In September it moved to Red Bone Church, near the Big Black, and guarded the fords of the river. During the winter detachments of the regiment had frequent skirmishes with bands of Wirt Adams's cavalry. On February 5th the regiment went into Vicksburg. On the 4th of March it was joined by three full companies which had been recruited for the regiment, and on the 6th the reënlisted men, about three-fourths of the regiment, went home on

veteran furlough. On the 5th of April the non-veterans and recruits embarked for Cairo, where they were joined by the veterans and one new company. The regiment was then assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, and went to join Sherman's Army at Ackworth, Georgia, June 8. On the 10th it went to the front, the division occupying a position on the extreme left of the army, which was in front of the enemy's works at Lost and Kenesaw Mountains. The regiment remained here, occupying the trenches and constantly skirmishing, until the 19th, when the division moved forward to Brush Mountain, east of Kenesaw, without much opposition. On the 23d it went on a reconnoissance to the left, and on the 28th took part in a demonstration against the enemy's right. It left Brush Mountain on the evening of July 2, marching toward the mouth of Nickajack Creek and threatening the enemy's communications at Turner's Ferry, across the Chattahoochee.

The heroic action on the regiment at Bald Hill is described in the history of the Twelfth Wisconsin, pages 331-2. On coming before Atlanta, the regiment was occupied in picket and fatigue duties until the 9th of September.   On the 3d of October it began a march to Chattanooga, in pursuit of Hood's army.

On the march to the sea the Sixteenth destroyed the railroad buildings at Millen, on the 2d of December.   On the 7th it crossed a large swamp and on the 11th took a position on the edge of a rice-field which had been overflowed, a few miles southwest of Savannah.   It enteied the city on the 21st and remained in camp there until January 4, 1865, when it marched to Fort Thunderbolt, and on the next day embarked for Beaufort. On the 30th the northward march was begun. On the 2d of February the regiment took part in the action at Whippy Swamp, and at Orangeburg crossed the North Edisto, waded through swamps, and aided in driving the enemy from his position.   It took part in the battle at Bentonville and in the pursuit of the Rebels under Johnston, after which it marched through Richmond to Washington, and took part in the grand review of the army. On the 7th of June a part of the regiment was mustered out, and on the 16th of July the remainder were mustered out, and discharged at Madison on the 1st of August.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment went into camp at Racine in December, 1861, and January, 1862, with the following Grant County men in Company I:

Daniel Leonard, Boscobel; Robert F. Bautz, George Carver, George Casson, Aaron A. Fuqua, George Farnsworth, Abner Green, Daniel Halstead, Carter E. Miller, Alfred J. Millard, Jacob J. Ostrander, Samuel Osmond, Michael Renney, Benj. Salomon, Henry Shumerhorn, Benj. F. Tilly, Levi Weldon, Calvin M. Wood, Muscoda.

The number of Grant County men in the regiment was too small to justify an extended history of the regiment here. It guarded Rebel prisoners at Madison until June 2, 1862, when it started for Washington, and went thence to Fortress Monroe, where it was engaged in garrison and provost duty until April 14, 1863, when it went to Suffolk, where an attack by Longstreet's corps was expected. It spent the summer on the York peninsula.

October 8, 1863, the regiment started from Newport News, for Newberne, North Carolina, where it did garrison duty. On the 26th the regiment moved to Yorktown and thence with Butler's army up the James River.

The regiment went into the trenches before Petersburg June 19, 1864, and took part in the assault on the 30th of June.

On the 13th of August 250 reënlisted men went home on furlough and the remainder were assigned to Norfolk as provost guards. On the return of the veterans, the regiment joined the army before Richmond. It took a distinguished part in the battle of Fair Oaks. After the battle, the regiment served on the lines near Chapin's Farm until April, 1865. During the previous year heavy details were made from the regiment to serve as sharpshooters. The regiment took a prominent part in the capture of Richmond The non-veterans were mustered out at the close of their term of service, on the twenty-eighth of April. The rest moved on the 27th from Richmond to Petersburg. They were mustered out at Richmond and started, on the 9th of August, 265 in number, for Wisconsin and were discharged at Madison.
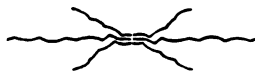
CHAPTER VII.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Twentieth Infantry—Battle of Prairie Grove—Twenty-fifth Infantry

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company A—Seth W. Rogers, Lancaster; Amos E. Morse, James H. Underwood, Geo. N. Brackett, Little Grant; Philetus H. Philbrick, Robert C. Taylor, Tafton.

Company C—John McDermott, Captain, Fennimore; Chas. E. Stephens, 1st Lieut., Boscobel; Jacob McLaughlin, 2d Lieut., Boscobel; Chas. Birgeler, Hiram Brown, Harvey Clark, Norman B. Clark, Henry Craig, Henry Carver, Joseph Duchaime, Joshua N. Egbert, John V. B. France, Samuel Fitzgerald, Benj. F. Farley, James Farley, Amos Farley, Jesse A. Ferrell, John W. Hammond, Isaac Higgins, Abram Houghtaling, John Kenney, George Livingston, Sherman Livingston, Elias Lowers, Walter K. Lull, Eli W. Marble, Hartley Mars, Alfred M. McKinney, Geo. W. McKinney, Gardner F. Martin, Joseph Miller, Jasper Newton, Wm. L. Nash, Leander Pettenger, John Powell, Jas. W. Russell, Chas. A. St. John, Geo. W. Smith, Dunyon Smith, Sebastian Speidell, Benj. B. Sanborn, Wm. H. Stone, Hiram A. Taylor, Gardner W. Taylor, Loren Thurber, John Lyons, Jefferson Watkins, Noah W. Watkins, Madison Ward, Richard Willis, Ephraim N. Wright, Erasmus D. Wright, George J. Williams, Boscobel; Chas Boyle, Ellenboro; James L. Batten, Ambrose R. Bliss, Thomas Carr, Isaac Ewing, Robert Graham, Byron Gilman, Jacob Hannis, Gilbert Lyons, Geo. Lyons, Henry McLimans, Marvin L. McLimans, John W. McReynolds, A. J. McDonald, Wm. McReynolds, Thomas Matthews, Richard Mott, Albert Norton, Reuben Norton, Samuel C. Ransom, Leonard Ransom, Geo. Robinson, Alonzo N. Root, John M. Reynolds, Rollin Smith, Henry Stewart, Solomon Stewart, George Smirl, Thomas M. Swart, Jas. V. Trapp, James Turner, E. N. Wright, Alfred Walters, Fennimore; Henry H. Fish, John Fish, Hickory Grove; John Betts, Mirza A. Skinner, Lancaster; David E. Ackerson, Wm. Gulliford, Boone Elledge, Nicholas

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Francisco, John Gulliford, Louis Kellogg, Edward B. Smith, Marion; Adelbert E. Bliss, Alvin S. Richards, John G. Tyler, Millville; Wm. H. Shipley, Boscobel.

Company D—Wm. H. Gossett, John Jenkins, Peter Smith, Boscobel; Lorenzo Voss, Platteville.

Company F—Lafayette Brown, John A. Brown, Lemuel Eastman, Henry C. Jones, Alva E. Kies, Benj. F. Washburn, Clifton; Thomas Paine, Solomon E. Peak, Harrison; Patrick Burke, David Brown Orrin D. Chappell, George L. Deigh, Henry P. Emerson, Garvin W. Hart, John Malone, William H. Sapp, Jamestown; James Booth, James L. Graham, John Hooper, James W. May, John T. Paine, Lewis A. Utt, Lawrence Williams, John F. Ware, Erasmus Williams, Platteville; Wm. Booth, Thomas Taylor, Potosi; Joseph F. Fortney, William W. Fortney, Emmett F. Holmes, Abel Harper, Geo. A. Ingalls, Geo.W. Israel, John Todd, Smelser; John Bell, Francis Chaussie, Isaac G. DeWitt, Edwin F. Devoe, Joseph S. Gaston, Wm. L. Huff, Levi R. Kay, John T. Kendrick, Henry C. Smith, George W. Schnee, Wingville.

Company I—Wm. Harlocker, Captain, Mt. Hope; Thomas Bintliff, 1st, Lieut., Beetown; Albert P. Hall, 2d Lieut., David B. Arthur, Lewellen Arthur, Henry Bass, Thomas G. Beadle, Joshua Beadle, Benj. F. Budworth, Thomas Click, George W. Day, Edward Hutchcroft, Joseph Huey, Richard Ishmael, George C. Johnson, Miner Johnson, John Kaufman, Anton Klockner, Reuben S. Morse, Bernhart Peasley, Richard Pafford, Stephen W. Peyton, Andrew J. Pugh, John H. Rockefeller, Thomas Remey, Egbert A. Sprague, Lewis Wise, John E. Wise, Wm. Woodworth, Enos Woodruff, Lester Wagner, Wm. W. Waddle, Henry Zimmerman, Beetown; Alex D. Ramsey, Cassville; Geo. F. Rhein, Fennimore; John C. Cauffman, Rufus M. Day, Lancaster; Isaac Budworth, Albert M. Barnum. John V. Barnes, Charles Cooley, Thomas Dewing, George W. Linton, Thomas F. Lloyd, David Thurston, Little Grant; Moses Bitney, Patrick Bourke, Edward Beitler, Benj Babcock, John Cull, John F. Chisholm, Alphonso Carlton, Theodore W. Clark, Wm. Chisholm, Henry Irwin, Arthur Jackson, Peter Keating, Jacob Lent, Alanson Lester, Melton Nye, Micajah B. Ousley, Daniel A. Parker, Alex. Parland, James Snell, John Stack, Chas. H. Snider, Charles Soward, John W. Smith, James P. Stone, Horace A. Gould, Stewart Tullock John G. White, William White, Marcus J. Whiteside, Wm. H. Whiteside, Millville; Charles R. Sandlebach, Mt. Hope; John H. Beitler, Luther Brown, David H. Cuyler, John J. Crumbaugh, Samuel Dob-

bins John Havacom, William Moore, Bowen M. Nye, Wm. J. Quick, James Snodgrass, Francis M. Vanausdal, Cornelius Vanausdal, Cyrus W. Vesper, George W. Weaver, Reason J. Weaver, Patch Grove; James Woodhouse, Tafton; Sanford A. Gilmore, Waterloo; John Brock, Wyalusing.

Company K—Austin R. Dewey, Fennimore.

The regiment was enlisted in June and July, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Randall. It left the State August 20, for Benton Barracks, St. Louis.

The following recruits came to the regiment from Grant County:

Company E—Benjamin Garner, Potosi. Company F—Isom Taylor, Paris; Peter P. Deigh, Henry Hackman, Edward Ryan, William Todd, Wm. Ware, Smelser. Company I—Joseph Butts, Ira B. Dehart, Charles F. Hayden, Winston Remy, Charles Rockefeller, Manly E. Rice, James H. Stanley, Beetown; Albert Colburn, Boscobel; Robert Campbell, Charles Lucas, Cassville; Eli M. Kauffman, Glen Haven; Samuel Long, Elijah Trollope Little Grant; Wm. H. Horsfall, Jas. Snell, Millville; Wm. A. Lyman, Tafton; Henry Brander, Wingville.

On the 13th of September the regiment marched, with the rest of Herron's brigade, to Springfield, which they reached on the 24th, the distance being 135 miles. There were now about 150 cases of sickness in the regiment. It suffered much on this march for want of water.

On the 17th of October the regiment began a march to attack the Rebel camp at Cross Hollows, Arkansas. When near the Missouri State line, twenty or thirty of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry refused to cross the boundary into Arkansas. A detachment of the Twentieth was ordered forward, with fixed bayonets, to compel them to go. The Missourians reconsidered the matter and moved on. In one part of their march, crossing the Boston Mountains, the regiment was thirty hours without food, and with only six hours rest, and again it marched a whole day without food. On the 24th the regiment reached Cross Hollows and occupied the place without opposition, the enemy having retreated. Remaining there until the 4th of November, the Twentieth started on the march northward to Wilson's Creek, and on the 11th joined Totten's command at Ozark. Through rain and mud, the regiment moved on, and on the 22d reached its former camp at Wilson's Creek. At this time many of the regiment were sick, one hundred being in the hospital at Springfield. It had, within two

months and a half, marched four hundred miles and suffered much from exposure.

On the 3d of December the regiment again broke camp and moved with the rest of Herron's force, to effect a junction with Blunt's command, which was then holding the enemy in check at Cane Hill, Arkansas. By a forced march over rough and difficult country, it arrived in the vicinity of Fayetteville on the 6th, having marched one hundred miles in three days.

BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 7th of December, the reveillé sounded, and at three the First Brigade moved to join the Union forces at Cane Hill. During the forenoon it was ascertained that the Rebels, under Hindman, had made a flank movement and were on the march toward Rhea's Mills. Blunt's force moved toward them from the west and Herron's force approached them from the north, and the battle began at ten in the morning.

The Rebels numbered 26,000, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, General Herron had only 7,000 men and twenty-four pieces of artillery, and General Blunt 5,000, with twenty-four pieces. The Rebels had a strong position. They were on a wooded hill, with large open fields in their front and on their left. They could see all the movements of the Union forces and mass their men at any point that might be attacked. After considerable fighting, all the Union artillery was directed at once against the nearest of the enemy's guns, and it was silenced in two minutes. In the same manner, eight or nine of the most troublesome were got rid of. At two in the afternoon Blunt's forces arrived on the field, relieving the nearly exhausted and outflanked forces of Herron. The Rebels were slowly driven back by inferior numbers, and at night an armistice was agreed upon. In the morning the enemy was gone.

Early in the fight the Twentieth Wisconsin stormed the hill in its front. It advanced on the double-quick for a hundred yards, then halted and fired two volleys and began to ascend the hill. The whole slope was covered with underbrush, and the regiment advanced with great difficulty, but pressed on with as good a line as possible, and soon came to a Rebel battery of six guns. The Twentieth fired a volley, rushed over a rail fence between them and the Rebels, and captured the battery. Then it pressed on toward the Rebel infantry line. The right of the regiment advanced to within thirty feet of the Rebels, who

opened a tremendous fire on it from the flank, forcing it to give way. On the left the fire was also galling, but not so severe. The regiment rallied and fought again, but the odds were too great. A heavy column of Rebel infantry was seen advancing on the right. A minute more and the Twentieth would be surrounded, if it held its place; and so it fell back under the fire of five Rebel regiments at once. The captured battery had been spiked, but it had to be abandoned by the Twentieth, which retired across an open field to a fence, where it remained and fought until the firing ceased at night.

In this terrible charge made by the Twentieth, it was scarcely twenty minutes from the time the first man fell until the regiment withdrew, but in that time fifty-one of its number were killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and eight missing—nearly one-half of the whole number engaged.

General Herron wrote to Governor Salomon: "I congratulate you and the State on the glorious conduct of the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry in the great battle of Prairie Grove."

Captain John McDermott, of Company C, and Lieutenant Thomas Bintliff, of Company I, were killed in this terrible charge. Captain McDermott fell bearing the flag of the regiment, which he had seized when the color-bearer was shot. He was a warm-hearted, brave, earnest man. Lieutenant Bintliff was a Methodist minister from Beetown. He was a fine musician and a kind, genial man, who was universally loved.

The killed of the Grant County men at Prairie Grove were; Co. F— Addison G. Hicks, Albert A. Cady, James Stewart. Co. I—Alex. Parland, Cyrus W. Vesper. The wounded were: Co. A—James H. Underwood. Co. C—Sergt. Rollin Smith, J. M. Reynolds, Sherman Livingston, Jeff. Watkins, Isaac Ewing, Samuel Fitzgerald, John Hammond, Abraham Houghtaling, Albert Norton, A. S. Richards. Co. F—John T. Paine, Thomas Paine, J. Harris, Emmett Holmes. Co. I—John Stack, Egbert Sprague, C. W. Snider, G. W. Day, Moses Bitney, G. C. Johnson, C. R. Sandlebach, M. J. Whiteside, Wm. Waddle, James Woodhouse, A. M. Barnum, Edward Hutchcroft, Bernhart Peasley.

After the battle the Twentieth remained in camp at Prairie Grove until the 27th of December, when it accompanied a force of 12,000 of Federal troops, with thirty-six guns, upon a reconnoissance to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, but found no enemy. Shortly after this the regiment marched back into Missouri and spent the rest of the

winter there, moving from place to place in the southwestern part of the State.

On the 31st of March the regiment went into camp at Rolla. During its six months' absence from that place it had marched 1,000 miles, and lost 246 men, including the discharged on account of disability and the wounded who had died. Of those who remained, 131 were absent sick.

On the 3d of June the regiment took the cars at Rolla for St. Louis, and the next morning embarked for Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg. It landed there on the 10th and crossed the peninsula to the river below Vicksburg, crossed the river and took a position in the trenches on the left of the investing line. Here it lay, doing its part of the siege work, until the place surrendered. On the 5th of July Herron's division moved inside the defenses of the city.

In a short time the regiment went on an expedition to Yazoo City, where it captured about sixty straggling Rebels, besides a company that surrendered voluntarily to ten men of the Twentieth. The regiment occupied Yazoo City as provost guard until the 21st, and then returned to Vicksburg. Two days later it embarked for Port Hudson, where it remained, suffering much from sickness, until the 13th of August, when it embarked for Carrollton, Louisiana, and on the 5th of September joined an expedition to Morganzia. On the 6th at ten o'clock at night, while marching near the Atchafalaya Bayou, the Rebels suddenly opened fire on the regiment from an ambuscade, causing it to fall back in the darkness seven miles to Grosstête Bayou. It returned to Morganzia on the 7th. It next embarked for the mouth of Red River, where it was engaged in scouting until October 9, when it returned to Camp Carrolton. The regiment was now assigned to the Thirteenth Corps and went with it to the Rio Grande. It and the Twentieth Iowa were crowded upon the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, and on the afternoon of the 27th dropped down to the head of the passes and at two o'clock in the afternoon went out to sea. After encountering a severe storm of two days the *Scott* arrived on the 3d of November at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to land the troops in small boats, and on the next day the men crossed the Brazos bar in a lighter and landed safely.

On the 9th of November the regiment arrived at Brownsville, and was cordially welcomed by the citizens. Here the regiment was engaged in fatigue, picket, and garrison duty, and in preventing the

shipping of cotton and the smuggling in of English goods. On the 12th of January, 1864, the Twentieth, with the Ninety-fourth Illinois and a battery, crossed the river to Matamoros, Mexico, to protect the American Consul there and assist in the removal of property belonging to American citizens. Colonel Cortina, a Mexican officer, had become engaged in a broil with the civil authorities of Matamoros, and in the night attacked the town, and for a time a battle raged in the dark streets. The Twentieth was detailed to guard the residence of the Consul, while the other Federals stood in line, the bands playing national airs. The Consul and three wagon-loads of gold and silver were escorted across to Brownsville for safety. All returned to the Texas side on the 11th, and the Twentieth returned to Fort Brown.

During its stay of eight months at this place the health of the regiment was good; only five deaths occurred.

In July, 1864, the Federal forces were withdrawn from Brownsville, the Twentieth embarking for New Orleans as the escort of the commanding general. The regiment reached Carrollton on the 5th of August and went into camp on the Shell Road. On the 7th it embarked to join Farragut's expedition against the forts that protected Mobile. Four days afterward it landed and took a position four miles from Fort Morgan, and took part in the siege and reduction of that fort. On the 23d the fort surrendered and the Twentieth Wisconsin and an Iowa regiment received the garrison as prisoners. The regiment was afterward actively employed in building bridges and repairing railroads and telegraph lines. In September the men rafted fifty thousand feet of lumber down Fish River and had a slight skirmish with the enemy. It remained near Mobile until the 14th of December when it sailed for Pascagoula, Mississippi, and landed there the next day. The Rebels guarding the place fled at the approach of the Union troops. The regiment immediately moved into the country toward Mobile. On Sunday, the 18th, while halted on Franklin Creek, near the Alabama line, heavy firing was heard along the picket line. The Twentieth was in line in three minutes, and double-quicked to the creek, crossed the bridge, and joined in the fight. General Granger said it was the quickest time he ever saw made by a whole regiment. The Rebels were routed, after a brief skirmish.

On Christmas day the regiment embarked on an immense raft of lumber, which had been put into the stream at a saw-mill, and floated on it thirty-miles down Dog River, through a hostile country, with no

protection along the banks except some breastworks of cotton bales on one side of the raft and sweet potatoes on the other. They reached the junction of Dog and Pascagoula Rivers in safety and remained there until the 1st of February, 1865, when the Twentieth returned to its old camp at Navy Cove, near Fort Morgan.

On the 8th of March, the Twentieth moved out five miles toward Mobile and camped there until the 17th, when it resumed its march up the peninsula. On the 22d it crossed Fish River on a pontoon bridge and encamped. On the 25th the march was resumed, and a number of horses were killed by torpedoes planted in the road by the Rebels. On the 27th the regiment went into position before Spanish Fort and at four in the afternoon advanced close to the fort. The regiment held and fortified its line, which was on the extreme left. The men were in the pits during the rest of the siege of about two weeks, constantly under fire. On the 31st the Rebels shelled the pits of the Twentieth furiously. On the 21st of April, after the surrender of Mobile, the regiment moved to Blakely, a fort near Spanish Fort. On the 6th day of May the regiment crossed the bay and encamped four miles from Mobile, on the Shell Road. In June the Twentieth went to Galveston and on the 14th of July it was mustered out and embarked for home. It reached Madison on the 30th and was there discharged. Eighty-four recruits were left at Galveston with the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin. The regiment traveled seven thousand miles, by rail, by water, and on foot. For its good conduct while under his command, General Granger in a letter to Governor Lewis, praised the regiment in the strongest terms.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment:

Company C—Hival D. Farquharson, Captain, Lancaster; Lyman S. Mason, Cassville, and Joel A. Barber, Lancaster, 1st Lieuts.; Thos. Barnett, Boscobel, and Pleasant S. Pritchett, Little Grant, 2d Lieuts.; Newton M. Doty, Josiah Peck, Beetown; Wm. Arnold, Joseph Barrow, Gustave Chandler, James Cole, William E. Craig, Warren Craig, John Engler, David Flaherty, Eugene A. Forbes, Jasper Fullbright, Amos G. Gardner, Elijah Groom, Thomas Grosser, John Knight, Thomas Lawrence, William N. Ramsey, John Rasche, Peter Schmitz, Blasius Seitz, Jacob J. Truax, Peter Weiss, Cassville; Charles C. Coates, Newton J. Wannemaker, Clifton; George Barnheisel, James W. Roberts, John W. Tuckwood, Zachariah Thomas, Ellenboro; Daniel Decker, James L.

Randolph, Fennimore; Ruel Ewer, Wm. Henderson, John Kill, Isaac C. Murray, Glen Haven; John Barnett, Charles H. Baxter, Louis A. Breithaupt, Joel Bresee, Albert Burke, Wm. H. Croft, John H. Dougherty, George M. Francis, John W. Halferty, James M. Hayden, Henry J. Hayden, Peter Henkel, Robert E. Hyde, Alexander Irwin, Robert Irwin, Herman Koch, Peter Leser, Wm. Kritzer, Joseph Morrison, Daniel F. Pierce, David Schreiner, Burton Sumner, George B. Sprague, Jas. H. Sprague, John D. Tobler, Abraham VanAllen, John H. Wellestumph, John T. Wilkinson, John Woolstenholme, Lancaster; Henry Grebe, Henry Julius, Charles Julius, Lorenzo Latham, John Marsden, John Mauer, Lucien Parce, Liberty; Francis L. Bidwell, James Bradley, Joshua Pritchett, James M. Pritchett, Little Grant; Warren Alexander, Marshall B. Bishop, George H. Foster, Theodore F. Hart, John W. Horsfall, Edward I. Kidd, Daniel W. Nice, John W. Nice, Silas P. Simpkins, Benj. Turnby, Edward D. Walker, George H. Washburn, Millville; Thomas Boyes, Robert Carr, Mt. Ida; Edwin G. St. John, Tafton; John A. Garner, Wm. H. Garner, James Lick, Martin Seaman, Waterloo; Charles Field, Watterstown.

Company E—John G. Scott, Captain, Platteville; John W. Smelker, 1st Lieut., Platteville; John M. Shaw, 2d Lieut., Platteville; Wm. C. Miller, Boscobel; Francis A. Bartles, James R. Hudson, Frederick Mero, Andrew Stout, Clifton; Ariel Barstow, Ransom J. Bartle, Nelson J. Beckwith, Abner Fry, Warren Hall, Charles B. Keil, Ellenboro; John C. Keil, Glen Haven; Benj. F. Bailey, James D. Bailey, Myron Barstow, Hiram Eastlick, George Hurlbert, Albert H. Jones, John F. Kaump, James H. Massey, Joseph Simpkins, Samuel B. Vannatta, Morgan B. Vannatta, Chauncey P. Wilson, Nicholas W. Winter, Harrison; Pearl Beasley, Jamestown; Isaac N. Clifton, Dewitt C. Clifton, Farnam J. Eastman, George Morrison, Martin Moses, Sylvester Stone, George M. Thomas, Lima; Jonathan Bailey, Emery Blanchard, Marion; Reuben Beasley, Benj. Bailey, Frank L. Kane, Justus Padden, Benj. F. Saltzman, Abram Shinoe, Sylvester Simpkins, Paris; Joseph D. Alford, John B. Armstrong, Wm. H. Bailey, Samuel L. Basye, Isaac N. Basye, Wm. Batchelor, Fred. T. Batchelor, John C. Block, Alonzo Bromley, Chas. E. Bromley, Edmund Bullock, Nathaniel Cloud, Mounterville Cornell, Edwin B. Dixon, George M. Douglas, Benj. C. Durley, Jacob Eiserman, Wm. Elders, Wm. L. Estabrook, E. H. Foskett, Wm. H. Gribble, Samuel Griffith, John Grover, Daniel Haney, Marion Heigh, Frank Jeardeau, Henry W. Johnson, John Kimes, George Lafollette,

Frederick Libert, Uriah T. Long, Elisha J. Marvel, Eli T. McKee, Jas. McCoy, Orlando McQuestin, James Overton, Silas W. Parker, Augustus F. Putnam, Charles Richie, Jacob Schuster, Abner F. Stevens, Sylvanus Stone, Huron L. Thomas, Wm. A. Wilson, Henry L. Wannemaker, Wm. H. Woodhouse, Elias Worley, Platteville; Leonard Stevens, Potosi; Elijah Blanchard, Zeruel Blanchard, Thomas C. Dougherty, Wm. Harris, George Newcomb, Samuel Stone, Smelser; Albert R. Taylor, Wingville.

Company F—Norman C. Sherman, Geo. H. Thomas, Hazel Green; Nathan Shoemaker, Lancaster.

Company H—Ziba S. Swan, Captain, Potosi; Chas. F. Olmstead, 1st Lieut., Potosi; Henry C. Wise, 2d Lieut., Waterloo; George Brunn, Howard Finley, Oliver P. Gardner, George McDowell, Jesse Shipton, Beetown; Jeremiah Brown Chas. Bazinett, Henry Brock, Morris Cavendaugh, James H. Chester, Alva Haney, James Hudsmith, William A. Kaump, Edward McFall, Hiram McFall, Wm. McKee, Thomas McMahon, Wm. McMahon, James Savage, Joseph Toulouse, John Toulouse, John Withrow, Thomas H. Wellock, Chas. Wunderlin, Harrison; James P. Cox, Henry M. Ellis, Wm. R. Ellis, James Frawley, Donald Garner, Isaac Greenwood, Oliver Keene, Anton Knapp, Philip Knapp, Austin Lisherness, Lancaster; Wm. H. Long, Wm. Potts, Paris; John Allison, Theodore Bellon, Friend B. Bilderback, Chas. Bilderback, John Bradberry, Daniel Buchacker, Frederick Curtis, George P. Campbell, Jesse P. Cardy, John Cenfield, Thomas Y. Clark, James S. Clark, Samuel E. Crocker, Jesse Dailey, John A. Druen, Frank J. Feldhaar, Walter M. Groshong, John Hail, Wm. Haywood, Michael Hurst, Alfred Kinney, Simon Langstaff, Jonathan D. Long, Samuel W. Lowry, Herman Marquith, Michael Meier, Thomas McDonald, Allen McPhail, Peter Nicholas, Wm. Patterson, Lewis Polander, Philip Roesch, Wm. Hewitt, Robert H. Kendrick, Christopher C. Osborn, James Richardson, Henry Russell, John K. Smith, Henry Shrader, Leopold Seng, Jacob Stuckley, James Sprague, Caleb Taylor, Newton Turner, Jasper Turner, George D. Utt, Joseph Walker, William Walker, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Woodruff, John Zimmerman, Potosi; Amos M. Wilson, Tafton; John J. Aldrich, John A. Burton, John A. Foster, Andrew Jackson, Henry Lowry, Bartholomew Stoll, John Webb, Daniel Wise, Eugene B. Wise, Waterloo.

Company I—Robert Nash, Captain, Smelser; Daniel N. Smalley, 1st Lieut., Jamestown; Robert Osborn, 2d Lieut., Thomas Burns, Sam-

uel Catts, Henry Drink, Wm. Farrey, Ransom B. Foltz, Peter Ham-
block, Aaron T. Moore, Frederick Reifsteck, Chas. Richards, Benedict
Roland, Omar A. Rose, Wm. H. Saddler, N. C. Sherman, Wm. H Sin-
cock, Philo S. Sisson, John Stephens, George H. Thomas, Edward
Thurtell, Philip Walst, Erasmus Witherbee, Hazel Green; Charles B.
Blanchard, Wm. Tomlinson, Alonzo Lothrop, George Allison, Samuel
B. Cooke, Wm. D. Elliott, James M. Elliott, Thomas Elliott, John H.
Fenley, Sylvanus Freeman, Harrison A. Harney, John W. Jeffrey,
Adam Long, Franklin Lothrop, Wm. Maxwell, Abraham W. Maxwell,
Simon P. Muffley, Thomas Mylcrane, Joseph Nelson, John Vonderan
Bernard Vonderyt, Wm. S. White, Jamestown; Morgan V. Hornbeck,
Wm. Longbotham, Peter Brown, Mordecai Fenley, Cyrus A. Horn-
beck, John Loffelholz, John Long, Fetus Maring, James D. McPherson,
Morgan V. Mitts, Jos. Montag, Lewis Shinoe, Henry Wackerhouser,
Paris; Alvin A. Patterson, Platteville; Jas. Carroll, Robt. McReynolds,
Bazell B. McDaniel, Albert Brandon, George B. Clark, Benj. F. Brock,
Daniel Butler, Jasper M. Cabanis, Albert Carroll, James M. Carroll,
Wm. J. Clark, Augustus Capair, Wm. F. Crouse, Albert Deming, John
Devazier, Joseph C. Durlin, Nadab Eastman, Solomon Eastman, Peter
Finnegan, Ransom Gillham, Alonzo Hale, John Hiel, Edward H. Ke-
naston, Aloysius Kirchberg, John Keiser, Leander Knox, John L. Lan-
teman, John H. Louthian, George Lothrop, Andrew Metcalf, Robert
McReynolds, William H. Miller, Moses Murrish, Granville C. Palmer,
John Peak, Levi Pretts, William J. Reavis, John T. Richards, Austin
Sallee, John W. Serens, Theo. Shoemaker, John Simkins, Lawrence
Smearpoch, Oliver P. Thompson, Thomas T. Wayne, Hugh Wiley,
George W. Louthian, John R. Wilkinson, Wm. Watkins, John Wynne,
Smelser,

Co. K—Willis Ashley, Horace F. June, Patrick Maloney, Charles
H. Learned, Francis Keyes, Wm. H. Fisher, Eli Tottman, Cassville;
John Dewalt, Lancaster.

The following recruits came to the regiment in 1863 and 1864:
Co. A—Samson A. Vance, Boscobel; Thomas Hartley, Archibald Lee,
Lima. Co. B—Martin Gray, Wm. R. Perrigo, Blue River; Julius C.
Jenks, James A. Blair, Robert F. Carver, John Craig, David G. Gillis,
George T. L. Hoyt, Albert J. Hoyt, Adam J. Logue, Geo. T Logue,
John S. Logue, Neal Pettigrove, Cutler Salmon, James N. Waldeck,
George W. Wilsey, Muscoda; John C. Brock, Patch Grove. Co. C—
Stephen Clark, Boscobel; James A. Garner, Beetown; Robert Bell,

Isaac N. Bodine, Wm. Bodine, Owen C. Bridges, George Page, Ellenboro; Orrison Clough, John Cover, Charles Croft, Lewis H. Croft, Joseph Hutchinson, John S. Maiben, Adam H. Miller, Victor E. Strong, William Tenant, Quincy Twining, William R. Worden, Warren D. Warren, Lancaster; Benjamin Rouse, Harrison; Daniel N. Albee, Enoch Y. Ousley, Mt. Hope; Henry F. Clark, John H. Griffis, Thos. Tuckwood, Mt. Ida; Fortunatus Freeman, Silas F. Nice, Charles R. Potter, Millville; Franklin N. Beatty, Peter P. Bowen, Allen Fenal, Leavitt W. Kays, Geo. W. Phillips, Platteville; Johnson Lowry, Potosi; Edward Loomis, Woodman. Co. E—Edward H. Moore, Boscobel; John S. Dean, Manly M. Dean, Ellenboro; Henry Andrews, Charles C. Bartle, James L. Black, Silas Bullock, Daniel W. Bushnell, Richard Butler, James Cummins, Isaac Fairchild, Henry H. Geasland, George W. Gregory, Patrick Haney, Charles W. Hill, Alfred Johnson, Benjamin Kane, Christian Kliebenstein, Levi S. Keil, William H. Long, John Nichols, Abijah P. Potter, James B. Robison, Joseph M. Rose, John Simpkins, Frederick Stanover; William Simons, Hiram P. Trout, Charles H. Wannemaker, Charles Weitenhiller, Platteville. Co. H— George Brawner, Francis K. Daniels, James H. Jackson, John V. Savage, Harrison; Charles Woodman, Lancaster; Eleazer Brooker, Louis Buhaker, John E. Bilderbach, Robert Crouch, John L. Crow, Wm. H. Druen, Richard J. Hewitt, Joseph Scholl, Robert Turner, Potosi; George Weiderhold, Paris. Co. I—John D. Irwin, Franklin C. Muffley, Alonzo M. Freeman, Benjamin Lester, William Swancey, Samuel A. Taylor, John W. Wall, Jamestown; Edward Twedell, Hazel Green; Sylvester Moody, Theodore Woods, Smelser.

This regiment had the greatest number of Grant County men of any regiment, and wherever it had an opportunity it fully sustained the reputation of Old Grant. The regiment had its rendezvous at Camp Randall, in August, 1862.

On the 19th of September the regiment went to St. Paul, Minnesota, for duty in preventing outbreaks among the Indians. It was assigned by companies to various places in the western part of the State until November, when it had a severe winter march of three hundred miles to Winona. Returning to Madison in January, the regiment left for Columbus, Kentucky, on the 17th of February. In May it embarked for Young's Point, Louisiana, and proceeded up the Yazoo River to Sartatia. June 5 the regiment, with the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, and other regiments, was placed in Montgomery's brigade.

The regiment moved down the Yazoo thirty miles and encamped, on the 7th of June, at Haines's Bluff. Four days later it went to Snyder's Bluff, four miles distant, on the Yazoo River, in the rear of the investing line of Vicksburg. On the 25th of June it went up the Mississippi in pursuit of guerrillas.

While at Snyder's Bluff the regiment suffered much from disease, five hundred being sick at once and only one hundred fit for duty. On the 25th of July four companies went to Lake Providence and the others to Helena, Arkansas, to which place the other companies came on the 12th of August.

January 29, 1864, the regiment went to Vicksburg, and accompanied Sherman's Meridian Expedition, marching 275 miles to Meridian and back again. In March it went to Cairo and thence to Decatur, Alabama, where, April 17, it had an engagement with the enemy. It soon moved eastward and joined Sherman's army, being placed in the Fourteenth Corps.

At Resaca the Twenty-fifth was actively engaged during the three days' battle. It was in the front line and a part of the time detached as support to a battery on a hillside, where it was under a heavy fire. Late in the afternoon of the 14th it was sent to the Fifteenth Corps and attacked the enemy's works on the extreme left, where it charged over an open field under fire, and relieved an Iowa regiment which was out of ammunition. It held the hill against the Rebels, who charged three times to get possession of it, and repulsed them with heavy loss. Throwing up defensive works in the night of that day, the regiment fought behind them on the 15th. For its gallant conduct in relieving the Thirtieth Iowa and holding the hill, the regiment was commended by the commander of the Fifteenth Corps. Its loss was six killed and twenty wounded.

The Twenty-fifth arrived within a few miles of Dallas about noon on the 26th of May and began skirmishing, passing through Dallas and encamping a short distance south of it until the next day. The regiment then advanced to the front and was engaged in skirmishing for three days. It advanced over the abandoned works of the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain on the 19th of June and took position on a hill which it fortified. It was constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, and was engaged in siege and fatigue duty until the 3d of July, when it moved forward with the army.

The Twenty-fifth passed through Decatur, Georgia, on the 19th of

July, and the next day camped in the rear of General Logan's command on the right of the Army of the Tennessee, near Atlanta. On the 21st it went back to Decatur, to guard the flanks of the army train. The next day Companies B, E, F, and I made a reconnoissance, advancing three-quarters of a mile up the road, on the west of which was an impassible marsh and on the other side a deep miry ditch. They met two divisions of Rebel cavalry, who opened fire on them, driving the skirmishers back to the reserve, which was in position on the left of the road, and which also was soon compelled to fall back, moving to the left. The command fell back to the camp, fighting, and the whole force then retreated to the town, and half a mile beyond, where the Rebels were checked. The train for which the Rebels had been fighting was thus saved, with the loss to the regiment of fifteen killed, fifty wounded and twenty-five missing, among whom was the Colonel of the Twenty-fifth, who was captured. On the 23d the regiment marched through Decatur and out two miles on the Atlanta road, where it fortified and camped until the 25th.

The Grant County men wounded at Decatur were: Co. C—Zach. Thomas, C. C. Curtis, Charles Croft, Newton Doty, I. C. Murray, C. O. Jones, Henry Julius, W. D. Worden. Co. E—B. F. Bailey, George Douglas, Geo. M. Thomas, Frederick Stanover, B. C. Durley, I. N. Clifton, W. T. Long, J. M. Rose, Jacob Eiserman, Elias Worley. Co. H—Bartholomew Stell, R. Crouch. Co. I—Simon P. Muffley, Sylvester Moody, P. Kees.

The Twenty-fifth, having arrived before Atlanta, moved, on the night of the 26th of July, twenty-two miles in the rear of the army, from the left to the right flank, and drove the enemy from a hill, lying on their arms there the rest of the night, and throwing up fortifications the next morning. On the 28th the regiment was under fire in a severe battle. July 31 it was detailed as grand guard and placed on the skirmish line. August 9 it fortified a position within five hundred yards of the Rebel main lines and maintained it until Sherman moved to the right and south of Atlanta. It assisted in destroying the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and on the first of September was present, but not actively engaged, at the battle of Jonesboro. It moved to Lovejoy's Station, and returned to Eastport, six miles from Atlanta.

The regiment joined in the movement to the north of Atlanta as far as Rome, to guard against Hood. In the march to the sea, the

regiment served as train guard the first five days. At Toomsboro, on the 19th of November, it was detailed as pontoon guard. On the 10th of December the regiment encountered the Rebels, forded the Ogeechee Canal, and took position five hundred yards from the enemy's works, between which and them was a deep swamp. The regiment held its position until the next day, when it recrossed the canal and marched around the swamp. It remained at Dillon's Ridge until January 3, 1865, when it marched through to Savannah.

January 4, 1865, the regiment embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort. In the campaign through the Carolinas it had a skirmish on the eighteenth of January, and on the 20th, a successful engagement with the Rebels near the Salkehatchie River. The regiment was building corduroy bridges the last week in January, and was leading the marching column the first of February. At the Salkehatchie and Edisto Rivers the regiment waded through mud and water three or four feet deep, to attack the enemy, and at the latter place, drove them out of their works. Soon after, it camped near the old Rebel prison at Columbia, and was set to grinding corn for the army. On the 20th of February it supported the forces that attacked the Rebel works before Goldsboro. It joined in the pursuit of Johnston to Raleigh, took part in the review at Washington, and was mustered out June 7. At Milwaukee and Madison the regiment was cordially welcomed, and at the latter place discharged.
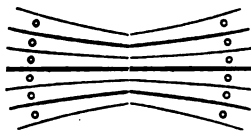
CHAPTER VIII.

THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-THIRD, AND THIRTY-FIFTH IN-FANTRY.

Thirty-first Infantry—Thirty-third Infantry—Siege of Vicksburg—A Bloody Blunder at Jackson—Red River Expedition—Thirty-fifth Infantry.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company A—Eugene Briggs, Tafton; Milton Jacobs, William G. Johnson, Reuben Cooley Leroy Jacobs, Jacob Shrake, Wyalusing. Company D—Paul Jeardeau, 1st Lieut., Platteville; William Hicklin, Patch Grove. Company K—Ole Johnson, John B. Marcott, Lancaster; Michael Bartley, Michael Dunphy, Patch Grove; William Thomas, Cassville; Wm. Ault, Harrison Blunt, Richard Bull, Edwin Gienn, Elisha Wattles, Wyalusing.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F went into camp at Prairie du Chien, in September, 1862, and the remainder of the regiment joined them at Racine and the organization was completed January 13, 1863. Isaac E. Messmore, somewhat notorious as a politician, went out as colonel of the regiment, but soon abandoned it and returned home.

Arriving at Columbus, Kentucky, the regiment was assigned to the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Corps, and went into camp at Fort Halleck. Here it was engaged in picket and provost duty and made several reconnoissances into the surrounding country. During the summer the regiment suffered much from sickness, losing more than thirty by disease in July and August. In the fall the regiment went to Nashville, and from the 5th to the 25th of October it was Lavergne, and then it went to Murfreesboro. Companies B, G, and K were detached and stationed at Stone River, where they erected fortifications and guarded the railroad bridge. On the 14th of April, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, and was stationed in detachments from Murfreesboro south to Normandy, a distance of thirty miles, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. A part of the regiment was mounted and scoured the country on both

sides of the railroad. On the 6th of June the regiment was united at Murfreesboro and moved to Nashville, when it was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, and joined Sherman's army in the trenches before Atlanta. · After the capture of that place, the regiment was several times engaged in severe and dangerous guard and forage duty. It took part in the march to the sea. January 18, 1865, it crossed the Savannah River and marched to Perrysburg. Heavy rains had flooded the whole country, compelling the Union army to remain at this place until the 28th. In the march through the Carolinas the Thirty-first performed its full share of destroying railroads, building corduroy roads, and foraging. It took part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. On this march the men were greatly in want of clothing; nearly ten per cent. were without shoes, and many had marched nearly two hundred miles in that condition. It rained during twenty-three of the sixty-five days of the march. The regiment took part in the pursuit of Johnston and the review at Washington, and then went to Louisville, where the first six companies were mustered out on the 20th of June, and the other companies on the 8th of July.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Jonathan B. Moore, Colonel, Muscoda; Horatio H. Virgin, Major, Platteville.

Company A—George B. Carter, Captain, Platteville; Oliver C. Denney, 1st Lieut., Muscoda; Frank Ward, 2d Lieut., Muscoda; George Bremmer, Ezra Bremmer, Robert A. Campbell, Boscobel; Richard Bettie, Edward Jamison, Clifton; Joseph Burton, Walker S. Clark, John Fry, James McKnight, Andrew McKnight, Freeman F. Vaughn, Thos. Wilkinson, Ellenboro; Charles Bingenheimer, Arnold Good, Liberty; Bird Fields, Alfred Fields, Joel Hubbard, Thomas B. Hodgson, John P. Moore, Wm. F. Munden, Lima; Disbrow Pullen, Lancaster; William Bull, Eli W. Campbell, Anton Dunston, Chas. W. Garrett, David Hess, Francis Hannaman, John Salmon, Thomas Stewart, Byron Wright, George Wright, Muscoda; Wm. H. Brill, Hudson Thomas, James W. Thompson, Henry J. Traber, Orrin S. Vaughn, Platteville.

Company B—George R. Frank, Captain, Boscobel; George Haw, 1st Lieut., Boscobel; Matthew Burchard, 2d Lieut., Fennimore; Bazell D. Batten, Emanuel Beck, Wm. Brindley, Lewis Cobb, Enoch G. DeLap, Samuel L. DeWitt, John Kelty, Jonathan H. Meeker, Joseph Ma-

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ley, John S. Meyers, Wm. Whales, John J. Yazel, Boscobel; Addison D.
Allen, Henry Stewart, James Williams, Nathaniel C. Wood, Blue River;
Samuel Armstrong, Chas. J. Clark, Joseph Cape. Joseph Coyer, Ste-
phen Howard, Wm. Hough, Charles M. Owen. Edwin Pike, James Pe-
tillo, Truman S. Richards, Jas. Shields. Joseph Sanborn, Ira J. Wheeler,
Fennimore; Calvin P. Brainard, Allen P. Bliss, Wm. Brock, John M.
Brown, Wm. Foner, Miles A. Guernsey, Albert H. McLaughlin, Wm.
D. McLaughlin, Albert Matthews, Hugh Matthews, Thompson Mar-
tin, Wm. Martin, Horace Ostrander, John M. Riggs. Jacob Sinnett,
Lewis Thomas, Nathan Thompson, Philip B. Welcher, Charles Walker,
Hickory Grove; Peter F. Chase, James D. Haven, Lucius W. Hitchcock,
Almond Mead, William Quigley, Thomas Quigley, Oliver A. Rice, John
Vanallen, Marion; Ira A. Church, Wm. H. Rouse, Richard Rands, Mill-
ville; Thomas Burden, Charles F. Clark, Samuel W. Clark. Peter Fill-
more, Montreville Hammond, Simeon Reeves, Wm. T. Scott, Addison
S. Wilcox, Wm. P. Wilcox, Watterstown; Absalom Barger. Wingville.

Company D—Wm. S. Earnhart, Captain, Tafton; Uriah F. Briggs.
1st Lieut., Tafton; Noble L. Barner, 2d Lieut., Glen Haven; Horace G.
Atwood, Benj. G. Lewis, John Leighton, Beetown; Wm. Barr, Joseph
Brookens, Wm. V. Chase, Frank Dorr, James T. Deleware, Amos Eu-
bank, James W. Gault, John Grandrath, Thomas Hawks, Henry W.
Parker, William H. Scott, Edward Smith, Oriel Shattuck, Hubert
Vogt, Peter Vogt, Robert L. Weeks, Henry Wildman, Samuel Wimer,
Wm. H. Young, Glen Haven; Peter F. Smith, Harrison; Scott Barnett,
Alfred H. Fitch, Marcus E. Fitch, William B. Garside, Walter Lewis,
Frank J. Schell, Patch Grove; Henry B. Andrews, Charles L. Bingham,
Thomas C. Billings, Lucius Billings, Homer Beardsley, James R. Bur-
ton, Daniel L. Barlow, George W. Bowers, James H. Blake, John Beck-
with, Geo. W. Chase,* James Charlesworth,* Luman Cobb, John E.
Connell, Rice Dimmick, Joseph Engle, Samuel Fink, Geo. H. Furman,
William H. Holford, Castello N. Holford, Charles Hudson, James E.
Haggerty, Wm. H. Harvey, George Hollis, Edward L. Hudson. J. Wes-
ley Largent, Lafayette H. Lumpkin, Richard R. Lander, Denison H.
Lard, Norman Lord, Amariah C. Lyman, Wm. Lyon, Reason Lyon,
Archibald E. Mickle, James Mack, John A. Orr, Wm. L. Orr, Merritt
Pember, Robert H. Pine, Wm. A. Pine, Wm. J. Scott, Charles Seeber,
Wm. M. Thornton, Ira W. Tracy, Edson W. Vanvickle, Tafton; Rufus
J. Allen, Allen Barnes, Jacob M. Beer, Nathan O. Calkins, Earl Crans-

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*Transferred to Company I.

ton, Royal Cranston, Joseph H. Clark, Elmer S. Crain, Joseph Flint, Henry C. Jackson, Jonas Lard, John Morrow, Thomas E. Magwigan, Lucius Sutter, James W. Sutton, Julius M. Thurston, George H. Trine, Peter N. Trahn, John J. Trahn, Wyalusing.

Company G—Frank B. Burdick, Captain, Boscobel; Louis Schneider, 1st Lieut., Boscobel; Elliott H. Liscum, 2d Lieut., Boscobel; Melchior Ableiter, David Anderson, Geo. W. Bedient, Christopher Brown, Edwin Butler, William Church, Herman Dean, Ole Everson, John B. Eggleston, James Everson, John Edinger, Jacob Getts, Henry Gehb, Nelson Holton, Charles S. Johnson, Lewis Melton, Nelson H. Meeker, Chester Ogden, Daniel Peer, Arnold A. Petty, Wm. W. Petty, Isaac B. Ross, Joseph Reber, Louis Reichell, James S. Roberts, Fritz Shaffer, Gottlieb Wurster, John Wilkins, Boscobel; Andrew Blackburn, Bernhart Eversoll, William Roberts, Beetown; Alfred D. Diedrich, Wm. F. Keyes, John Ortscheid, Cassville; Sylvester B. Spencer, Wm. H. Symons, Ellenboro; Josiah A. Burchard, Henry C. Owens, Fennimore; Benjamin Berry, Jacob Bohl, Abner Clark, Jacob Crist, Bazabel Closson, Hickory Grove; August Jacobs, Leonard Taylor, Edward Oates, Moses E. Vansickle, Lancaster; Sherman B. Lum, Joseph Tomlinson, Millville; Theodore Shelver, Marion; William Tapperwein, Muscoda.

Company K—Valorous Heath, Boscobel; Jas. Notton, Fennimore; Benj. Miller, Geo. W. Miller, Geo. W. Rowley, Muscoda; John Dallen, Platteville; James Knowlton, Wingville.

The following recruits came to the regiment from Grant County, about January 1, 1864:

Company A—Johnson Bevans, Mahlon Fawcett, Geo. W. Swiers, Arthur Basye, Clifton; George Foyt, David C. Phillips, Geo. C. Richards, Lima; Thomas Prideaux, Henry C. Smith, Platteville; William H. Ray, Smelser; Albert M. Snyder, Harrison. Company B— George Clark, Truman W. Cole, John E. Davis, Joseph D. Jackson, Thomas C. Maley, John N. Martin, Presley Martin, Eugene McLimans, James K. McCord, Samuel D. Moran, Philander Purrington, James Quigley, Edgar Ward, Boscobel; George Andrew, William Boyce, Mark Goodrich, Albert T. Henderson, Lucius Hitchcock, Robert McPherson, George W. Tuckwood, Fennimore; Wm. Campbell, John S. Catlin, Millville. Company D—Joseph M. Burton, Isaac T. Chase, Geo. W. Clement, Joseph L. Cauffman, Louis B. Edwards, Thomas Hutchcroft, James McDonald, Wm. L. Richards, Isaac B. Sargent, Wm. H. Weeks, Isaac Wilson, Glen Haven, Walter M. Helm, John Lyon, John Martin, Tafton; Thos.

Quinn, Wyalusing. Company G—Kingsley R. Boyd, Ezra Ward, Bos-
cobel; John Sanger, Millville. Company I—Egbert J. Hull, Thomas
F. Jones, John A. Kirkpatrick, Milton H. Rosemire, Platteville.

Frank W. Bashford, of Clifton, was transferred from the Third In-
fantry to be First Lieutenant of Company I.

This was the last of the Wisconsin volunteer regiments raised un-
der the "600,000-call" in 1862. It was the intention to raise a Grant
County regiment under the call, but the requisite number of enlist-
ments could not be made in time, and part of the Grant County men
went into the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth, leaving only three compa-
nies and a half for the Thirty-third. This regiment contained more
Grant County men than any other except the Twenty-fifth, and it
nobly upheld the reputation of the county. It was to this regiment,
on a general review in Mississippi, that Sherman made his noted re-
mark: "I always count a Wisconsin regiment a brigade."

The regiment was enlisted mostly in August and early September,
and spent several weeks at the several company rendezvous drilling.
The rendezvous of Company D was the Red School-house in the town
of Tafton, the soldiers being quartered on the farmers in the vicinity.
In October the regiment went into camp at Racine. It left the State
November 12, *en route* for Memphis. Its march through the streets
of Chicago displayed so high a state of discipline and such efficiency in
drill as to furnish a text to the Chicago papers on the adaptability of
the Americans to soldiering.

At Memphis the regiment was placed in the Third Brigade, of the
Third Division, Army of the Tennessee, and on the 26th of November
it started on the expedition intended to come up in the rear of Vicks-
burg—one of Grant's several failures, before his final successful cam-
paign against that stronghold. The men were burdened with ten
days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. The regiment
was too far from the front to see any fighting, but did some hard
work repairing roads and building bridges. The advance was slow.
Beyond the Tallahatchie, at Hurricane Creek, the commissary supplies
gave out, but the regiment took possession of a little mill, and as corn
was to be found, kept starvation off with a supply of corn-meal—and
nothing else. The expedition reached Oxford about New Year's. As
this was the date on which President Lincoln's Emancipation Procla-
mation took effect, a regiment from Southern Illinois mutinied, refus-
ing to serve longer "to free the niggers." The Thirty-third was placed

on guard over them for several days, when the officers were cashiered and the regiment broken up, the enlisted men being distributed among other Illinois regiments.

About this time the Thirty-third was placed in the "Fighting Fourth" Division, at the special request of its commander, General Lauman. The supplies at Holly Springs were captured by the Rebels and communication with Memphis, the base of supplies, cut off, and the army was without rations. Nothing but corn could be had, and there was now no mill to grind it. It was boiled and parched, and on this alone the Thirty-third lived ten days or more. The weather was bad and the poor little "shelter-tents" hardly deserved the name of shelter. The measles broke out in camp and many died of the disease or its following affections.

The army was forced to retreat to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Thirty-third being posted at Moscow, forty miles east of Memphis. The regiment was placed in the Sixteenth Corps. On March 9 the regiment began a march to Memphis, which it accomplished in continuous rain and terrible mud.

On the 18th of April the regiment left Memphis as part of an expedition sent to attack a Rebel force on the Coldwater, forty miles south of Memphis. At Hernando the enemy was encountered and fifteen of them killed and seventy-five taken prisoners. In the advance next morning the Thirty-third was the first infantry in the column, and in the attack of the enemy on Coldwater Creek, came up on the double-quick to the relief of the cavalry, and poured in such a destructive volley on the enemy as to force them to retire across the creek. Although the commanders of Companies H and E were killed, the only Grant County men hurt were A. P. Bliss, of Co. B, and Walter Lewis, of Co. D, slightly wounded. An expected coöperating force failing to come up, the Union troops retired, the Thirty-third being the rear-guard. When near Memphis reinforcements were met and the expedition returned to Coldwater, but the Rebels had left, and the expedition returned to Memphis.

On the 17th of May the regiment embarked for Young's Point, Louisiana, to join the army operating against Vicksburg. Near Greenville, Mississippi, the Rebels had two pieces of artillery concealed behind the levee, and opened fire at short range on the transports crowded with men and horses. The boats were rapidly pushed to

shore, the Thirty-third hurried off and chased the Rebels several miles, but could not overtake them.

<center>SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.</center>

From Young's Point the regiment went to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and on the 20th took possession of the artillery and ammunition which the Rebels had abandoned in their hurried evacuation of the place. The regiment then marched by way of Haines's Bluff to near Vicksburg, but returned to guard Snyder's Bluff from an attack by Johnston's army. It held its position here until the 24th, when it marched around to the south of the city and took a position as part of the besieging line, throwing up a line of fortifications.

On the night of the 13th of June Company D, numbering fifty men, advanced on the right of the brigade front to take the enemy's rifle-pits immediately under a strong fort. It was supported by Company F and two Illinois companies as flankers. The enemy kept up a furious fire on the storming party, but it passed over the men's heads, as the Rebels were considerably higher up. Company D, the men creeping on their hands and knees half way up the hill, charged and took the hill with the rifle-pits, the Rebels falling back precipitately to the fort. As tools to entrench had been neglected, the Union force was compelled to fall back at daylight, as it was exposed to the cross-fire of three forts at short range. The Rebels at once reoccupied the position. To retake the position, at dark the next night, Companies D and A of the Thirty-third advanced, the Forty-first Illinois covering their flanks. Before the impetuous charge of these two companies the Rebels broke and fled, without injuring a man of the assailing party. The position thus taken was permanently held, although the Rebels made attempts to retake it.

On the night of the 21st, six companies of the Thirty-third, A, B, C, D, E, and G, most of the Grant County men, advanced the line in the center of the brigade front to within eighty-five yards of a strong fort. Company D, was in advance. On reaching the position desired for a rifle-pit the company was halted and Captain Warner, in a whisper, called for ten volunteers to come forward for some service which he did not state. The following men stepped to the front: Rufus J. Allen, William Barr, Elmer Crain, Castello N. Holford, Edward L. Hudson, Thomas Hawks, Lafayette Lumpkin, Charles Seeber, George Trine, and Peter Vogt. They were ordered in a whisper to advance in a skirmish line half-way to the Rebel fort and remain there

till daylight as a picket. It was hard position. To remain awake all night, lying still was a terrible task, and to fall asleep and be seen at daylight exposed within fifty steps of the rebel line was almost certain death. At daylight a whistle from Captain Warner brought the pickets in. The next night the Fourteenth Illinois relieved the Thirtythird and were driven out by the Rebels with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded.

On the night of the 24th Companies A, C, D, F, and H retook this important position. Company D again led the advance, rushing in on the Rebels so suddenly that they retreated precipitately, leaving four men killed and seventeen wounded and fifteen abandoned muskets. The only loss of the Thirty-third was two men in Co. H The regiment was, for this feat, highly complimented by an order from General Lauman.

At the time of these night attacks the scene was something never to be forgotten by those who looked upon it. The artillery on both sides was playing fiercely and the air was full of rushing meteors. The lines of pits on both sides were fringed with the continuous flashes of the musketry fire. Added to the roar of the cannon, the scream and crash of the bursting shells, the horrible swish and jingle of the flying grape-shot, were the choruses of the shrill "Rebel yell," and the deeper-toned swarming shouts of Union soldiers.

A BLOODY BLUNDER AT JACKSON.

The siege of Vicksburg was ended. For six weeks the Army of the Mississippi had been crouching closely in their narrow pits along the broken ridges in the rear of the city; sweltering and panting for breath under the high, hot sun through the long June days; the short nights illuminated by the glare of bursting shells and flashing siege guns; the heavens filled with the fiery arcs of the mortar shells from the fleet in the river; every ear wearied by the incessant musketry —now sinking into a faint and fitful sputtering and then rising into a loud and rattling crash; days when the deep throb of the siege guns was faster than a fevered pulse-beat.

Pemberton and his 32,000 Rebels were prisoners and their hundreds of hostile cannon were harmlessly parked, guarded by blue-coated sentries. But Joe Johnston's second army of Rebels had been hanging threateningly on the rear of the Army of the Mississippi during the whole siege. Without a day's rest the wearied Union army, glad

to exchange for a time the narrow pits for the free fields and woods, started in pursuit of Johnston's army. That army fell back sullenly and slowly, making every ridge and hill-top the vantage ground for their artillery in the stubborn but always-failing efforts to beat back the Union advance guard.

It was the 11th of July, toward evening, when the brigade, composed of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, Third Iowa, and Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois regiments, filed out of the road by the right flank and formed in line of battle. They knew they were near Jackson and that a line of battle meant a prospect of fight, but beyond that knew nothing certain of the situation. They halted for a short time and an Indiana regiment (the Thirty-first, I think), the "Morton Rifles," passed by with the quick, springing, eager step with which men go into battle. They evidently had more positive orders than the First Brigade, just mentioned. The latter moved off obliquely to the front and right, slowly and cautiously, with skirmishers in front, feeling their way through the thick black-oak woods.

But no Rebels were seen, and night came down in a drizzling rain. The day had been intensely hot, scores of men falling from sunstroke, but the slow rain at night chilled the men through. Although the advance had been very slow, the commissary had failed to keep up with rations, and all that day the men had had nothing to eat except a few ears of green corn they had snatched from the fields by the roadside. They lay all night in line of battle, grasping their guns, without spreading a blanket or kindling a fire—a dreary, weary, hungry night it was, and the not very cheerful prospect of bloody work in the morning.

The night with its lowering clouds passed away and the morning sun shone out clear and hot. The brigade advanced slowly but did not encounter the enemy. However, it came within view of their works while crossing the railroad track. There was a long cut stretching away toward Jackson. Perhaps half a mile up that cut loomed up a bastion of a Rebel fort. A puff of smoke rose from a huge siege gun there and a shell came screaming over the Union line. To one of the boys standing in the middle of the track when that cloud of smoke arose it seemed that the narrow cut was a sort of tube which must conduct the shell straight down to him. Of course, this was only a fancy, but it was an uncomfortable one.

A great part of the forenoon had passed when the brigade found

themselves on the crest of a ridge about half a mile from the Rebel works. The artillery belonging to the division was brought up and opened a rapid fire on the enemy. It was evident that a charge was intended, but it was delayed, and our artillery fire was worse than useless, for it could hardly harm the Rebels in their trenches, and it warned them of the coming but delayed charge; and Breckinridge massed his whole division along the short threatened front.

The First Brigade of the "Old Fighting Fourth" Division (commanded by Gen. Lauman) lay a little in front of the batteries and just below them on the slope. The hillside sloped to the east, was bare and covered with flints. The sun was now high and beating down furiously. To lie upon those flints was something like lying on a gridiron, but to stand up was to be exposed to the shells from the Rebel siege guns screaming close above. Our artillery was suffering terribly. The light field pieces could do nothing toward silencing the Rebel guns, and the heavy shells of the latter did much damage. One of them struck a gun of the Fifth Ohio Battery full on the muzzle. The great brass tube went spinning backward, crushing everything in its way, while the fragments of the gun carriage knocked the gunners right and left. Another cut down three horses and their three riders on a caisson in the rear. It struck the wheel-horse and his rider about the rider's thigh; the middle one a little lower and the leader about the rider's knee. The plunging of the mangled horses upon their mangled riders, the blood and dust and smoke, formed a scene of confusion and horror never to be forgotton, even though seen but a second.

Gen. Lauman, the commander of the Fourth Division, and his staff rode up from the rear, swept around the right flank of the Thirty-third and up in front of the regiment and halted. The General addressed them in a half-choking. half-screaming tone, evidently greatly excited:

"Thirty-third, you are to charge those works! I want you to do your duty and I know you'll do it."

Then he rode on to the next regiment and repeated his address, and so on to the last. Then he rode back to the rear.

At last the order "Forward!" came. The Thirty-third held not only the right of the brigade, but the extreme right of the Union lines. This position, if the Rebels had been aggressive, would have been one of great hazard; as it was, it was the salvation of the regiment.

The ground over which the three regiments on the left had to advance had been cleared of its growth of scrubby black oaks by cutting them down and piling them in heaps or rows, not high enough to shelter the advancing Union men, but in such a manner as greatly to impede their progress. On the other hand, the ground on which the Thirty-third advanced was still covered, in most places, with the thick, scrubby growth, hard to get through, but concealing the regiment from the Rebel works.

As the brigade swept down the slope there was not a private in the ranks so stupid that he did not know that it was a hopeless charge and that a horrible blunder was being committed. They knew there was not a supporter on the right and nothing on the left except a fragment of a regiment—the Twenty-eighth Illinois. It was twelve hundred men against an army lying hidden behind high earthworks, protected from approach by line upon line of bristling, tangled *abatis* and the sharp, thick-set stakes of the *chevaux-de-frise*. But,

> " Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do or die,
>   For someone had blundered."

At intervals through openings in the brush some of the Thirty-third could get glimpses of the field and their comrades on the left. As has been said, the shrubs cut down had been piled in long heaps with openings between them. Into these openings the Iowa and Illinois men would crowd thickly to get through, when the double-shotted charges of canister would sweep through the struggling masses with awful effect. From every Rebel embrasure rolled outward and upward a thick gray-blue cloud, pierced through at times with darting streaks of orange-colored flame, and the whole long line of earthworks was fringed with countless leaping little jets of smoke and flame from the incessant musketry. Much of the shot and shell came toward the Thirty-third, but they were for the greatest part unseen by the Rebels and most of the missiles passed harmlessly overhead.

A little further advance and another opening showed the skirmishers that the hurricane of fire, lead, and iron on the left had torn the Union line to tatters and swept it backward toward the ridge, while the Rebels were swarming out of their works, flanking the Thirty-third on the right and passing it on the left. Then Colonel Moore gave the order to retreat, and under the skillful direction of himself and Major Virgin the regiment fell back swiftly and silently, but in a

cool and orderly manner, to the ridge from which the brigade began the charge. The Rebels, coming under the fire of our field guns on the ridge, in turn fell back into their works.

The brigade then stacked arms and lay down to rest. On the left of the Thirty-third the next regiment was the Third Iowa. Its stacked muskets numbered ninety-odd. The rest of the two hundred and fifty or more that went into that charge lay on that fatal field; and their bearers lay there too, for the gallant little regiment had long been purged of all its men who would come out of a fight unwounded without their muskets. You have read of regiments being decimated; that means one out of every ten shot; but here was a regiment which had lost six out of ten. But that scraggy screen of black-jack shrubs saved Grant County the need of another marble cenotaph on which to carve the names of her soldier dead, for four Grant County companies were in the line thus fortunately screened from that terrible tornado of death.

The responsibility for this awful blunder was laid upon Lauman, and he was relieved from command. But it has since been asserted that the responsibility was upon Ord, who commanded the corps and who ordered the charge, refusing to listen to any reason against it. Ord was a West Pointer and a regular and Lauman was neither. Very possibly the well-known jealousy between the West Pointers and the volunteer generals may have furnished the groundwork for this terrible tragedy.

On the 20th of July the regiment began its return march to Vicksburg. The weather was extremely hot and some of the men were sunstruck. A heavy storm came on in the evening of the 22d and several of the regiment were killed by lightning.

The regiment camped near the river at Vicksburg, suffering much from bad water. August 18 the regiment embarked for Natchez, where, in a quiet camp and a wholesome locality, it enjoyed a delightful season of rest and recuperation, until December 1, when it returned to Vicksburg.

On the 3d of February the regiment started on Sherman's famous Meridian raid. Although it was in winter, all the baggage was left behind, the men carrying ten days' rations in their haversacks, and very little more rations did they draw in their thirty days' hard march. But the country passed through was, beyond Jackson, one never be-

fore traversed by the armies, and provisions in plenty were found, especially chickens and pigs.   At Meridian the army spread northward and southward, tearing up and destroying about fifty miles of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in an incredibly short time, as well as a good deal of the road between Jackson and Meridian.   In one of our war histories is a picture of this tearing-up of railroads, which is amusing in the ignorance displayed in it.   Some men are busy with wrenches, taking off the nuts from the fish-plates on the rails, while others with crowbars are prying up the rails.   In the first place, the raiders had hardly wagons enough to carry ammunition and a few days rations, and could hardly be expected to carry thousands of crowbars and wrenches.   Again, there was never a fish-plate put on a Western or Southern railroad until after the war, so there were none to be taken off.   Sherman's men tore up railroads like this: they were strung along the road-bed and at a given signal each man grasped one end of a tie and lifted.   One side of the track, ties, rails and all, would thus be lifted for a great length and the whole overturned.   In falling, the weight of the rails would pull out the spikes.   The ties would then be piled up, mixed with pine knots and other fuel, and fired, after the rails had been placed on top.   The middle of the rails being heated, the weight of the unsupported ends would bend them so that they could not be relaid.   Some of the rails were even twisted around trees.

This work accomplished, the regiment returned to Vicksburg, having no fighting and losing no men from any cause.   The men were allowed little time to rest, and not enough time to draw new clothing, before they were sent off to join Banks's

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

When the men from Sherman's army first encountered Banks's well-groomed Eastern men they were called "Sherman's ragged guerrillas," but after those Eastern men had been badly whipped at Sabine Cross Roads, and saved from utter rout only by the timely arrival of this fragment of a corps from Sherman's army, the latter were spoken of with a good deal of respect.

The Thirty-third participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, on Red River, March 13.   After the occupation of the fort the magazine was blown up and the siege guns burst, and owing to the carelessness of the officers in charge, more men were killed and wounded in this work than in the capture of the fort.   The regiment proceeded up the river to Grand Ecore, some eighty miles above Alexandria.   Here a

call came for a detachment of twenty-five men from Company D, *no recruits* to be sent. It was supposed to be some pretty tough service, but it proved to be nothing worse than guarding a boat-load of prisoners back to Alexandria. It was an easy and pleasant, if dangerous and responsible, service. Before this the regiment had been on a reconnoissance up the river to Camti. The division to which the regiment belonged was then detached to guard the boats loaded with ammunition and supplies for the expedition, and proceeded with them up the Red River to Loggy Bayou, where their progress was stopped by a steamboat which the Rebels had sunk across the channel, completely blocking it. Landing and reconnoitering, they found no enemy. News then came of the defeat of the army at Sabine Cross Roads, and the fleet hastened to return down the river. On the afternoon of the 12th of April, near Pleasant Hill Landing, two thousand Rebel cavalry and a battery attacked the transport on which the Thirty-third was stationed. The regiment was alone and in imminent danger of capture, but it resolved to fight to the last, and held its fire until the Rebels were within a hundred yards, when the five hundred rifles of the regiment spoke at once and the Rebel line melted away. Twice more the enemy's line came on and was repulsed, their commander, General Green, being killed. The platoon of Company D which remained with the regiment behaved with such gallantry as to win the especial praise of the commander of the regiment, although it consisted mostly of recruits, for the reason just stated.

At Grand Ecore the regiment landed and was rejoined by the detachment from Company D. The remainder of the retreat was made by land, the brigade to which the Thirty-third belonged having the honorable position of rear-guard on the whole way. On the 23d· the Rebels dispersed the cavalry of the Union rear-guard and came fiercely upon the infantry line. The Thirty-third not only held its ground, but drove the enemy a long distance back. The next morning before daylight the Rebels again came down in force, scattering the Union cavalry and attacking the infantry. They were decisively repulsed. In this battle, which was near Cane River, a Rebel shell burst just under the colors of the Thirty-third, killing and wounding the whole color-guard and the color-bearer and cutting the flag-staff in two. In the afternoon of May 6 the rear-guard was again fiercely attacked on the plantation of Governor Moore. The Thirty-third was on the right and was flanked by the longer line of the enemy; but just as the situa-

tion began to look serious, the men, looking back, saw a line of blue-
coats coming up on the double-quick, and there in the middle was "Old
Abe," the eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin, which had hurried back from
another brigade farther ahead. The two Wisconsin regiments then
advanced and drove back the Rebels several miles and were not mo-
lested again that day.

At Yellow Bayou the Thirty-third was in the rear-guard that held
the enemy back while Banks's enormous train was getting across the
Atchafalaya Bayou, and the fight lasted many hours. The smoke of
the conflict and of the burning grass was very thick, and as the Thir-
ty-third was advancing on the run with very loose ranks it ran into a
regiment of Rebels who were advancing. The Thirty-third quickly
closed up its ranks and thus cut off a number of Rebels who had run
through and got in our rear. Late in the afternoon the enemy with-
drew and the regiment crossed the Atchafalaya Bayou on a bridge
made of twenty-two steamboats, and soon embarked for Vicksburg,
where it arrived May 24.

From Vicksburg the regiment went to Memphis, and on the 22d
of June accompanied General A. J. Smith's expedition into the interior
of Mississippi. At Lagrange, Tennesssee, on the 4th of July, the force
abandoned all communication with its base of supplies at Memphis,
and after a six days' march in very hot weather, reached Pontotoc,
Mississippi. From there the Union force moved across the Tupelo,
allowing the enemy to mass in its front, then it wheeled, took the Tu-
pelo road, and left the Rebels in its rear. The Thirty-third had the ar-
duous duty of guarding the supply train, which was attacked by the
Rebels on the 13th at Camargo Cross Roads. About two hundred
men of the Fourteenth Wisconsin were guarding the rear of the train
and were nearly overwhelmed by fifteen hundred Rebels, when the
Thirty-third came to the rescue and, advancing through a corn-field,
poured such a fire upon the Rebels as to drive them from the field,
leaving behind them their dead and wounded and a stand of colors.
The captured flag was borne off the field by a captain of the Four-
teenth Wisconsin, but it was generally acknowledged by both regiments
that it was rightfully the trophy of the Thirty-third. In this fight
the regiment lost one killed and six wounded. Another attack was
made by the Rebels, but it was soon repulsed and the march was con-
tinued to Harrisonburg.

At three o'clock on the morning of July 14 the enemy attacked the

Union pickets. At sunrise the battle began, the Thirty-third being on the extreme right in the front line. Massing eight thousand men, the enemy, after an artillery fire of an hour, advanced to the charge in three lines. The position of the regiment overlooked an open field. On the left was a strip of thick woods. Firing began on the left of the Union line and rolled rapidly down toward the right, where the Thirty-third lay flat on their faces, reserving their fire until the enemy was within two hundred yards, when the regiment rose and fired. The Rebel ranks, whose front line was the Texas Legion, were filled with gaps and they retreated. A pause of half an hour ensued, when the enemy rallied and charged again with the familiar "Rebel yell," but they were repulsed as before. A third assault was made and repulsed, and then six regiments of Union troops, including the Thirty-third, charged and drove the Rebels from the field, compelling them to abandon their dead and part of their wounded. In the evening another attack, but a feeble one, was made by the Rebels, and was easily repulsed. The battle of Tupelo was ended and the impetuous Rebel General Forrest and his terrible Texans were defeated, beaten by the superior coolness and steadiness of aim of the Union troops.

On the 15th the return march was begun. When about to camp at night, the enemy attacked and drove in the rear-guard. The Thirty-third quickly turned back and drove away the enemy with severe loss. At the close of this fight Captain Burdick, of Company G, fell from sunstroke. The march was continued on the 16th. From Lagrange the regiment went by rail to Memphis, which was reached on the 22d. For its part in this campaign the regiment was highly commended by the commanding general.

On the 3d of August the regiment embarked for St. Charles, Arkansas, and there was employed in guard duty and building fortifications. On the first of September the regiment went up White River to Duvall's Bluff, and thence, on the 8th, to Brownsville in pursuit of Price's force, leaving the camp equipage and baggage in camp. Marching northeasterly over a rough country, the regiment, on the 23d, built a bridge over Black River, crossed and marched up the river, building another bridge over it on the 28th, and crossing into Missouri. It now marched through swamps almost impassible for the train, forded the St. Francis at Greenville on the 2d of October, and on the 4th made a forced march of twenty-nine miles to meet a train of supplies coming from Cape Girardeau. Many of the men were barefoot and

footsore. On the 5th the regiment reached Cape Girardeau, having, on ten days' rations, marched 324 miles in nineteen days, built two long bridges, and forded four rivers. On the 8th it embarked for Jefferson City, Missouri, where it arrived on the 15th. On the 17th it took the cars for Lamine River, where the bridge on the Missouri Pacific Railroad had been burned, and remained there until the 22d, assisting in carrying rations and ordnance stores across the river and repairing the bridge. It then went to Warrensburg. On the 3d of November eight companies were sent to St. Louis, as guards for the Rebel Generals Marmaduke and Cahill and seven hundred prisoners, captured at Mound City. At Herman a spy was shot by a detachment of the regiment. On the 7th the ten companies reached St. Louis, and Companies B and G on the 12th.

On the 23d, the regiment left Benton Barracks and embarked for Nashville, where, on the 2d of December, it took a position on the extreme right of the line of defenses of that city, which was soon invested by the Rebel army under Hood. On the 15th the regiment took part in the battle of Nashville. At three in the afternoon it captured two of the siege batteries of the Rebels, charged across an open field, wading a stream of icy water, and charged upon the Rebel line posted on the opposite side of Granny White Pike, behind two stone walls. The charge of the regiment was so impetuous that the enemy, with a cornfield behind in which the mud was almost knee-deep, were unable to get away, and the whole line surrendered. On the 16th the regiment was in the second line, on the right of the Sixteenth Corps, with the Twenty-third Corps on its right. From its position on a high hill it watched the struggle without taking an active part in it. Joining in the pursuit of Hood's broken and fleeing army, the regiment reached Pulaski on the 27th, and there turned westward and went to Clifton, Tennessee, which it reached on the 2d of January. The march was a terrible one. The weather was a succession of rain storms, turning into sleet and followed by severe freezing. The roads were cut up by long trains. Many of the men were practically barefoot and marched with their bare soles on the frozen, sleety and stony ground, lying at night on the sleet with frozen clothes and blankets, or in the mud with water-soaked garments.

From Clifton the regiment went to Eastport, Mississippi, and was detailed to escort the train to Savannah, on the Tennessee River. A portion of the train had to be left at Fairview, as the roads were so

bad. The regiment returned to Eastport and camped, remaining until the 6th of February, when it embarked and went by steamer to Vicksburg, near which it encamped until the 20th, when it again embarked and went to New Orleans, camping a few miles below the city, on the old battle-ground where the British were defeated in 1815. On the 11th of March the regiment embarked for Mobile and the next day landed at Fort Gaines. Moving from point to point and occasionally skirmishing, on the 27th it drove the enemy into his works at Spanish Fort, and established a line about seven hundred yards from the fort, with a loss of nine men wounded. The siege of the fort then began. On the 29th Company D occupied a rifle-pit so far advanced as to be only two hundred yards from the Rebel fort. In this position it was exposed to a terrible artillery fire from daylight until dark. Sergeant John Leighton and Merritt Pember were killed and Sergt. James Delaware severely wounded. The company that day fired the enormous number of 26,000 cartridges, which were brought up at great risk by members of the company. The regiment steadily advanced its lines until the night of the 8th of April. That evening a heavy musketry and artillery fire began. The Eighth Iowa, on the extreme right and near the Thirty-third, charged into a ditch which the Rebels had projected diagonally in front of their fort, and held it until the Thirty-third charged up on its left. Continuing on into the fort, the Thirty-third, which was the first to enter, found that the Rebels had just evacuated.

On the 13th of April the regiment started for Montgomery, which was reached on the 25th. At this place the regiment encamped in comparative ease until the 23d of May, when it went to Tuskegee and was on duty there as provost guard until the 19th of July, when it started for Vicksburg. The journey was performed partly on foot, partly by steamboat, and partly by rail. The regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 8th of August and started for home, reaching Madison on the 14th, when the men were discharged. Colonel Moore was brevetted Brigadier-general.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company B—Wm. H. Gossett, Geo. O. Quillers, John F. Smith, Wm. Tyler, Boscobel. Company C—Dudley D. McCloud, James McMahon (both deserted), Boscobel. Company D—Wm. Remy, David E. Whitaker, Beetown; August Wachtler, Boscobel. Company E—First Lieut.

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John Smail, John Douglas, Sylvester L. Gillam, Benj. F. Louthain, Absalom T. Louthain, Wm. F. Martin, Wm. H. Vannatta, Joseph Vannatta, Thomas H. Vannatta, Abraham Williams, Polk Williams, Edward S. Williams, Robert Wilson, John H. Wilson, Platteville; JohnW. G. Woods, Smelser; Byron W. Breed, Homer M. Lewis. Company K— James Lyons, Boscobel; Charles L. Maxfield, Henry T. Melvin, Platteville; Daniel M. Taft, Tafton.

The regimental organization was completed at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, February 27, 1864.

The regiment left Milwaukee on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana, arriving at the mouth of Red River on the 1st of May. Unable to get transportation to Alexandria, the regiment went to New Orleans, and thence to Port Hudson, arriving there on the 7th of May and remaining there until the 26th of June, when it went to Morganzia, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps.

The First Brigade was sent to St. Charles, Arkansas, arriving there on the 24th of July. The Thirty-fifth was engaged here in garrison duty and scouting expeditions until August 7, when it returned to Morganzia.

On the first of October the brigade set out on a scouting expedition to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya Bayou, the regiment having several skirmishes on the way. Returning to Morganzia, the regiment went by water to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, landing there on the 18th of October. On the 9th of November it left Duvall's Bluff for Brownsville, about thirty miles west. It returned to Duvall's Bluff on the 1st of December, and was soon assigned to the Fourth Brigade of the Reserve Corps. It was employed in picket duty and work on the fortifications until February 7, 1865, when it embarked to join the army about to make an attack on Mobile. On the 26th the regiment landed at Mobile Point and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Corps. On the 27th of March the regiment took a position in front of Spanish Fort, where it was engaged in the siege until the Rebels evacuated the place on the 8th of April. On the 9th of April it marched ten miles to Fort Blakely, and on the 11th returned to Spanish Fort. The next day the regiment crossed the bay, passed through Mobile on the 13th, and marched forty-five miles to the north, encamping at Nannahubbah Bluff on the 21st, and on the 26th moved ten miles up the Tombigbee to McIntosh Bluff,

where it was engaged in building fortifications until the close of the war. On the 9th of May the regiment went to Mobile and remained there until the 1st of June, when it sailed to Brazos Santiago, and thence to Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 2d of August it marched up the river and the next day reached Brownsville. The Thirty-fifth was here assigned to a command known as the "Separate Brigade," Army of the Rio Grande, and remained here during the rest of its term of service, employed in guard duty in and around the town and upon government steamers plying between Brownsville and Brazos Santiago. On the 15th of March, 1866, the regiment was mustered out, and ten days later started for home, reaching Madison on the 10th of April.

CHAPTER IX.

FORTY-FIRST TO FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Forty-first Infantry—Forty-second Infantry—Forty-third Infantry—Forty-fourth Infantry—Forty-seventh Infantry—Forty-ninth Infantry—Fiftieth Infantry.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

D. Gray Purman, Major, Lancaster.

Company A—Peter J. Schloesser, Captain, Lancaster; John Grindell, 1st Lieut., Platteville; Geo. L. Hyde, 2d Lieut., Lancaster; Henry Alcorn, Frank R. Angell, Amherst W. Barber, John J. Barber, Charles H. Baxter, John Beck, Jacob Bertschinger, James C. Blanding, Daniel T. Brown, Samuel Caley, Collins Chapman, Thomas R. Cheseboro, Mitchell J. Coyer, John C. Curry, David Cutshaw, John Q. Dillon, Theron Dixon, Thomas F. Dudley, H. Clay Evans, Hewlett W. Fisher, James Gilbert, David B. Gordon, William Halferty, Adelbert Higgins, Wm. Higgins, Henry A. Hyde, George Landon, Joseph Lathan, Lou. P. Lesler, Geo. H. Lewis, John P. Lewis, Robert E. Murphey, Adolph Nathan, Frank A. Reed, Edmund W. Richardson, Charles D. Shrader, William Sincock, William Starr, Allen Taylor, Samuel M. Tracy, Wm. W. Waddle, Geo. W. Works, Lancaster; Green B. Brent, Wm. A. McDonald, Beetown; Charles Barnett, Jeffrey Kee, Alfred E. Tracy, Boscobel; King S. Barger, David Bartle, Otis A. Boynton, Wm. B. Burke, Herbert Burwell, Mack Burwell, Geo. E. Cabanis, Charles C. Cheever, Jerry Cooper, Wm. Crockett, Samuel T. Dixon, John Gillham, Robert H. Graham, Wesley F. Grindell, John Hale, Joseph C. Hollman, Robert Jones, James Kelly, Jacob Knouse, Geo. W. Kays, Daniel McArthur, Morris F. McCord. John McQuestin, Augustus Nasmith, Bennett Niehaus, Henry O'Hara, Olney H. Payne, Frank F. Parker, John N. Patterson, Henry Potter, Andrew P. Potter, George A. Richardson, Wm. Rowitzer, Jesse P. Smelker, Theodatus Smith, Samuel A. Stein, Perley Stiles, Walter L. Wannemaker, Erwin M. Wilson, Platteville; Thomas J. Clark, Potosi; D. A. McLin, Fennimore.

The Forty-first was the last of the one-hundred-days men from the State. It was organized at Milwaukee. It left for Memphis June 15, 1864. Before leaving the State it was presented with the State colors by Gov. Lewis. The regiment took part in the fight at Memphis when the Rebels made a raid into that city in August, but suffered no loss in the action. It was posted in the rear of the Fortieth Wisconsin. The Forty-first suffered from sickness while at Memphis, losing six men. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Washburn in the latter part of September.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment:

Company B—Anthony Hill, Millville.

Company D—John H. Barnett, Captain, Boscobel; Fletcher S. Kidd, 1st Lieut., Lancaster; Bunk Craven, Nelson B. Moody, Boscobel; Thomas Oleson, Wm. M. Sylvester, Targe Targeson, Nels Thompson, Charles R. Walker, Blue River; Wm. McCluskey, Charles Wamsley, Cassville; Henry Brodener, John Dixon, Henry I. Landon, Lewis Patton, Richard Pigg, Fernando Roddick, Henry Spargo, Ellenboro; Andrew Folger, Ambrose W. Geer, George Gillett, Albin Jackson, Horace Jewell, Ole O. Johnson, George A. Lance, Orson R. Richmond, John R. Smith, George Stone, John Walters, Fennimore; Robert Calvert, Joseph S. Kidd, Richard A. Kidd, Wm. E. Kidd, Wm. S. Metcalf, Jeremiah Wamsley, Glen Haven; Andrew J. Renshaw, Hickory Grove; Samuel Beck, John G. Crabtree, Henry Muhler, Albert Ross, Conrad Schmitt, John N. Shepherd, Lancaster; Jacob Woolstenholme, Liberty; John H. Brown, Wm. Mayo, James B. Mumford, George W. Richison, Jacob C. Richison, Thomas A. Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Lyman M. Watrus, Marion; Franklin Austin, Ellery Babcock, George Brown, James J. Dodds, Charles Evans, Richard H. Foster, Edward A. Hackett, George W. Harmon, Wm. N. Harrison, Sylvester Keys, David Morden, Samuel Neely, Thomas Parland, John Pearson, Ira Phillips, Corydon Russell, Charles Stimpson, Robert Harrower, Millville; Peter Adams, Jesse C. Crow, Potosi; Eli J. Altizer, Nathaniel Head, Watterstown; Ove Martin, Wingville.

Company H—Anthony Richardson, Lancaster.

The regiment was mustered into service at Camp Randall September 7, 1864. Leaving the State, the regiment reached Cairo September 22, 1864. It was employed there in garrison and provost duty. On

the 15th of October Companies A, F, D, I, and C were sent to Columbus, Kentucky, to guard that place against the guerrillas. On the 25th of October Companies B, G, E, H, and K went to Springfield, Illinois and thence to various points in the State as provost guards. The detached companies united with the regiment at Cairo, and remained there, doing guard and provost duty, until June, 1865. The Chamber of Commerce of Cairo passed a series of resolutions highly complimenting the regiment. It arrived at Madison on the 20th of June and was warmly welcomed. It was then disbanded.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment:

Company A—Edward D. Lowry, Captain, Lancaster; James W. Redman, Beetown; John N. Collins, Wm. H. Thompson, Hazel Green; Ira S. Carr, Little Grant; John Copsey, Platteville.

Company B—George K. Shaw, Captain, Platteville; Charles Billings, Isaac Hall, John Hubbell, Reuben S. Morse, Asa Olmstead, Robert Richardson, Isaac Tindell, Beetown; Louis L. Andrews, Leonard S. Bradley, Garry Cobb, David Cornwell, Henry S. Crooks, Albert Hall, John W. Haney, Stephen Johnson, David S. Neely, Thomas S. McPherson, Alexander J. Quillin, Ellenboro; Ralph S. Bushnell, Bazil Carter, John T. Davidson, Andrew Hudson, Orlando S. Jones, Harrison; Ansel L. F. Nye, Charles H. Nye, Hazel Green; Lucius D. Benton, John Calvert, William Carter, Alfred W. Clark, Ransom B. Foltz, Wm. Lauterman, Archibald McCallum, John Rick, James Warren, Jacob Williams, Jamestown; Lewis Caley, Lancaster; Theodore Blair, John W. Dickinson, John F. Dorn, Milo P. Finney, John L. Fry, Isaac H. Haney, Dudley Lillie, John W. Morrison, James L. Norris, Herman Snider, Frank T. Squires, Lima; Wm. H. Cooper, Wm. L. Kline Peter B. Lippolt, Richard N. Taylor, Samuel Terrill, Louis A. Williams, Paris; Lorenzo D. Bevans, Christian F. Bloom, Edward A. Boies, Cibius Bolton, Jesse L. Bray, James M. Buckland, Louis C. Chase, Charles E. Estabrook, Philip Gahart, John B. Gregory, Jacob Hooser, Jr., Wm. Hoskins, John Mann, James V. Newton, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. H. Palmer, Oscar C. Rose, Wm. A. Sandlin, Rolla M. Strong, George Townsend, Wm. B. Wilkinson, Henry E. Wright, Franklin M. Young, Platteville; James Barnett, Wm. B. Crabtree, Wm. Wells, Jerome D. Woodworth, Smelser; Frank Melvin, William W. Pettis, Wingville.

Company C—George Campbell, Captain, Woodman; Levi Weldon,

1st Lieut., Muscoda; John Brandon, 2d Lieut., Smelser; Charles Kellogg, James. H. Brandt, Jonathan Fitzgerald, Eben N. Garvin, Amos Hazen, Oscar M. Loomis, Benjamin L. Loomis, Austin Nye, Christian Singer, Daniel Truman, Millville; Jacob Hopkins, Marion; Francis Weldon Muscoda; John G. Snider, Mt. Hope; Alexander Abernathy, Thomas J. Evans, Platteville; George Glenn, Thomas V. Harvill, Christian Maker, Henry Ottemeyer, Samuel Pitzer, James M. Sutton, John Widdle, Wyalusing.

Company E—Henry H. Beeman, Beetown; Matthew Bird, Hazel Green; Wm. H. Kellogg, Muscoda; Benjamin Wallace, Platteville.

Company F—Louis S. Williams, Liberty.

Company H—Wm. W. Likens, Captain, Tafton; David Atkinson, Frederick Barth, Charles W. Bassett, John H. Cook, Miner Hickok, Wm. A. Mayne, Alpheus N. McDonald, John Merryweather, Wm. P. Pafford, Isaac V. Pritchett, Benj. F. Riggs, Benj. F. Taylor, William Tindall, Nathan Tindall, Dexter L. Wagner, Beetown; Michael Connor, Blue River; Joseph Miller, Boscobel; James Carmody, Clifton; George W. Fry, Ellenboro; Andrew Johnson, Hazel Green; Jefferson T. Chapman, John A. Gammon, Geo. W. Likens, Harrison; Clark Lindsay, Hickory Grove; Jas. M. Edwards, Charles P. Foster, Wm. E. Garthwaite, Isaac Garthwaite, Benj. Garthwaite, Lorenzo Hine, Hiram Pennock, Abel Reynolds, Geo. Watts, Little Grant; Edward Dubeau, Liberty; Isaac H. Gibbons, Millville; Oscar Adams, Charles W. Bryan, Robert Corey, Thos. Dolan, Edward L. Gregory, Geo. M. Henderson, Patrick Heron, Andrew Lewis, John Nagle, Daniel Polly, Alexander B. Sloan, Joseph Snodgrass, James C. Taylor, Patch Grove; James T. Hewitt, John C. Pafford, Potosi; Frederick Kuntz, Zachariah Lyons, James Quinn, Tafton; George M. Evans, Woodman; Levi Potter, Harrison Robinson, Waterloo; Henry Morgan, Philip J. Reser, Watterstown; Ole Lewison, Wingville.

Company I—Samuel A. Quincy, Millville; Thomas B. Gould, Patch Grove; Leander Blakeslee, Charles A. Lindsay, Anson K. Young, Ebenezer A. Young, Platteville; John A. Bossi, Wyalusing.

Company K—Bernard Belscamper, Abram J. Pitcher, Beetown; Henry Sturgeon, Lancaster.

Unassigned—Charles Summers, Cassville; Wilber Green, Hazel Green; Ezra Atwood, Little Grant.

This regiment was enlisted under the Presidents's call of July 18, 1864, and rendezvoused at Milwaukee. It left the State October 9

and went to Nashville; thence it went by rail to Johnsonville, where it performed guard and garrison duty, details being sent to guard the trains to Nashville. On the 4th of November the Rebels attacked the gunboats below town, drove them up to the town, planted a six-gun battery, and opened fire on the place and boats. The latter were abandoned and burned. On the morning of the 5th the firing was renewed; but the Rebels soon withdrew, During the engagement the Forty-third lay in the trenches, being unable to aid in the battle, which was entirely an artillery affair.

On the 30th of November Johnsonville was evacuated, the garrison hastening to Nashville to resist Hood's army. Marching night and day through a rough country, in mud and rain, guarding large trains, the regiment found itself cut off from Nashville, and had to go to Clarksville, which it reached on the 5th of December, and remained there until the 28th, when it took boat for Nashville, and on New Year's Day, 1865, moved by rail to Decherd, a station on the road to Chattanooga. At this place six companies encamped and four were detached to guard Elk River bridge. The regiment remained at these points, guarding the railroad, until the close of the war. While at Decherd the regiment made a cemetery for its own and other deceased soldiers, and erected a monument. Many of the regiment were buried in Tennessee.

Early in June the regiment went to Nashville, and on the 24th was mustered out. It soon returned to Milwaukee, where the men were discharged.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company B—Myron C. Sabins, Patrick Sullivan, Potosi.

Company C—Sebastian Adrian, Anton Bousch, Cassville.

Company D—John Closson, Boscobel.

Company E—Theodore Felder, Cassville; Frank W. Taylor, Platteville.

Company G—John S. Tillotson, Glen Haven; George Vallandigham, Muscoda; Joseph W. Keith, Wingville.

Company H—L. J. D. Parrish, 2d Lieut., Muscoda; Theodore Haas, John Hilgers, Peter Josten, Lambert Wahl, Beetown; James Miller, Robert O'Brien, Glen Haven; William Moran, James Shannon, Hazel Green; Charles Crabtree, Joseph H. Dupre, Antoine L. Dunstan, Alexander B. Faith, Michael Frawley, Thomas Harkins, John Maho-

ney, James Wall, John Young, Muscoda; Roger Horner, Jonathan Horner, Matthias Seipp, Potosi; Robert Hamilton, Wingville.

Company I—William Kimbrough, Glen Haven; John Lorimer, Chauncey Lee, Hickory Grove.

Company K—William H. Beebe, Captain, Platteville; Archibald W. Bell, 1st Lieut., Platteville; Joseph Countryman, John G. Morgan, Francis See, Boscobel; Ira Eastlick, Benjamin Graves, Charles H. Hinman, John W. Kaump, George C. Kaump, David McMattison, Robert Shore, John N. Tucker, Harrison; Joseph Allinson, Ralph Bratnober, Wm. H. Chynoweth, Charles A. Dudley, Jos. W. Dodd, Geo. Eck, John J. Funk, Henry Gratz, Wm. Hotop, Henry Kirk, John Kirk, Jos. Leyler, Erhart Leist, Wm. C. P. Miller, George W. Schreiber, James Skinner, Francis M. Staber, Henry Tebbin, Hazel Green; James Bracken, Hiram M. Bushnell, Charles F. Dean, Patrick McGinnis, Patrick Rafferty, Wm. F. Roberts, Ellenboro; Benj. Foltz, Nelson Linn, John Oettiker, Jamestown; Edward W. Barber, Peter C. McMurray, Hiram Ward, Lima; Albert Burns, John A. Camp, Charles C. Cheever, Wm. R. Cummins, George W. Daggett, Christian G. Doelz, Eide H. Doscher, John G. Feight, James C. Flanagan, John N. Gorham, James G. Hammond, Jacob Kliebenstein, Philip Kolb, George Kolb, Alfred A. Laughton, David Mackey, Christian Peterson, Adam Quincy, John Smith, Ferdinand C. Topps, Arunah C. Tilden, Henry VonHosen, George Ziegler, Platteville; Wm. T. Colts, Wm. T. Oats, Smelser; Morris Todd, Washburn.

Unassigned—Wm. Thompson, Wm. Thompson 2d, Liberty; John Slater, Little Grant.

This regiment was called into service in the fall of 1864. The companies were sent to Nashville as fast as recruited. Companies A, B, C, D, and F were in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. The regiment was employed in post and guard duty at Nashville until March 9, 1865, when it went to Eastport, Mississippi, to escort some Union prisoners whom Forrest was to deliver to them at that point. The prisoners not arriving, the regiment returned to Nashville and embarked on the 3d of April for Paducah, Kentucky, at which place it was employed in guard duty until the 28th of August, when it was mustered out of service. It arrived at Madison on the 2d of September and the men were discharged.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment:

Company B—Edward Duggan, 2d Lieut., Boscobel.

Company E—Rufus Edgecomb, Reuben A. J. Hamilton, Wilson Jones, John Ricks, Boscobel; John Kimmel, Fennimore.

Company F—John Reed, Hazel Green; Buckles C. Travis, Wm. B. Vannatta, Aaron B. Vannatta, Harrison; Samuel P. Dickinson, Edward Duggan, Platteville; James Duggan, James O. Holmes, Daniel Kies, Nathaniel Patterson, Smelser.

Company G—Robert P. Clyde, Captain, Boscobel; Silas F. Nice, 2d Lieut. Millville; John N. Brock, Blue River; Henry C. Closson, William Hamilton, Wm. E. McKinney, Charles W. Pittsley, Jas. L. Stone, Charles C. Stone, John B. Thomas, Charles W. Bailey, Boscobel; Dallas P. Costley, Aldis Gilbert, Helon Harwood, George Landon, Ellenboro; Jas. Dixon, Stephen S. Leroy, Abbott Sammons, Ira C. Wheeler, Fennimore; Elias Altizer, James B. Hall, Frank C. Tens, Hickory Grove; George K. Curtis, Harrison; Thomas J. Gebbs, William H. Manley, James P. Mead, Silas Walker, John G. Watrous, Orrin W. B. Zerba, Marion; Robert B. Nice, Millville; Milton Z. Price, Muscoda; Charles B. Finn, Welling B. Polley, Frank J. Schell, Patch Grove; Joseph Crawford, John L. Merrill, Woodman; Stephen Burris, William H. Morgan, William Pickerell, Robert M. Tyler, Watterstown.

Company H—Arthur S. Landon, Ellenboro; John N. Patterson, Platteville.

Company I—William Cook, George Fisher, Clifton; Casper Fisher, Wingville.

Company K—Charles H. Baxter, Captain, Lancaster; John Grindell, 1st. Lieut., Platteville; Lewis Adkins, George H. Horton, Stephen M. Shepardson, Paschal Wallis, Fennimore; Robert B. Hale, John Hottes, Edward Metcalf, Riley I. Knapp, Hazel Green; Frank R. Angell, Charles H. Angus, James C. Bates, Daniel W. Baxter, George Benner, Samuel A. Caley, Allen Q. Cameron, Andrew Chandler, William J. Dyer, Corydon Fitzgerald, Robert D. Fitzgerald, Wm. Fitzgerald, Daniel Griffith, George Harker, George W. Heasley, Wm. Hoffman, John Humphrey, Thomas Kelly, Andrew McGranahan, James N. McGranahan, Chauncey C. Morse, John T. Penney, James E. Pollock, William H. Proudfit, John S. Roberts, Charles P. Royster, Charles Snider, Lewis Snider, John Snider, Charles H. Spease, George Wagner, Lancaster; John Brihl, Casper Fritz, Frederick Fisher, Henry Spease, George

Spease, John Wagner, Jr., Henry C. Wenzel, Jacob J. Wenzel, Liberty; Henry Henkel, James A. Ivey, George Pulling, Jeremiah Robbins, Chas. J. Trude; John W. Winter, Lima; Hiram Becker, Henry C. Doscher, Fritz Horn, Dennis W. Huntington, George W. Kays, John Kinsley, Wm. Keith, Bennett W. Niehaus, Francis F. Parker, Joseph S. Robinson, Christian Schroeder, Jesse P. Smelker, Wm. R. Snowden, Peasley R. Stiles, Herman Voss, Henry Voss, Frederick H. Wolf, Platteville; George W. Burns, Thomas J. Clark, Samuel Desjardin, John Parkins, Frank Patzner, Wilson Penney, Frank Scherdt, Jacob Shelter, Zachary T. Wright, Potosi; George Harper, John P. Harper, George Nicklas, Jr., Peter B. Nicklas, Jabez Thomas, George Todd, Smelser; John Wagner. John C. Wenzel, Liberty:

Unassigned—Charles W. Raymond, Glen Haven.

The regiment left the State February 27, 1865. Proceeding to Louisville, Nashville, and Tullahoma, Tennessee, it performed guard duty at the last place until the last of August, when it returned to Nashville, where it was mustered out on the 4th of September. Arriving at Madison on the 8th, the men were discharged.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

This regiment contained the following Grant County men:

Company B—Isaiah Brown, William H. Byers, Boscobel; David Dunn, Hickory Grove; Henry A. Dennison, Fennimore.

Company F—Lewis C. Wilson, 2d Lieut., Potosi; Julius Brennan, Louis Crow, John Dillon, Boscobel; Charles Barber, Henry Buschbell, Adelbert Clark, Louis F. Clark, Paul Esser, Matthew J. Ferris, Henry Green, Lewis Okey, Leonidas Peyton, George W. Reed, Stephen Shaw, John Strong, Cassville; Amasa Latham, Clifton; Henry C. Baker, Doctor F. Barnum, Conrad Brekhan, James Downing, Frederick Eich, Jacob Hahn, Joel Henry, Matthias Priest, Abel Roberts, Ellenboro; Alfred Brunemer, Marshall McElwain, Fennimore; Adolphus W. Wier, Glen Haven; Hugh Mattheus, Hickory Grove; David E. Birch, Daniel B. Gordon, Elias Mears, Abram Peer, Lancaster; John Shelburn, Little Grant; Leonard Bolon, Liberty; Marion Barrows, Millville; David E. Blair, Thomas A. Bowen, Anderson B. Chapman, Louis Crow, Horace H. Hampton, George L. Hubbard, Wm. Kennedy, John Neaville, Samuel Pauley, John Peak, Henry Schrader, Potosi; John Striker, Platteville.

Company G—William Murray, Mt. Hope.

Company H—Desire F. Chausse, John Mayo, Henry Smith, Samuel J. Thayer, Boscobel.

The regiment left the State March 8, 1865, arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, on the 10th, and on the 11th went to Rolla, Missouri, where it performed guard duty.   Company B went to garrison St. James, ten miles east of Rolla.   The regiment was commended by the department commander for its good discipline.   The regiment was united at St Louis in August, where it guarded the military prison. On the 1st of November Companies B, C, and D were mustered out and the rest of the regiment on the 8th.   The regiment soon afterward went to Madison, where the men were discharged.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

The following Grant County men were in this regiment :

John G. Clark, Colonel, Lancaster.

Company C—Thomas Curran, Wyalusing.

Company D—Robert Neigenfind, Wingville.

Company H—John Cover, Captain, Lancaster; Amos Devoe, 2d Lt., Wingville; Russell Sidney, Boscobel; Solomon Cook, John McClurg, Clifton; Danly J. Budd, Eli Cauffman, James Tobler, Lancaster; Wm. W. Dunstan, David J. Hayes, Halver Knudson, Henry C. Olney, William J. Williams, Little Grant; Wm. P. Lane, Millville; Theodore F. Sherman, Wm. Simonds, Platteville; Frederick H. Roberts, Potosi; Charles Brennan, Ole Julson, Patrick Lewis, Christ Luchsinger, Henry Sieger, Waterloo; William H. Tinker, Edward Taylor Wingville; Louis Flint, Henry C. Wilcox, Wyalusing.

Company I—Judson S. Smith, Potosi.

Company K—Llewellen A. Tyler, Jr., Clifton; William T. Patterson, Fennimore; Robert Adams, Little Grant.

The Fiftieth Infantry was organized under the direction of Colonel John G. Clark, of Lancaster, and left Madison for St. Louis by companies, in the latter part of March and the first part of April, 1865. The regiment moved from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, where it arrived on the 10th of October, and remained until mustered out, Colonel Clark commanding the post.   Companies A, B, C, and D returned to Madison June 12, 1866, and the remaining companies joined them two days afterward.   The men were then discharged.

CHAPTER X.

SECOND, THIRD, AND MILWAUKEE CAVALRY AND MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Second Cavalry—Third Cavalry—Milwaukee Cavalry—Miscellaneous Organizations.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company C of this regiment was enlisted in the western part of the county and rendezvoused at Patch Grove. When the company was supposed to be about to leave there, the citizens furnished the company a dinner in the M. E. church and presented to it two flags: one to Captain Wood, by Miss Olive A. Parker, and one to Lieutenant Riley, by Miss Julia Brown, with suitable presentation speeches and replies. This was on Monday, September 23, 1861.

The roster of the company was as follows:

R. R. Wood, Captain, Patch Grove; Myron W. Wood, 1st Lieut., Patch Grove; Daniel L. Riley, 2d Lieut., Patch Grove; William L. Andrews, Charles E. Bowerman, Joseph Chambers, John W. Cothren, John Conner, Wm. H. Davis, Edward F. Fay, Wm. A. Holloway, Jas. F. Holloway, William Hicks, Joseph Langton, Jesse Miles, Henry L. Miles, Marvin L. Pratt, George H. Pond, John Showalter, Edward Stonehouse, Jesse Stephens, James Shanley, John L. Taylor, William Throssel, Beetown; Reuben R. Harrington, William W. Pardee, Perry Swart, Warren White, Boscobel; Owen Marron, Ellenboro; John Campbell, Owen Campbell, Wm. G. Cooper, Elhannon W. Dean, John Farris, John Hale, Fennimore; Horace C. Barr, George B. Hutchcroft, Wm. Hutchcroft, John Hutchcroft, Wm. G. Murray, Francis L. Pember, Francis A. Tobie, Glen Haven; Samuel A. Caley, Geo. W. Marlow, James G. Richardson, James Treloar, Jacob White, Lancaster; Ray Wightman, Liberty; Ezekiel Billings, Little Grant; James W. Jones, Griffith J. Jones, Isaac W. Reavill, Millville; Geo. B. Blakesly, William Bryan, Wm. Boyer, Andrew Ambuhl, John Davis, Duane Hamilton, Peter E. Huson, Lucien Lamberton, John D. McDuffie, John O'Neil, Wm. Patterson, Patrick Peasley, Edward Wiseman, Edwin R. Wood,

Patrick Woods, David Wiseman, Patch Grove; Melvin Grigsby, Alfred M. Bonham, Alvin L. Cook, H. P. N. Irish, John Janta, Charles H. O'Hara, Potosi; A. H. Deeder, Roswell G. Irish, Isaac N. Lander, Abraham Morse, John Misener, Joseph Martin, Ransom McApes, Leonard Millard, Henry K. Wells, Tafton; Lindsey Kerr, David E. Whitaker, Waterloo; George F. Cornish, James M. Gully, Edward D. Gulick, Chauncey Pierce, James Johnson, Thomas Quinn, Wyalusing.

Horatio H. Virgin, Platteville, was an Adjutant of the regiment.

The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Washburn in December, 1861, and January, 1862. It left Milwaukee March 24, 1862, for St. Louis.

The following recruits came to the regiment from Grant County in 1863 and 1864:

James Clegg, Samuel R. Garner, Wm. Hutchcoft, Sr., Jesse C. Miles, Alanson Parody, Israel Roberts, Reuben B. Showalter, Charles Water-house, Daniel Zimmerman, Beetown; James Hughbanks, Andrew Pe-terman, Charles B. Spangler, George W. Sutton, Moses Woodington, Jonathan Woodington, Boscobel; Henry Carpenter, Allen B Carpenter, Fred A. Washburn, George W. Washburn, Clifton; Calvin S. Rus-sel, Ellenboro; Joshua Davis, Fennimore; Wm. Goldworthy, Augus-tus Murray, Hazel Green; Philip Brandlin, Jamestown; Edward C. Archer, John Bodkin, George Budd, John Cameron, Lynn B. Cook, John Foster, Wm. M. Foster, Lyman D. Irish, Charles Koonse, John McCormick, Edmund M. Pape, Jeremiah M. Rose, Samuel B. Runion, Henry J. Schloesser, James C. Walker, Edward S. Waddle, Charles E. White, John W. White, Lancaster; John Hale, Lima; Ephraim B. Cor-nish, John G. Garthwaite, Wm. Greaney, Wm. P. Owens, Little Grant; John R. Brant, Peter Wagner, Paris; Eli Hurlburt, Elijah Ladd, Henry Lyon, John Mullaley, Patch Grove; John J. Sally, Thomas Lamb, Platteville; Joseph Maines, John B. Stone, John F. Taylor, Potosi; John Larson, Julius B. Nickerson, Albert M. Parker, William Wilkin-son, Tafton; Michael Coleman, Stewart Craig, Wingville; Nathan R. Daniels, Anson C. Daniels, Benj. F. Howland, Peter Matthews, O. P. McCamish, Grant County.

In May, 1862, the regiment marched from St. Louis to Springfield, Missouri. In June the second and third battalions of the regiment, (including Company C), in charge of a large train, marched to join General Curtis at Batesville, Arkansas. The expedition reached Gen-eral Curtis's rear-guard at Jacksonport, Arkansas, on the 4th of July and the main army on the 6th, at Augusta, having marched four hun-

dred miles with no loss and capturing 150 prisoners.   Moving down
the White River, the Union force encountered the enemy, 4,500 in num-
ber, near Cotton Plant.   The Second Wisconsin Cavalry was in the
extreme advance.   Company D, being ahead, came near being sur-
rounded, but fell back.   The infantry came up and the Rebels were
repulsed, leaving 135 dead and wounded on the field.   The Union loss
was thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded.   It is said that the Reb-
els took two Union men prisoners here, tied them to trees and shot
them.   The battle occurred in a field of high corn.

On the 10th of July the force reached Clarendon and found that
the transport had left two days before.   General Washburn then took
2,500 cavalry and set out to reach Helena by a forced march and put
himself in communication with Memphis and have supplies sent from
there.   They set out on the morning of the 11th and reached Helena,
sixty miles distant, on the morning of the next day.   The men were in
good condition, although hungry and ragged.   Their rugged health
was a remarkable contrast to their condition in August and Septem-
ber, when the malarious climate had made sad havoc with them.

In November, 1862, Grant's army, reaching the Tallahatchie
River, found the enemy in strong force there, strongly fortified.   To
get them out without assaulting the fortifications, two thousand cav-
alry, among them the Second Wisconsin, crossed the Mississippi ten
miles below Helena, the last of November, and made a rapid move for
the enemy's line of communications fifty miles south of the Talla-
hatchie, in the Rebels' rear.   At Oakland, Mississippi, they met a
brigade of Texan cavalry and repulsed them severely.   The demon-
stration produced the desired result for the Rebels abandoned their
fortifications and retreated.

Early in February, 1863, the Second Cavalry took part in the
expedition for opening the Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi, to take
troops and gunboats into the Yazoo River by way of the Coldwater
and Tallahatchie Rivers.   After two weeks of incessant labor the pass
was cleared so as to allow boats to move through.

In February, 1863, the second and third battalions of the Second
went to Memphis and remained there until May.   Scouting out from
Memphis, they took many prisoners from Chalmers's force, without
losing a man in action, although they lost thirteen by disease, in May.
On the 10th of June the Second embarked for Vicksburg, arriving
at Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo, in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 13th.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July the regiment moved to the forks of Deer Creek and the Big Black River. On the 7th it moved towards Jackson, General Johnston's forces disputing the advance. Reaching Jackson on the 10th, the cavalry was sent, the next day, to destroy the railroad track and buildings near Canton, which they did, but fell back before a strong Rebel force, until they received reinforcements, when they returned to Canton, repulsed the enemy, and entered the city on the 15th. On the 18th they returned to Jackson. On returning from this expedition, the Second camped near Big Black River. This locality proving unwholesome, the Second Cavalry, early in August, moved to Red Bone Church, ten miles from Vicksburg, where it remained until the 27th of April, 1864, when it moved to Vicksburg. In January, 1864, a large number of recruits came to the regiment, and in March many more, after which the veterans went home on furlough, returning to duty May 11. The duty of the regiment was to patrol the country between Vicksburg and the Big Black River, and keep it clear of roving bands of guerrillas. The men suffered much from sickness during the summer, many of them dying of disease.

On the 2d of December, 1864, 280 men of the Second, while reconnoitering, encountered a heavy force of the enemy twelve miles from Yazoo City. After a severe fight of half an hour, the Rebels flanked the detachment, which, after twice repulsing the enemy, retired with a loss of five killed, nine wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. On the 8th of December the regiment embarked for Memphis, where it joined an expedition under General Grierson, going through the interior of Mississippi. At Egypt Station, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, a short but severe action took place, in which nearly five hundred Rebels were taken prisoners and were turned over to the Second Cavalry to guard. After destroying a vast amount of Confederate property, tearing up railroads, and burning bridges, the expedition reached Vicksburg on the 5th of January, 1865, having marched four hundred miles through a broken and swampy country. On the 13th of January the regiment went back to Memphis by boat. It was engaged during the winter in very laborious marches through the woods and swamps of Arkansas, penetrating even into Louisiana, returning to Memphis on the 17th of February. On the 9th of May 330 of the regiment went to Grenada, Mississippi, 130 miles from Memphis, remaining as garrison of that place until the 24th of June when

the detachment rejoined the regiment, which had moved to Alexandria, Louisiana. On the 3d of July about two hundred men were mustered out. On the 8th of August the regiment left Alexandria, crossed the Sabine River into Texas, and pushed on to Hempstead. The route was through a poor country and the men and animals suffered much from lack of food.

On the 30th of October the regiment set out for Austin, where it was mustered out. As it had turned over its horses to other regiments, the regiment marched on foot to Brenham, one hundred miles, and thence traveled by rail and steamboat to Madison, where, on the 13th of December, the men were discharged.

THIRD CAVALRY.

This regiment was mustered in January 28, 1862, at Camp Barstow, Janesville. It contained the following Grant County men.

Henry M. Taylor, Quartermaster, Boscobel; John H. Judy, Saddler Sergeant, Boscobel.

Company A—Martin V. Tower, Clifton.

Company G—Jacob Busgen, Leroy Rogers, Perry Swarts, Boscobel; John McWilliams, Ellenboro; Samuel Long, Hazel Green; Hugh Calhoun, Charles H. Gardner, Daniel F. Ingersoll, John Reynolds, Ira D. Smith Jamestown; Edward Bride, Samuel W. Cooper, Elias Davis, Martin Dixon, Francis Dougherty, Byron Graham, Nelson Hall, Dudley Hall, Nathan F. Hatch, Elijah Hooker, Leonard H. Humason, Nathan Janney, Wm. Janney, Richard H. Jones, Hershey Jones, William Jones, Wm. Long, Leroy Long, Thomas Maine, Henry Marshall, Andrew McCann, Isaac McWilliams, Frank Myers, Frederick Miller, David C. Newcomb, Adam Nuhn, Francis Rose, James Russell, John Snowden, Edward N. Thomas, Edward Tweedell Benjamin Walls, Warner Wood, Platteville; Elijah Butler, Lawrence O'Brien, James A. Otwell, Smelser; Alfred Medley, Albert Medley Lima.

Company K—Conrad Kercher, Muscoda.

Company M—Captain Jay Thompson, 2d Lieut. Henry M. Taylor, Edgar Barber, Isaac Briggs, Asbury Burris, Henry W. Clark, Wm. J. Clark, Martin L. Closson, Wm. S. Closson, Benj. F. Crandall, George W. Crandall, Johnson S. Curtis, Wm. Garahty, Ira A. Haney, David M. Haney, Peter W. Lewis, Thomas Lewiston, James R. McCord, Andrew C. McCord, Peter Miller, Benijah A. Montgomery, Moses L. Montgomery, Wm. H. Montgomery, Charles Nutter, Robert O'Dell,

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Stephen M. Partlow, Wm. H. Phillips, John B. Pittenger, George W. Reynolds, Leroy Rogers, Sidney S. Smith, Frederick A. Smith, Abel L. Tyler, David Winkler, Isaac Woodward, Boscobel; James H. Clark, Wm. Simons, Fennimore; James Brady, Hayes Jones, Luther W. Pettigrove, Muscoda.

On the 26th of March, 1862, the regiment left the State for St. Louis. Three miles from Chicago several cars of the train carrying the regiment were thrown from the track and twelve men were killed and twenty-eight wounded. The regiment reached St. Louis on the 28th. On the 22d of May it embarked for Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the 27th. In early June the regiment was stationed, by detachments, in different parts of the State, extending from the Nebraska line on the north to Fort Scott on the south, to hunt up and expel the jayhawkers and bushwhackers of that region. Companies C, F, I, and M were sent, on the 12th of June, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, where they arrived on the 17th. This march of 130 miles was accomplished in five days without the loss of a man or a horse.

Early in September, 1862, Companies I and M were substituted, at Fort Scott, for C and F. They were constantly engaged in scouting expeditions and as escort for trains to General Blunt's army in southwestern Missouri, until January, 1863, when Companies C and G were added to the command and remained until July, when Company G returned to the regiment. Meanwhile the first and third battalions were engaged in the duties incident to border warfare. In June Company G went to Shawnee, Kansas. In the fall six companies were detached and afterward took part in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, but they were not the companies containing the Grant County men. In May, 1863, Companies B, G, H, I, and M marched to Fort Blunt, in the Indian Territory, as escort for a supply train. A force of 1,500 Texans and Indians attacked them on the 30th of May, when they were only four miles from the fort. The enemy was repulsed. On the 4th of June they set out from Fort Blunt as escort for a returning train, and on the 20th turned about as escort for another train to the fort. At Cabin Creek, on the 27th, they were attacked by a much superior force of Rebels. The enemy were driven fifty miles across Verdigris River. On the 16th of July they marched from Fort Blunt southward. The next day they fought a battle at Honey Springs, where the Rebels lost many prisoners and all their

artillery. Afterward the Third Cavalry crossed the Arkansas River and pursued the enemy, having some skirmishes, and on the 19th returned to Fort Blunt.

On the 22d of August a detachment of the Third participated in an expedition in which a large quantity of Rebel stores were captured and the town of Perryville burned. The detachment then went to Van Buren, Arkansas, where it was joined by Companies E and K. On the 16th of October they made a raid to Waldron, Arkansas, routed a superior force of the enemy, and captured thirteen prisoners. The next day they attacked a large body of Rebel Choctaws, captured their stores and put the force to flight. Early in November they attacked a thousand Rebels and after a sharp fight drove them across the Arkansas River, capturing many prisoners. In December a scouting party penetrated to the Red River, returned without loss, capturing many prisoners.

In January, February, and March, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted. On the 30th of March the regiment moved from Van Buren for Little Rock, whence the veterans went home on furlough.. Returning to duty, they landed near Little Rock on the 27th of July. The regiment was then employed in picket duty, in scouting between the Arkansas and White Rivers, and in escorting trains between Huntsville and Duvall's Bluff. On the 28th of August 104 men of the Third accompanied an expedition of eight hundred mounted men in. pursuit of Shelby's forces, who were encountered forty-five miles from Huntsville, repulsed, and pursued, the Third sustaining no loss. On the 7th of September the command returned to a camp near Little Rock.

Company M was stationed at Pawnee, Kansas, engaged in scouting, picketing, and foraging. They were highly commended by the chief of the cavalry in the department. A detachment of the Third took part in the battle of Newtonia, November 4, 1864, and gained much credit for its action.

On the 25th of September 141 men of the Third joined an expedition at Little Rock for Fort Smith, and returned on the 13th of October, after a March of four hundred miles. The seven veteran companies, B, E, G, H, I, K, and L, were stationed in the vicinity of Little Rock during the fall and winter, scouting, guarding trains, patrolling the roads, and clearing the country of bushwhackers, with whom they had frequent encounters.

On the 10th of March a detachment of forty men of the Third left Little Rock and near Clear Lake, forty miles distant, fell into a strong ambush, losing two killed, three wounded, and eleven prisoners, none of them Grant County men.

The original term of service of the regiment having expired, it was reörganized in April, 1865, and the twelve companies made ten. That part of the regiment which was at Little Rock moved to Duvall's Bluff on the 21st of April, and on the 3d of June embarked for St. Louis, whence they proceeded to Rolla and Springfield, Missouri. On the 18th of July they began the march to Fort Leavenworth, arriving in two weeks. This battalion was mustered out on the 8th of September, and on the 14th arrived at Madison, where the men were discharged. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out on the 29th of September and reached Madison on the 2d of October, except Companies G and L, which remained at Fort Leavenworth nearly a month longer, reaching home November 1, 1865.

MILWAUKEE CAVALRY.

The following Grant County men were in this company:

Albert Galskowski, 2d Lieut , Andrew J. Adams, George W. Anderson, Calvin Ladd, Boscobel; Charles Millbrook, Jacob Schreiner, Lancaster; Edward H. Emery, Philo Huntley, Washington F. Selleck, Millville; Ardellis Adams, James Askew, Wm. H. Clark, Cecil Drake, George Harlocker, Abner H. Larrabee, Wm. H. Rogers, Wellington W. Selleck, Mt. Hope; Patrick Bartley, David Beard, Jackson Ruthford, Daniel Taylor, William H. Woffenden. Patch Grove; Wilson Lowry, Wyalusing.

This company was recruited under the supervision of Captain Gustav Van Deutsch, of Milwaukee, in July and August, 1861, and left the State in September for St. Louis, where it was mustered into the United States service as an independent acceptance on the 23d of that month. It served a short time as body-guard of General Fremont, and it was afterward incorporated, as Company M, with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and served with that regiment until mustered out.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The following Grant County men enlisted in various organizations, too few in each regiment to justify a history of the organization in this work.

First Cavalry.—Co. A—Hubert Shulter, Waterloo. Co. B—Anson

Bi Rice. Company C—Oliver A. Noble, Little Grant; Wm. A. Noble, John Worley, Wm. Worley, Fennimore. Company D—Lars Jensen, Joseph Myers, Glen Haven; Andrew Barnett, Patch Grove. Company F—Allen Carpenter, Frederick Washburn, George H. Washburn, Lima; Joshua Bidwell, Christian Greener, Jeffrey Key, Patch Grove; Horace G. Blackman, Paris; Alexander Moore, Christopher C. Price, Wingville; Andrew Barret, Daniel T Brown, Peter Pickhartz, Little Grant. Company I—Isaac N. Hayden. Company K—George W. Hyde; Wm. J Keith, Clifton. Company L—Robert Brindley, Chatham Crook, JohnCrook, Amos Devoe, George E. Hendricks, Isaac N Hayden, Samuel Jones, Louis T. Pennock, Cory C. Webb, Boscobel; John C. Coles, Paris. Company M—George F. Coole, Anson Cook, Ezra Edgcomb, Wm. L. Jacobs, Boscobel.

Fourth Cavalry.—Company G—Edward A. Harris, Platteville. Company H—Lewis Horn.

First Heavy Artillery.—Company A—Richard Calvert, Tafton. Company C—Cornelius Johnson. Company E—Wm. W. Fitch, Abraham Key, Wilson O'Key, Samuel W. O'Key, Hazel Green; Jesse Wagner, Beetown; Company F—Ira M. Riker, Muscoda. Company H—Alonzo Ishmael, Cassville; Cassius M. Morse, Little Grant. Company I—James O'Neill, Potosi. Company L—John Thomas, Hickory Grove. Unassigned recruits—Thomas Binderbock, Jonas Fuller, John Huntimer, Emanuel Silance, John Walker, Potosi.

Second Battery.—Philip Bittinger, Muscoda.

Sixth Battery.—Henry S. Keene, Lancaster; Frank W. Parrish, Muscoda.

Twelfth Battery.—Ferdinand Ketterer.

Thirteenth Battery.—William H. Arms, Hazel Green.

First Infantry.—Company B—Isaac McWilliams.

Fourth Infantry.—Company D—Julius M. Jones, Platteville.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Company E—Edward Gray, Boscobel.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Company K— Captain John N. Price, John F. Hill, Anthony Hornell, Captain John J. Postel, James A. Blair, Augustus W. Carley, Simpson B. Drake, Ferdinand R. St. John, Muscoda. Unassigned recruit—William Oliver, Glen Haven.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Company F—Anthony Brandler, Blue River; Thomas Christopherson, John Donnegan, Louis Robinson, Boscobel; Hugh Clark, Cassville. Company H—John Platt, Beetown; Burgess Fowler, Cassville; Benj. F. Washburn, Blue River; Thomas J.

Evans, Wm. Hannons, Jonas P. Sawyer, Boscobel. Unassigned, John Pehix, Little Grant.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Company A—Samuel G. Elton, Beetown; James Armstrong, Bent Markinson, Joseph L. McKittrick, Jacob Ostrander, Boscobel; Edward Anthony, Clifton; James A. Sturgeon, John Sturgeon, Lancaster.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Company B—Franklin Neff, George E. Hanford, Platteville. Company C—Leonard J. Harvey, Clifton.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Company A—John S. Cook, John A. Horner, Boscobel.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Company A—Francis Farleigh, Boscobel. Company B—R. M. DeLap, Boscobel. Company E—Joseph Adkins, Beetown; James Heffron, Thomas Heffron, Hazel Green; Joseph Day, Lancaster; Peter Clow, Lima. Company H—Almeron Updike, Muscoda.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Company B—Henry W. Bratnober, Hazel Green; Alfred E. Totten, Fennimore; James H. Hopkins, Darwin D. Thompson, Lewis H. Arnold, George S. Hoadley, Anthony Haney, Walter Vanvickle, Hickory Grove. Company H—William Clement, Glen Haven; Jerome B. Allen, Alanson Daggett, John Healy, Little Grant; Thomas A. Dunstan, Jesse Grotovant, Timothy O. Hale, John G. Parrish, Edward B. Parrish, Smelser; George W. Earl, Wyalusing. Company K—Augustus Corbin, Harrison. All of these were recruits.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Company F—John Atchison, Gardner L. Gordon, John Greenhalgh, Geo. Piele, Joseph A. Rollins, Clifton; Geo. Cass, Neill McPhail, Thomas Morgan, Platteville. Company G—Hans B. Warner, Clifton. Company H—Dudley D. McLeod, Lima; Oliver P. Manlove, Muscoda; Wm. Mound, Platteville. Company I—Henry Donaldson, Lancaster. These were all recruits or drafted men.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Company B—Matthew Hunter, Joseph Sargent, Clifton; Franklin McReynolds, Wm. W. Russell, Fennimore. All recruits.

Fortieth Infantry.—(100-day men) Company G—William Clifford, Wingville.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Company C—George Stephenson, Boscobel. Company D—Luther Barber, Harrison. Company H—George Daggett, Boscobel.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Company C—Joshua A. Bradley, Joseph H. Clark, John Magwigan, Thomas E. Magwigan, Addison L. Root,

Abner Shrake, Adam Shrake, Patch Grove; John Elder, John W. Laird, John L. Lyons, John F. Root, Wyalusing. Company I—Henry Prew, Boscobel.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Company K—Henry Rupka, 2d Lieut., Potosi; Arthur Doe, Clifton; Wm. Baggs, Martin Plauranto, Harrison.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Company A—Ned Coleman, Beetown; Oliver Downing, Wyalusing. Company D—John M. Bird, John H. Wait, Jamestown; Company E—Wm. Miller, Wm. H. Watkins, Jamestown; Charles Foot, Potosi.

Berdan's Sharpshooters.—Company G—Robert Casey, Samuel Hall, Daniel Rogers.

Unassigned Recruits and Drafted Men.—John F. Butcher, Philip Corr, John Flaherty, Tony Gabriel, Thomas McCabe, Wm. McDonald, Patrick McManus, Samuel Pierson, Daniel Santry, Dennis Shays, Boscobel.

Unassigned Colored Troops.—Brown Lockhart, Charles Shepard, Charles A. Taylor, John Taylor, Pinckney Taylor, Beetown; Albert Hamlet, Lancaster; Willis Howard, Clifton; Leroy Ironmonger, Glen Haven; Jeremiah Taylor, Millville.

Second California Cavalry.—Company G—George H. Rountree, Platteville.

Fourth Iowa Cavalry.—Company G—Marcellus Brock.

Fifth Iowa Cavalry.—Company E—Lieut. Andrew Guler, Frank Gillihan, Nick Hoffman.

Seventh Iowa Cavalry.—Company E—Ira Patterson.

Eighth Iowa Cavalry.—Company G—William Mitchell.

Tenth Missouri Cavalry.—Company G—Owen H. Owens.

Second Kansas Cavalry.—Company E—Marion M. Harper.

First Kansas Infantry.—Company B—John Fairall.

Eighth Illinois Infantry.—Company F—John J. Owens.

Twelfth Missouri Infantry.—Company F—Silas Lane.

Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.—Company I—Charles Palmer.

Ninetieth Illinois Infantry.—Company B—Michael F. Donahoe, John Byrne.

One Hundredth Illinois Infantry.—Company G—Sergeant Benj. F. Gridley, Platteville.

One hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry.—Company E—William A. Butler.
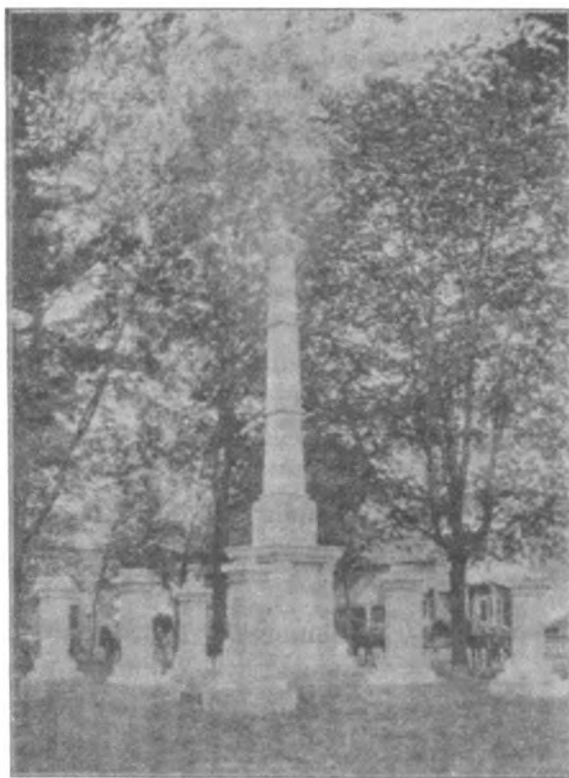
Fortieth Ohio Infantry.—Company F—William Miller.

Third Iowa Infantry —Company C—Robert Beard, William A. Armstrong.

Twenty-first U. S. Artillery.—David W. Garvin.

Dubuque City Battery —Theodore Jackson.

Navy.—Peter Larsen. Joseph Bond, John Thompson.

GRANT COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Isolated Enlistments—Company C, Fourth Infantry.

The part taken in the actual military operations of this war by Grant County men was not sufficient to justify any description of those operations. The President's first call for volunteers, April 15, 1898, was filled mostly by militia companies with a military training. As Grant County had no such company, it furnished no regular contingent to the three Wisconsin regiments who went out under the first call. A few Grant County men were in the service in various organizations.

ISOLATED ENLISTMENTS.

E. E. Burns, of Platteville, went out in the company from Lafayette County, but was rejected on a physical examination. Dwight Arthur, son of L. J. Arthur, of Lancaster, served on the gunboat *Bancroft*. Samuel E. Snyder served in Manila in the First South Dakota. Wm. A. Bell, of Potosi, was in the Rough Riders. Ford Brittenham, of Bloomington, was in Company E, Fifth Illinois. Oscar Zimmerman, of Mt. Hope, was in Company K, Third Wisconsin, and died of disease at Coamo, Puerto Rico. Simeon Hayes, of Muscoda, was in the Rough Riders at Santiago. Fred L. Auchter, of Lancaster was in the Sixth Illinois. Charles Nye, of Platteville, was in the Seventh Illinois. Charles Morse, of Beetown, was in the First Montana.

COMPANY C, FOURTH INFANTRY.

The call for additional volunteers was made by the President in June, 1898, and Grant County was allowed one company. A company had been organized and drilled at Lancaster by L. A. Dodd, but a commission as captain of the Grant County company was obtained by E. E. Burns, of Platteville, who recruited a number of men in and near Platteville, and joined such of the Lancaster men under Dodd as had enlisted in the U. S. service. Another contingent under R. D.

Blanchard, of Boscobel, joined them, and the company was organized with the following roster:

E. E. Burns, Captain, Platteville; L. A. Dodd, 1st Lieut., Lancaster; R. D. Blanchard, 2d Lieut., Boscobel; M. Pritchett, Beetown; F. Anderson, George Shrake, Bloomington; R. W. Addey, J. Anderson, W. O. Brown, Frank Brainerd, Clarance Bryan, Marsh Burris, Wm. Bauer, George Clark, E. L. Ellis, John Faith, Asa Guernsey, Carl Hoff, Frank Hassert, John Julian, John Little, Wm. Lageman, Herbert McDonnell, Roy McLaughlin, Alton Marsh, Garfield Miller, R. W. Patterson, Lee Patten, John Rau, William Reeter, Thomas Swenson, Jesse Tuffley, Henry Thiede, Mike Meyer, George Woolley, Milo Walcott, Edward Wilson, M. Lawler, L. Newton, Charles Pease, Boscobel; G. C. Dietrich, James E. Kelley, Eugene Moon, W. H. Sturmer, O. Kraft, Cassville; M. E. Dorman, B. A. Heberlein, Joe Morrison, Fennimore; John Coombs, E. Dimick, P. R. Evans, Melvin Goodrich, Richard Grundy, Al. Gardner, L. M. Hawk, J. A. Huftil, Clarence Kitelinger, George LaForge, Ernest Lane, George McGonigal, Matt. Muench, Ed. Morton, Henry Pollock, Harvey Oates, A. F. Oelker, William Ressmeyer, Eugene Starr, Philo Stephens, William Ward, Peter White, Robert Williams, Lancaster; R. C. Fache, Liberty; William Bettinger, Muscoda; Harry Gilmore, James Dugdale, Joseph Morris, Harry Irle, Otis Culver, W. Woodworth, J. W. Mink, E. Ditmar, F. E. Harwood, E. O. Longbotham, G. T. Steffens, Frank Fry, W. H. Wonzer, Fred W. Brooks, William Wilkinson, Frank Meyer, A. B. Holmes, Andy Bedfett, H. A. Thrasher, Jos. Reger, J. J. Day, G. Ehring, Samuel Hooks, Isaac Prideaux, W. R. Moore, George Day, C. Parish, L. Gesland, Ed. Hardcastle, Ernest Calvert, C. Coates, Fred Cook, George Manuel, Frank Long, Platteville; Noah Eastman, Wingville; Thomas Glynn, Woodman. *Charles Norris + Roy Norris*

The company left Lancaster, Boscobel, and Platteville for Camp Douglas, Fond du Lac, June 29, where it became Company C, of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

The Fourth Wisconsin left Camp Douglas for Anniston, Ala., in September. There it was placed in the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. The close of the war rendered their services against the Spaniards unnecessary, but they were retained in the service and kept drilling, pending the long-drawn peace negotiations, till the spring of 1899, when they were mustered out and reached home March 2 and 3.

PART V.

TOWN HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

LANCASTER, GENERAL HISTORY.

First Comers—Lancaster Laid Out—The First Fire—Fires—Murders,
Suicides, etc.—Various Matters—Town Officers—Village
Officers—City Officers.

FIRST COMERS.

The first white men to reside within the limits of the present city
and township of Lancaster were Nehemiah Dudley, Thomas Segar,
and Ben Stout, who came some time in 1828. They built a cabin near
the Big Spring (and it was then in fact a large spring), about where
the electric light plant is now located Segar and Stout soon de-
parted, probably to prospect, but Dudley remained a year, when he
sold his claim to Aaron F. Boyce (the name is always spelled thus in
the deeds given by this person and his brother), and went away to the
mines. In 1828 William Morrison located on the northwest quarter
of the northeast quarter of Section 36, about two miles and a half
from the present city, and lived there many years. The same year
Henry C. Bushnell came with his family and located in Bushnell Hol-
low, near the upper spring. He built a rough log cabin (which was
standing not many years ago) and lived there many years. His
daughter Harriet was born here March 18, 1888. She died in Bee-
town, February 9, 1898, as Mrs. Greenlee. During the Black Hawk
War in 1832, these settlers "forted" at Cassville and Prairie du
Chien, but returned at the close of the war.

Boyce, a Kentuckian, came from Cassville in 1829 and bought
out Dudley, occupying his cabin. He cultivated a few acres of ground,
as was the wont of Kentucky frontiersmen. In 1836, the year before
the village was laid out, he was induced by the high price of onions to
put in five acres of the pungent bulbs on the ground soon afterward
occupied by the court-house. It was a bad speculation. The ensuing
winter was terribly severe and Boyce's onions all froze. In November,
1834, Boyce entered his claim: the east half of the southeast quarter
of Section 3, Town 4, Range 3 west. In August, 1836, G. M. Price

entered the west half of the same quarter section. Agriculture in the county in the thirties was generally confined to vegetable patches around the miners' cabins, but the fertile prairie near Lancaster seems to have attracted several settlers. Henry Hodges and Thomas Shanley lived on the prairie south of the present city in 1831; D. R. Burt, Lucius Ashley, and Fitzgerald in the summer of 1835. James Bonham seems to have entered the southwest quarter of Section 3 (within the present city limits) in 1835, and probably lived there before he went to his Hurricane home; but he sold to Price in 1837. In 1831 Harvey Pepper came and settled about a mile west of the present site of the court-house. In 1832 he and his family took refuge from the Sauks at Mineral Point. In 1836 he, with his family, settled on Pigeon Creek and built the mill known as the "old Calder Mill." In 1832 James P. Cox, afterward prominent in the politics of the county, settled on his farm about four miles south of the present city. Dr. A. W. Morrow located in 1835 on what is known as the Rhodes place, three miles southwest of town. Edmund and Elijah Harelson and Henry Wood came in 1832 or 1833. In 1835 Abram Miller located on Pigeon Creek. Cutler Salmon, James Boyce, Joseph McKinney, and Mr. Warfield came the same year. Five or six miles southwest of the present city a group of settlers located in a neighborhood called Hurricane, but a separate history of this neighborhood will be given.

Hodges and Shanley built a large double log cabin which became the resting-place for many a weary traveler, long before there was a hotel in the region. Shanley was a Missourian, a man of good parts, and he soon took a prominent part in the public affairs of the county. Thomas Elliott located just east of the present city in 1836. Thomas J. Taylor located in 1836 on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 3, but sold out the next year and removed to the Hurricane.

According to the reminiscences of Jerry Garner, an old pioneer of Lancaster, the old Pigeon mines were discovered in June, 1839, by Harvey Miller, father of Montgomery Miller, now living in Lancaster, by finding some float mineral in a spring. This induced Joseph Bonham and John Brown (better known in those days as General Brown) to prospect in that vicinity. They struck what proved to be the Bonham Lead. Major Garner, who had just arrived in Lancaster, heard of the discovery and went down to see it. They had taken out about two thousand pounds of mineral. He bought one-fourth, paying for it with a span of horses and two hundred dollars. Just at this time

Thomas McDonald came up from Potosi and took Brown to work on the halves, he doing half the work.

The next discovery was made by Shanley and Hodges and was about fifty thousand. This proved to be only the float from the main body that was discovered and worked by John Dobbs, of British Hollow. The next discovery was made by George Cox, Harrison Adams, and Frank and William Clark, and was known as the Blackleg Lead. The next was Cox and James Groshong; next the Scott Range; next the Water Range, struck and worked by Major Garner and his son; next the Sheet Lead, struck by Sam Johnson and Harry Jones, mostly worked out by them and sold to Captain Craig for three thousand dollars. The ore lay in the form of a horizontal sheet, about a foot thick, from twenty to thirty feet wide. The yield of this lead was estimated at three million. . Besides these ranges, there were many small bunches. The mineral from Pigeon was all hauled to Potosi, but Thomas Taylor, a smelter at Osceola, afterward moved up to Pigeon.

LANCASTER LAID OUT.

As elsewhere stated, the county seat was located in the spring of 1837 at Lancaster, a village which had been laid out on the southeast quarter of Section 3, Town 4, Range 3, March 1, 1837, the plat recorded in May. The county seat was not located without competition. Edmund Harelson and Major Rountree had entered land and platted a town just north of what is now the line between the towns of Lancaster and Potosi, near the Rock School-house of later times. Another site was platted a mile or so east of the present city on land owned by Thomas Elliott. The two principal towns in the county, Platteville and Cassville, were not formidable competitors, not only on account of their unfavorable geographical position, but because the leading man in each, Rountree and Price, both were interested in other competing sites. The only building on the site of Lancaster when it was laid out was the cabin of Aaron Boyce. This pioneer soon afterward left for Texas, where, it is said, he was killed by Indians. His name is perpetuated in Boice Prairie. Mr. Price proposed to call the new town Ridgeway, but there was already a town of that name in Iowa County, and one of his friends, Charles Wooster, persuaded him to call it after the friend's old home, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Very soon after the county seat was located work was begun on the court-house. A log building was put up and occupied as a store by Ira W. Brunson with a small stock of goods. A log building, with

"Blockhouse" was erected on the corner where the Meyer-Showalter bank now is. The upper story was occupied as a law-office by Dewey & Barber until Dewey's election as Governor. Among the new-comers that year were T. M. Barber (afterward a prominent business man, and still a resident of Lancaster, the last remaining of the old land-marks), J. T. Mills, Wm. D. Day, Joseph Morrill, Nehemiah Bonham, and Darius Bainbridge. Bonham, Bainbridge and Morrill afterward settled in the Hurricane. "Thode" Barber relates that when he left his home in Vermont, his folks thought he would go no farther than Burlington, Vermont, but the next they heard of him he was in the lead mines of Potosi. He walked five hundred miles of the way "afoot and alone."

That year a two-story frame was built on the southwest corner of Maple and Monroe Streets, opposite the present Lancaster House. A two-story log house was built on Cherry Street, nearly opposite the rear of the City Hall. In this building was held the trial of the murderers of Jim Crow that year (see history of Potosi, Chapter V, also p. 102). The case created great excitement and the village was filled with people who came in to witness the trial. The building was guarded by an armed posse under the command of Ira W. Brunson.

In 1839 John P. (or "Dick") Tower came in and put up a building on the corner of Maple and Monroe Streets, the site of the Callis residence, and leased it to one Scott as a tavern. Ellison McGee put up a log house on Maple Street near Washington Street. Among the new-comers who took up land in the neighborhood were Charles Bland-ford, Section 8, Durrett and Douglas Oliver, Section 4, and William Y. Decker, Section 25, North Lancaster.

In the lack of other exciting incidents in that year, it is related that the worthy ex-Sheriff and ex-landlord, "Captain" Reed, was struck by lightning, but was too tough for the bolt. He was sitting at the breakfast table holding out his cup for coffee, when the bolt passed through the room. Both cup and coffee-pot were knocked from the holders' hands and carried out through the open door into the garden. The undismayed Captain got up, went out and got the coffee-pot, and poured himself a cup of coffee.

A post-office was established at Lancaster in 1838, with George H. Cox as postmaster. The next year John S. Fletcher was appointed. An early number of the *Herald* relates that he carried the mail around in his hat, which would have been inconvenient if he had moved about

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much, but he was not much on the move; that he neglected to make
out his returns to the Department and received several reprimands,
until he finally bundled up all the papers in the office and sent them to
the Postmaster-General, with a request to that official to "make out
the bill himself."

In 1841 Daniel Banfill built a two-story frame house on the Wright
House corner, which he occupied as a hotel. This hotel was long a
famous one in the county. In later times Banfill went to Potosi and
opened another "Banfill House," which long retained the name. Mar-
tin Teal with his family (which included two or three young ladies)
came in 1840. The same year John Day, father of Hon. R. M. Day
and step-father of Johnson McKenzie, settled about three miles west
of town. He died in 1842. Henry Callis, father of Gen. J. B. Callis,
came in 1840. Marshall Key came in 1841 and afterward removed to
Wyalusing. David Gillespie in 1841 settled in Town 5 (since North
Lancaster). In 1841 John Stewart, a new-comer, was appointed post-
master, retaining the office for a little more than a year, when he went
to Monroe County and was succeeded by James M. Otis, who had
opened a store in the building on the southwest corner of Monroe and
Maple Streets.

In 1842 Harvey Pepper died. He was one of the first settlers of
Lancaster and one of its most popular men. J. T. Mills, writing of
him in the *Herald* a year or two later, said: "He was a man obliging,
active and talkative, but one who took the world easy, who, in the
hurly-burly of life, hardly knew, when he was called on to hang a man,
whether he was acting in the capacity of sheriff or landlord, and when
he called a witness into court, to the third repetition of the name
would add: 'Come in to your dinner,' instead of, 'Come into court,'"
He left a wife and several children. In 1845 Mrs. Pepper married L.
O. Shrader. She resided in Lancaster until her death March 10, 1887.

Upon Mr. Pepper's death, Mr. Scott, the landlord of the house on
the corner of Monroe and Maple Streets, took charge of Mr. Pepper's
hotel, and Benjamin Forbes, who had lately come from Cassville, took
the house vacated by Mr. Scott. In a short time the Pepper building
was sold to James Otis, who converted it into a store and opened the
most extensive stock of goods yet brought to Lancaster.

In 1843 T. M. Barber and James Ward opened a second store. The
settlement was still small and the two stores had a rather hard time,
as they could not hope to draw trade from the south, west, and east,

where the more extensive stores of Potosi, Beetown, and Platteville tempted customers.

Early in the spring of 1843 the *Herald* was started in the old Boyce cabin, and served to advertise Lancaster to the world.

This year James Otis was removed as postmaster and Benjamin F. Forbes appointed in his place. Otis had made a most efficient postmaster and the people of the town were almost unanimously in favor of retaining him; but he was not in sympathy with the Tyler administration, and he paid the penalty with his official scalp. The wishes of the people cut no figure. The matter created considerable excitement in Lancaster.

Besides a newspaper, Lancaster acquired that year a tri-weekly stage line from Galena by way of Platteville, by H. Messmore.

Among the new-comers in 1843 were L. O. Shrader (who soon became Clerk of the Court), Jesse Miles (a Baptist preacher), and Anthony Crosby, who started a tailor shop opposite the east front of the court-house, where he remained until a few years before his death, in February, 1895. James Treloar came that year and settled on a farm about two miles southwest of the village, where he remained until his death, September 10, 1892, aged 72 years.

In December Barber & Ward moved their stock of goods into a new frame building east of the court-house, about where the Ziegler hardware store now stands.

In 1844 several men afterward prominent came in. James M. Goodhue, afterward well known as an editor, came as Distict Attorney, and also began the practice of law. William N. Reed came and settled on a farm in the edge of the village on the Beetown road. He was a man of superior intelligence and afterward became somewhat prominent. He was appointed in 1863 by the Governor to select the 240.000 acres of land donated to the Agricultural College of Wisconsin. He died in Washington, D. C., December 21, 1887. Hugh A. Moore, long afterward a prominent citizen, came this year and resided on his farm near the city till his death in 1896. James N. Borah settled on his farm in Town 5, Range 3, (afterward North Lancaster) this year and remained there till his death, January 18, 1891. Samuel Walker settled on his farm on Boice Prairie south of the village and lived there until his death in December, 1888. William Walker settled on his farm five miles south of the village this year and resided there until his death, January 20, 1895; and Benjamin E. Quincy settled on

a farm in Section 29 this year. Dr. M. Wainwright came in May and opened a drug store on the southwest corner of Monroe and Maple Streets. A stage line making weekly trips from Cassville to Platteville by way of Lancaster was put on.

Early in 1845 Dr. Cowles located in the village with his office at the Banfill House. George H. Cox put up the building known for many years afterward as the Mansion House. In November William Hodge opened a tailor shop in the rear of Otis's store. In August Barber & Ward moved into their new store near the corner of Maple and Monroe Streets. Among the new-comers this year were John J. Barber, brother of J. Allen, who continued to be a resident of the place until his death in 1898, at the age of 91; Jesse Miles, F. P. Liscum, and William Alcorn, a carpenter. Thomas Weir settled on Grant River, in what is now North Lancaster.

<div align="center">THE FIRST FIRE.</div>

The first fire in the new and thriving village occurred in December, 1845. Benjamin Forbes was keeping the hotel on the site of the Callis residence. The house caught fire and was totally destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that many of the boarders had to jump from the upper windows upon beds placed for the purpose. It was supposed that the fire originated from sparks escaping from a defective flue into the attic, where several bundles of brooms were stored, and into these it is supposed the sparks fell. Little except clothing was saved from the house. After the fire Mr. Forbes removed to Iowa, but afterward kept a hotel in Cassville.

There were several improvements in 1846. A. S. Berryhill opened a harness and saddler shop in a building adjoining the store-room of James Otis. Thomas Scott also started a saddler shop. Dr. John D. Wood came in and began practice; also Dr. John Dewey, brother of Nelson Dewey, but the latter left the next year in September for St. Paul, where he died in 1891; also Rev. S. W. Eaton, for forty years Congregational minister in Lancaster; also D. H. Budd, who afterward did a large business in the manufacture of wagons and agricultural implements, but was at first more prominent as leader of the Presbyterian church choir; also Dr. Rickey, who formed a partnership with Dr. Wood; also James Spencer, who, at the age of fifty, enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin during the war and died July 11, 1888; and George R. Stuntz, who was assistant to the County Surveyor. John Boright opened a blacksmith and wagon-shop just south of the Mills

residence. James M. Ward was appointed postmaster in the place of Benjamin F. Forbes. N. H. Suttle opened the Grant County House this year. John M. Otis also started a hotel or boarding-house in June. Mr. McClanathan also kept a boarding-house. Dwight Parker, afterward a prominent business man of Fennimore and Boscobel, and Arunah A. Parker, afterward County Clerk, came about this year, although perhaps Dwight was here in 1845. John Alcorn, a carpenter, also came this year.

In 1847 Andrew Barnett came in and for several years kept a hotel called the Telegraph House, afterward the Lancaster House. A writer of the time described him as "a fine old man of forty-five with ten children." A German named Buchholder also kept a hotel called the Wisconsin House. In March of this year N. W. Kendall, from Platteville, and Dwight T. Parker bought the store of Barber & Ward and continued business at the old stand. T. M. Barber was appointed postmaster in place of Ward, who returned to the East. Enos P. Wood, who had come in as County Clerk, and sometimes preached in the lack of regular ministers, left the county this year and A. A. Parker was appointed in his place. On June 19 an incident occurred showing the unsettled condition of the country surrounding Lancaster, the country being a mingling of prairie, small oak groves, and hazel thickets. Miss Maria Colter, daughter of Judge Colter, got lost while out picking strawberries, and a large part of the people of the village turned out in an excited and extended search for her.

The Fourth (or rather, the fifth, as the fourth came on Sunday) of July was celebrated in good style in Lancaster this year. The oration was by Daniel Banfill and speeches were also made by Dr. John D. Wood and Myron Wood.

One of the few shooting affrays we hear of in Lancaster occurred July 1, this year. Enos S. Baker, ex-Sheriff of the county (about whose ap-

JUDGE JOSEPH T. MILLS.

pointment the quarrel arose in which Vineyard shot Arndt in the legislature of the Territory), had got into a lawsuit and J. T. Mills

was the opposing attorney. The caustic tongue of the little lawyer
left some sore spots on the burly ex-Sheriff, who thought they could
be salved only by cowhiding Mills. The latter had not the stalwart
frame for which the Kentuckians are famous, but he had the fiery
spirit. He sprang into Dr. Rickey's office and snatched up a double-
barreled shotgun, went into the street, and finding Baker, told him to
defend himself. Baker drew a pistol and raised it; but Mills put a
load of shot into Baker's pistol-hand. The latter then dodged into
the parlor of the hotel, where there were several ladies, and the affray
ended. On the 6th of October Mills was tried for assault with intent
to kill and acquitted.

J. W. Seaton thus describes his first impressions of Lancaster, in
the latter half of the forties: "The cottages white and brown nestled
among the native trees, with the bright autumn foliage, and flowers
blooming in the front yards was a pleasure and a surprise to one who
had just come from a mining village paved with rough stones and
stained with ocher, and gave the place an unlooked-for charm and at-
traction that was most agreeable. In the center of this charming
picture were four public buildings: the Banfill House, Mansion House,
court-house, and jail. The first was the most popular of the four."

The year 1848 was apparently a prosperous one for Lancaster.
The *Herald* of May 20, 1848, says: "Lancaster contains more capital
than almost any other village of its size. Every habitable roof covers
one or more families. Our chief want is tenements for families who
wish to move into town. If buildings could be had, our population
would be doubled in a few months. Many buildings are in process of
construction, but not half as many as are now required. All our
house-builders are employed and more are wanted."

The population of the village was 933—496 males and 437 females.
This was in strong contrast to the mining towns, where the males
very largely preponderated in numbers; also, while the population of
the mining-towns was largely Missourians, Kentuckians, "Suckers,"
and Cornishmen, the population of Lancaster was mostly from the
Eastern States and largely from Vermont.

T. M. Barber this year finished a new brick store building (long
afterward occupied by Ivey & Webb) and opened the "Ready-pay
Store." Dr. Wood opened a drug store opposite the north side of the
court-house; while Dr. Rickey, his former partner, moved his stock of
goods into a building by the side of Kendall & Parker's store. Dwight

Parker was postmaster. In July P. Darcey announced in the *Herald* that he had started a shoe-shop. Dr. H. H. Lewis began practice in the village this year. William Roberts settled on his farm a mile or so east of the village, where he lived a great many years until his death. William Macauley took charge of the Grant County House. John M. Coombs opened a gun-shop on Cherry Street south of the hotel just mentioned. Charles Blandford started a blacksmith shop opposite the Telegraph House. The telegraph line was opened for business this year with Joe Barnett as operator. A history of the line will be found on page 74.

A small emigration to the California gold-fields began in 1849 and increased in 1850. The cholera and the small-pox came into the county in 1850, but those dreaded plagues spared Lancaster that year.

Charles Ashley opened a wagon-shop and Mrs. Ryerson a millinery store in 1850. Myron Tuttle took charge of the Wisconsin House; the firm of Kendall & Parker was dissolved and Parker moved his stock into the store building of J. M. Otis, who went out; Reuben Thomas (afterward of Cassville) took charge of the Grant County House.

Thomas Langridge came in this year and settled near the village.

In August, 1850, during a heavy thunder storm, the unfinished Baptist church was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, and the house of Dr. Roberts, on the corner of Cherry and Adams Streets, was struck, damaging the building slightly, but not injuring any of the inmates.

On Christmas day of this year there was a bear-baiting in the village—a common sport in early days, but one which was discontinued soon after this year, an account of a lack of bears. The bear was chained to a post and dogs set upon him. The sport was not very prolonged, as the dogs did not hold out long enough. When a dog got a cuff from the clumsy-looking but really dextrous paw of the bear, he wanted no more of the sport, if he lived to want anything. A great deal of rum and whisky was drunk, but not much drunkenness and little quarreling resulted. The sport of wolf-baiting lasted a good deal longer, as wolves remained, and are still far from extinct in the rougher parts of the county. As late as 1852 wolves frequently serenaded the dwellings in the edge of the village and were seen in the daytime coming to drink at the little creek running along the eastern edge of the village.

In 1851 the Methodist and Congregational churches were built and the Baptist church, which had stood some years unfinished, completed. John Alcorn became a partner with T. M. Barber in his store early in the year, and when spring opened Mr. Barber went to California, as did J. B. Callis, Willis Huston, Robert Allensworth, and others. F. P. Liscum & Co. opened a general merchandise store in the summer in the building formerly occupied by Kendall & Parker. In October Myron W. Wood took charge of the Wisconsin House.

The lack of transportation facilities handicapped the merchants and other business men in their competition with the flourishing mining towns of Potosi, Beetown, and Platteville, the first of which had river transportation. The people of Lancaster were at this time very enthusiastic about a railroad, first from Milwaukee, on the route now occupied by the C. &. N. W. road, and afterward about a railroad from Potosi to Dodgeville.

In 1852 the California fever reached its highest point. Charles Ashley advertised teams to take passengers through to California for $125, but most of the gold-seekers went in covered wagons of their own. A train of such emigrant wagons left Lancaster April 13, 1851, a large crowd being collected to bid them good-bye and many friends accompanying them to the Mississippi ferry. This emigration is described more at length on page 55. It did not affect Lancaster nearly as much as it did the mining towns, which before that had flourished more than the county seat, but which now, all except Platteville, fell behind Lancaster. Immigration from the East turned toward Lancaster. The *Herald* of May 19, 1852, said: "In the last week or two we notice a good many strange faces about Lancaster. A shoemaker, blacksmith, and wagon-maker have just set up in business. Boss carpenters are equal to the demand—in their own opinion—but a few more ought to come in for the sake of competition." Agriculture was not yet much developed. It was noted that more than two thousand barrels of flour were imported at the port of Potosi alone this year. Cuyler K. Thomas opened a hardware store in the village this year. Henry Austin came in and settled on his farm near the village, where he still resides. John Hooper settled in the village.

In 1853 G. Maiben started a store in the building long afterward occupied by John P. Lewis. A new law firm, Barber & Lowry, occupied the upper story of the "Blockhouse" on the corner of Madison and Maple Streets. Mr. Benner, who had bought out T. M. Barber,

sold his interest to Mr. Alcorn. The *Herald* estimated the population of the town at about one thousand, one-third of the number in the village. In September there was considerable excitement about the loss of a three-year-old daughter of Albert Bark. When last seen she was near a well, and it was feared she had fallen in, but an examination of the well showed that she was not there and the inhabitants all turned out in the search. After two days' search she was found sitting in the shade of a tree half a mile from home.

In this year George W. Ryland, afterward one of the most prominent men in the place, came in.

In 1854 Lancaster suffered from two of the dread plagues which had for years been expected: small-pox and cholera. The former soon yielded to energetic treatment; the cholera was much worse. The village was shunned by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Two deaths occurred quickly after the first attack. The only physician in town was quickly worked to prostration. In this emergency two men came forward and worked heroically through the plague as amateur physicians and nurses: J. Allen Barber and William McGonigal. Mr. McGonigal had passed through an epidemic of cholera in Wingville and learned how to treat the disease.

Geo. W. Ryland & Co. (the Co. being Simon E. and John P. Lewis) opened a general merchandise store in the post-office building, where Joekel Brothers now have their stand. S. Hyde & Co. started a blacksmith shop in December. Anton Schmitt came from Beetown this year and purchased of J. Allen Barber the grist-mill and attached farm on Grant River about three miles west of the village, keeping possession until 1869, when he came to the city and became a horticulturist.

In 1855 there were many improvements in the village. A new brick school-house was built. In May George E. Howe began a mercantile business that, with many changes of firm, has ever since been one of the leading business houses of Lancaster. The first store was north of the court-house. T. M. Barber was afterward taken into partnership and the firm became Howe & Barber. Afterward it was Howe & Burr; then Jas. A. Jones became junior partner; then Charles H. Baxter, Mr. Howe's son-in-law, became a partner. The firm is now Baxter & Draper. It has for nearly twenty years been located on the southeast corner of Madison and Maple Streets. Colter & Bradshaw a drug store in August, and in September J. B. Callis and John Pepper began a general merchandise business in the store occupied by T.

M. Barber on the corner of Monroe and Maple Streets. Mr. Ryland put up a large warehouse and Dwight Parker started another store.

The population of the township was 1,622, 8 of whom were colored. The population of the village was 445—less than one-third of that of Platteville. There 275 families in the township.

In December Daniel Banfill sold the Mansion House, on the northeast corner of Madison and Cherry Streets, to Luther Hyde, who had lately come from Vermont, and who kept it till his death, January 11, 1861. The house remained in possession of his family until it was torn down to make room for improvements, being conducted by his sons, C. Jehiel and A. E., and his son-in-law, Ira Bellows.

The *Herald* commented on the injury done to the place by the speculators in land thus: "Soon after Lancaster was made a county seat, speculators entered all the good lands in the vicinity and held them at prices beyond the reach of incoming immigrants. In 1854 they became alarmed and sold at from $4 to $10 an acre. In 1855 all the lands in the vicinity are owned by actual residents. This spirit of speculation left Lancaster behind in the mercantile and business interests, and it must take some time to come up. Last year many wanted to build in Lancaster, as well as in the vicinity, but it was impossible to procure materials, hence it was deferred to another season. It is to be regretted that this prospective demand for building was not seen as clearly a year or two ago as at present, and then Lancaster would be in a fair way to add to her population and wealth fourfold by next fall." And again: "The high price of lots around the court-house is causing the town to move down into the valley toward Judge Colter's spring."

The immigration was considerable, but most of it was farmers who settled in the surrounding country. The county was then having a phenomenal development in agriculture and the fertile prairies of Lancaster township were rapidly filling up. Among these farmers was Calvin Curry, who settled on Section 35 and lived there until his death at an advanced age.

In February, 1856, the store of Callis & Pepper was destroyed by fire. The fire originated, probably, in a room over the store used as an office and bedroom. A large part of the stock was saved. With remarkable energy the proprietors cleared off the site and put up another building, which was so pushed as to be completed in April. George H. Cox was appointed postmaster in August. Late in the fall

the small-pox again entered the village and three deaths resulted from it; but it was soon stamped out and the panic subsided. A steam saw-mill was erected this year by Griswold & Meyer, with the intention to add the machinery for a grist-mill. In November the railroad was completed to Boscobel and a tri-weekly stage line to the new railroad station was established by Elliott A. Liscum. From 1854 to this time Lancaster had had its nearest connection with the railroad at Galena.

The famous panic of 1857 did not affect Lancaster as much as it did many communities, because the town depended more on agriculture than on manufactures and commerce for its prosperity, and wheat, which was then the staple, was in great demand and corn and oats also brought a high price.

In 1860 the log house known as the "Blockhouse," referred to on a previous page, was removed and a frame building put up in its place. The first story had served as a store and the second story as a law-office, as before stated. The first story of the new building was occupied as a store by Addison Burr, who did a large business there until his death in 1878. The second story was occupied as a law-office by J. Allen Barber and Barbei & Clementson, until it was burned in the fire of 1888 The population of the township in 1860 was 1,960.

The war period, notwithstanding the fierce excitement of its beginning and the strained anxiety of its continuance, was one of considerable business prosperity, owing to the high price of produce, but there was little improvement to note in Lancaster. The population of the village in 1865 was 853, and of the township 2,111.

In 1866 J. C. and Lewis Holloway started a linseed oil mill there being a good deal of flax then raised in the county. The enterprise flourished for a time and then languished and was abandoned.

There was considerable building in 1869. Besides the new schoolhouse and the woolen mill (which will be described under their appropriate heads) the Phelps House, a large three-story brick building, was built on the site of the old Banfill House, afterward known as the Barnett Corner. This hotel was for some years conducted by Fred Phelps, and was afterward taken charge of by John Wright, and called the Wright House. In 1870 C. Horstman erected a large three-story brick building adjoining the Phelps House on the east and occupied it as a hotel called the Horstman House. In about ten years he sold it and Jesse Wagner and Israel Roberts conducted it as the Wag-

ner House until Mr. Wagner's death a few years ago. It is now the Philipps House. In 1884 Horstman erected a very large three-story brick building on the corner of Washington and Maple Streets. The grounds occupied an entire square, of which it was the intention to make a park. It was called the Grand Central Hotel. It was decidedly a losing venture and soon passed into the hands of Mr. Horstman's creditor's. In 1891 a branch of the Keely Cure was established in the house and continued some time. After that the hotel passed through various hands, and for the last three years has been conducted by Charles Stephens.

In 1870 the population of the township was 2,716.

In 1872 D. H. Budd erected a large brick building of two stories and basement on the west side of Madison Street north of the corner on which the Meyer-Showalter bank stands. It was intended as a factory for agricultural implements. Mr. Budd went to California in 1852 and returned in 1856 and put up a blacksmith and wagon-shop on Maple Street below Monroe, afterward occupied by Charles Belz. About 1862 he moved into a large stone shop by the side of which he built the brick block. Only the basement of this block was occupied for manufacturing. The first floor was occupied by the hardware store of T. F. Baldwin and the furniture store of James Woodhouse. In 1874 part of the second floor was occupied by the *Advocate* office and in 1876 the other part by the *Argus* office. The *Herald* office was in this building when it was destroyed by fire in 1888. Mr. Budd went to Kansas in 1878 and died there in 1893.

FIRES.

In March, 1872, a fire destroyed the "Callis Corner," and threatened to take the whole row of wooden buildings. The fire was discovered about 10 P. M. on the roof of a building, a part of which was occupied by Max Nobis as a barber shop, and was supposed to have caught from a defective flue. The loss in stock was about $6,000.

The greatest fire in the history of Lancaster occurred on the morning of August 30, 1888. It started at 3 A. M. in a shed in the rear of the Jones Block, north of the court-house square. In a few minutes it spread eastward to Ivey & Webb's warehouse and next to Mrs. Reed's stable and the John P. Lewis building, occupied by Willey & Needham as a meat market. Continuing through other small buildings, it took Stone & Hassell's drug store and a wooden building in the rear of Budd's Block and north of Simison's store. Ressmeyer's harness-

shop, north of Budd's Block, was nearly pulled away, and the firemen and bucket brigades, by desperate work, kept the Hyde & Hurley building flooded, and thus stopped the work of the fire in that direction. The buildings totally destroyed were: Mrs. M. A. Reed's barn, value $150, insurance $100; J. P. Lewis's store building, value $3,000, insurance $2,000; W. P. Stone's building, value $1,200, insurance $750; J. Simison's store, value $1,500, insurance $1,000; the McDonald Block, value $7,000, insurance $4,000; Knapp, Burgess & Edwards's saloon, value $2,200, insurance $1,500; the Budd Block, value $5,000, insurance $2,500. Other buildings were more or less damaged. The losses of the occupants of the buildings were large, although most of the goods were carried out of the stores. The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Reed from the light shining in at her bedroom window. The little hand engine, then the only means of throwing water, except by buckets, Lancaster had, had no effect in checking the flames. The total loss was estimated at $40,000.

The house of Richard Meyer, Sr., an old landmark of the city, was burned March 24, 1892, the engine being unable to check the flames, the cistern and hose being frozen.

On the morning of May 20, 1893, the new flouring-mill a little northwest of the railroad station, and a large barn on the opposite side of the street belonging to the Philo Stephens estate, were burned. The origin of the fire was unknown. It was first discovered by Mr. Morrell, a very feeble old man, but before the alarm could be given it was too late. The barn was said to have been built in 1846 by the hotel-keeper Burkholder. The mill is described in the next chapter.

On July 18, 1895, the excelsior factory was burned.

On the morning of December 23, 1897, about five o'clock, a fire was discovered on the roof of the frame building on Maple Street near Jefferson. The building was occupied by the Racket Store of John Burns and the dental office of Dr. John H. Reed. The alarm was promptly given and after considerable delay the engine was got out and began playing on the fire. Thanks to the waterworks, a good stream of water was available and the fire was put out without spreading to other buildings.

There was the beginning of a fire in the Methodist church on the night of June 23, 1897, but it went out without doing much damage. By some it was thought to be incendiary.

In the night of June 17, 1897, the barn of the Grand Central Ho-

tel was struck by lightning and burned. The horses were saved only by prompt action.

In the afternoon of February 4, 1895, a steam boiler in the base- ment of the store of Joseph Nathan & Sons exploded, doing consider- able damage and scalding Wm. Benn, Art Benn, and John Stephens.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.

Few towns of its size have had so few great crimes to chronicle in the last sixty years as Lancaster. The two executions which oc- curred in the town were for murders committed elsewhere.

In early days there was a mysterious murder within the limits of the present town of Lancaster. Madison J. McKay, a miner of Bee- town, started from his cabin, October 14, 1845, to go to Lafayette County. Nothing was heard of him until the next December, when Elijah Harelson found the body of a man about five miles south of Lancaster. The head was gone and the body mutilated by wolves or hogs. By the boots the body was identified as McKay's. N W. Ken- dall accidentally found the head. There was a bullet wound in the forehead and what appeared to be a wound made with a club on the back of the head. A pistol of Chris Eversoll, one of McKay's neigh- bors, was found near the body. T. M. Barber and Stephen Mahood found a trail along which the body had apparently been dragged. Mc- Kay was known to have had considerable money, estimated at from $700 to $1,800, when he left Beetown. Henry Richardson, a resident of Pigeon, but then absent, saw the accounts in the papers, came back, and on his evidence John M. Chandler was arrested and had a prelim- inary trial. There was much contradictory testimony and Chandler was committed. The grand jury stood eleven to one for indictment, but not being unanimous, Chandler was not indicted. He brought a prosecution against Richarson for perjury, but Richardson was ac- quitted and left the country. When seen afterward he appeared to have a haunting fear that Chandler was dogging him to kill him

Chandler afterward went to Hazel Green, where he resided until his death a few years ago, becoming a prominent business man and a highly respected citizen.

In August, 1893, the little daughter of George Moelle, residing near the scene of the murder, found fourteen gold English sovereigns in a ravine near the house. The latest date on the coins was 1843. They were supposed to be a part of McKay's money. About seven years before the Moelle girl's discovery W. H. Smith found a number of sil-

ver coins—French, Spanish, and American, all being dated earlier than 1845, near the scene of the murder. If the murder was committed with a view to robbery, the fact that the murderer did not get all the money adds to the mystery.

On the 28th of April, 1893, John J. Humphrey, a business man of Lancaster, but long a resident of Patch Grove, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been a farmer and a merchant. It was supposed that business troubles preyed upon his mind so as to unbalance it. His life was insured for $9,000.

William Westing, an old citizen of the town, residing a few miles south of the city, committed suicide November 14, 1894, by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun. He had recently sold his old homestead and very much repented the transaction. This is the only known cause of the act.

A very sad suicide was that of Mrs. Lucy Strong, widow of Dr. F. E. Strong, which occurred March 26, 1899, and was accomplished by taking chloroform. It is supposed that grief on account of the recent death of her husband had distracted her.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The population of the township in 1875 was 2,742, a gain of only 26 in five years. The village and surrounding country were still handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities. It was a cold day when Lancaster got her railroad, but it was a lucky day—the New Year of 1879. A "boom" immediately began. The census the very next year showed a population of 2,810 in the township and 1,069 in the city. There was something of a reaction after a time, and then a steady growth set in and has since continued. The census of 1885 showed 3,333 in the township and 1,410 in.the city. In 1880 there were 3,289 persons in the township and 1,543 in the city. While the city was gaining the country was losing; but then, the population of the whole county was decreasing. In 1895 the population was 3,355 in the township and 2,174 in the city.

The equalized assessment roll of 1899 shows that the town contained 45,547 acres of land valued at $432,696; city lots valued at $210,000; personal property valued at $243,126. Of course, the assessed value was far below the real value. The town had 1,499 horses, 5,448 cattle, 2 024 sheep. and 4,154 swine.

During the year 1898 the public mind of Lancaster was divided between the Klondike gold-fields and the Spanish War. On the 26th

of February a party of fifty-four men started from Lancaster to the Klondike, under the leadership of Daniel Needham, a lawyer of Lancaster. The party came very close to being buried in an avalanche on one of the mountain passes. Considerable money had been invested in the expedition by people who did not go. Most of the members of the party came back in a year or so, one or two at a time. How much gold they found cannot be told, but it is safe to say, not half as much as they spent.

Lancaster contributed a little more than a third of a company to the army during the Spanish War, but the boys got no farther than Anniston, Alabama. The matter has been described on pages 393 and 394.

The town of Lancaster was organized in 1849. It is the central town of the county, a "double" town, that is, containing seventy-two square miles. In territorial times the justices of the peace were appointed, and we find the following: 1843, Samuel Tompkins, Arthur W. Worth; 1844, John Boright; 1846, Jo W. Blanding, Sam E. Burks, Philo J. Adams; 1847, Horace Liscum.

Following is the roster of town officers from 1849 to the present time. The first named supervisor is the chairman.

<center>TOWN OFFICERS.</center>

1849—Supervisors, J. Allen Barber, N. M. Bonham, Abner Dyer; clerk, Jos. C. Cover; treasurer, Arthur W. Worth; assessor, Charles Blandford; supt. of schools, H. H. Lewis; justices, Philo J. Adams, Francis H. Bonham, H. S. Liscum, W. Y. Decker; constables, Dexter Ward, James Haire, William Walker.

1850—Supervisors, J. Allen Barber, Abner Dyer, Thomas Shanley; clerk, Stephen Mahood; treasurer, Charles Blandford; assessor, Jesse Miles; supt. of schools, John D. Wood; justices, John S. Fletcher, Andrew Barnett; constables, Dexter Ward, S. A. Quincy, Wm. Walker.

1851—Supervisors, Wm. N. Reed, Thomas Shanley, Thomas Weir; clerk, John D. Wood; treasurer, Philo J. Adams; assessor, Stephen Mahood; supt. of schools, J. C. Cover; justices, Andrew Barnett, H. S. Liscum; constables, Dexter Ward, James N. Borah, G. B. McCord.

1852—Supervisors, James Barnett, Joseph Bonham, J. B. Gillespie; clerk, F. P. Liscum; treasurer, Fred B. Phelps; assessor, Stephen Mahood; supt. of schools, Robert Children; justices, F. H. Bonham, H. R. Colter, Stephen Mahood; constables, Patrick Darcey, Dexter Ward, Lewis Laughlin.

1853—Supervisors, James Barnett, Joseph Bonham, John B. Gillespie; clerk, F. P. Liscum; treasurer, F. B. Phelps; assessor, Stephen Mahood; justices, H. R. Colter, Stephen Mahood; constables, Patrick Darcey, Dexter Ward.

1854—Supervisors, Nelson Dewey, Joseph Bonham, Abner Dyer; clerk, Stephen Mahood; treasurer, John B. Callis ; assessor, H. S. Liscum; supt. of schools, Joseph C. Cover; justices, Stephen Mahood, Dexter Ward; constable, William H. Foster.

1855—Supervisors, J. Allen Barber, Philip Kelts, Edmund Harelson; clerk, Stephen Mahood; treasurer, John B. Callis; assessor, Andrew Barnett; supt. of schools, William A. Holmes; justices, Joseph Bonham, George W. Luce; constables, Jared Barnett, Elliot Liscum.

1856—Supervisors, J. Allen Barber, Edmund Harelson, Stephen Mahood; clerk, Stephen Mahood; treasurer, John B. Callis; assessor, William N. Reed; justices, Wood R. Beach, Stephen Mahood, Frank H. Bonham; constables, Elliot Liscum, John Pepper; supt. of schools, Joseph C. Cover.

1857—Supervisors, John G. Clark, Abner Dyer, Edmund Harelson; clerk, William E. Carter; treasurer, John B. Callis; assessor, Stephen Mahood; supt. of schools, J. C. Cover; justices, Frank H. Bonham, George Luce; constables, Philip Kelts, Elliot Liscum.

1858—Supervisors, John G. Clark, Edmund Harelson, Abner Dyer, Wm. E. Carter; treasurer, John B. Callis; assessor, Stephen Mahood; supt. of schools, Wm. N. Reed; justices, Stephen Mahood, Wood R. Beach; constables, William H. Foster, William Hall, Nathaniel Luce.

1859 no record.

1860—Supervisors, J. C. Holloway, Wm. Richardson, J. B. Harelson; clerk, Joseph Holroyd; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, H. A. Moore; supt. of schools, A. A. Drown; justices, Ira Bellows, A. Burr, L. O. Shrader; constables, Elliott Liscum, W. W. Ward, Wm. Walker.

1861—Supervisors, J. C. Holloway, Ira Bellows, J. B. Harelson; clerk, L. O. Shrader; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, H. A. Moore; supt. of schools, S. W. Eaton; justices, Ira Bellows, F. H. Bonham; constables, Thomas Gow, Shaler Wells, John B. Callis.

1862—Supervisors, J. C. Holloway, Wm. Y. Decker, John B. Harelson; clerk, L. O. Shrader; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, Ira Bellows; justices, Addison Burr, Dexter Ward.

1863—Supervisors, Addison Burr, J. B. Harelson, Ira Bellows; clerk, John Raines; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, Franklin Halbert;

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justices, F. H. Bonham, George Luce, D. Ward; constables, H. Hyde, Horatio Tiel.

1864—Supervisors; Addison Burr, Lewis Holloway, Wm. Ritter; clerk, James A. Jones; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Addison Burr, Dexter Ward.

1865—Supervisors, Addison Burr, Shaler Wells, F. H. Bonham; clerk, J. W. Blanding; treasurer, M. M. Ziegler; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Geo. Luce, F. H. Bonham.

1866—Supervisors, Addison Burr, Shaler Wells, F. H. Bonham; clerk, J. W. Blanding; treasurer, David Schreiner; assessor, Franklin Halbert. The record for several years is defective as to justices and constables.

1867—Supervisors, Addison Burr, F. H. Bonham, Shaler Wells; clerk, Wm. E. Sloat; treasurer, George Sprague; assessor, Franklin Halbert.

1868—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, Henry S. Keene, Shaler Wells; clerk, Wm. E. Sloat; treasurer, George B. Sprague; assessor, Henry Fox; justices, Addison Burr, J. W. Angell.

1869—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, Henry S. Keene, Shaler Wells; clerk, A. P. Thompson; treasurer, George B. Sprague; assessor, Henry Fox; justices, F. H. Bonham, Daniel Proudfit.

1870—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, Henry S. Keene, Shaler Wells; clerk, A. P. Thompson; treasurer, Geo. B. Sprague; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Addison Burr, Richard Meyer.

1871—Supervisors, George W. Ryland, James N. Borah, S. J. Griswold; clerk, David Schreiner; treasurer, George B. Sprague; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Henry S. Keene, Henry Bugbee.

1872—Supervisors, George W Ryland, F. H. Bonham, Wm. Walker; clerk, F M. Durand; treasurer, T. A. Burr; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices Addison Burr, Richard Meyer.

1873—Supervisors, Geo. W. Ryland, F. H. Bonham, Wm. Walker; clerk, R. E. McCoy; treasurer, T. A. Burr; assessor, W. W. Robe; justices, Henry S. Keene, Wm. P. Rowden.

1874—Supervisors, George W. Ryland, W. P. Stone, Fred Divall; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Charles A. Cox; assessor, W. W Robe; justices, A. Burr, Richard Meyer, Abner Dyer; constables, Charles Bennett, H. W. Case, Abe Decker.

1875—Supervisors, Geo. W. Ryland, W. P. Stone, Joseph Bailie; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Herman Buchner; assessor, W. W. Robe;

justices, Henry S. Keene, Wm. Walker, T. F. Baldwin; constables, David Cutshaw, Daniel Decker, James Treloar, Jr.

1876—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, Addison Burr, T. F. Baldwin; constables, D. H. Budd, Daniel Decker, George Marlow.

1877—Supervisors, John G Clark, W. P. Rowden, Joseph Bailie; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, John M. Altizer; assessor, W. W. Robe; justices, George Luce, H. S. Keene; constables, David Cutshaw, James Loomis, George Marlow.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, Addison Burr, T. F. Baldwin; constables, Charles Bennett, George Marlow, Daniel Decker.

1879—Supervisors, George W. Ryland, W. P. Rowden, Henry.S. Keene; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, P. H. Parsons; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Henry S. Keene, E. S. Morse, David Schreiner; constables, Charles Bennett, Chauncey Pierce.

1880—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, T. F. Baldwin, David Schreiner; constables, Chauncey Pierce, H. P. Greene, George Hood.

1881—Supervisors, Geo. W. Ryland, Wm. P. Rowden, H. S. Keene; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Henry Smith; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, H. S. Keene, E. S. Morse, Ed. M. Lowry.

1882—Supervisors, George W. Ryland, Wm. P. Rowden, Henry S. Keene; clerk, Aug. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, T. F. Baldwin, E. M. Lowry; constables, George Hood, S. Mitchell, Chauncey Pierce.

1883—Supervisors, George W. Ryland, Wm. R. Kerr, Thomas Beetham; clerk, Aug. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, E. S. Morse, H. S. Keene; constables, Geo. Hood, S. Mitchell, Joseph Schneider.

1884—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, E. M. Lowry, T. F. Baldwin, E. S. Morse; constables, George Marlow, A. Alexander, George Langridge, H. P. Greene.

1885—Supervisors, Geo. W. Ryland, Wm. R. Kerr, Thomas Tuckwood; clerk, Aug. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, Franklin Halbert; justices, Henry S. Keene, E. S. Morse; constables, Caleb Taylor, George Marlow, Richard Huftil.

1886—Supervisors, Geo. W. Ryland, Wm. R. Kerr, Thomas Tuckwood; clerk, Aug. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor,

Franklin Halbert; justices, T. F. Baldwin, E. M. Lowry; constables, Charles Bennett, George Marlow, Caleb Taylor.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as previous year; justices, J. A. Coombs, E. S. Morse, George B. Wheeler; constables, George Marlow, Caleb Taylor.

1888—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as previous year; assessor, J. T. Howdle; justices, T. F. Baldwin, George B. Wheeler; constables George Marlow, Caleb Taylor, Charles Bennett.

1889—Supervisors, Delos Abrams, W. R. Kerr, James N. Borah; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, Oscar Bidwell; justices, J. A. Coombs, Thomas Beetham; constables, George Marlow, Charles Bennett, Joseph Bennett.

1890—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, George B. Wheeler, Charles W. Hill, George Dyer, Louis Gelsbach; constables, Richard Huftil, Charles Govier, John Pink.

1891—Supervisors, John Schreiner, Thomas Tuckwood, Wm. P. Richardson; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, George Hannum; justices, E. S. Morse, H. C. Bryhan, C. J. Woodward; constables, Fred Orton, Richard Huftil, George Marlow.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justice, Chas. J. Woodward; constables, Richard Huftil, James Walker.

1893—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, H. C. Bryhan, Ralph Place; constables, T. D. Taylor, Richard Huftil, W. Hicken.

1894—Supervisors, Wm. E. Webb, Thomas Tuckwood, W. P. Richardson; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, H. C. Bryhan; justices, George B. Wheeler, Thomas F. Orton; constables, John F. Taylor, Fred Orton, William Leise, Jr., George Dyer.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, George E. Taylor, Thomas Beetham; constables, John F. Taylor, Fred Orton, John Rowden.

1896—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as previous year; assessor, J. R. Place; justices, George B. Wheeler, W. F. McGonigal, Thos. Beetham, Louis Gelsbach; constables, John Jarrett, George Marlow.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, V. H. Kinney, John Jarrett; constables, John Taylor, George Dyer, Ed Taylor.

1898—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous

year; justices, W. F. McGonigal, George B. Wheeler, T. F. Baldwin; constables, John Taylor, Albert Budworth, George Marlow.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as previous year; assessor, E. E. McCoy; justices, V. H. Kinney, John Rowden; constables, John F. Taylor, George Marlow, George Jarrett.

1900—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, T. F. Baldwin, V. H. Kinney, David Schreiner, Robert Godfrey; constables, John F. Taylor, George Marlow, George Jarrett.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

1856—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, John G. Clark, M. M. Ziegler, Dwight T. Parker; treasurer, M. W. Wood; marshal, Dexter Ward; assessor, George E. Howe; clerk, William E. Carter.

1857—President, J. H. Hyde; trustees, D. H. Budd, Charles Langridge, James Barnett; treasurer, George W. Ryland; assessor, Stephen Mahood; marshal, W. H. S. Palmer; clerk, William E. Carter.

1858—President, L. O. Shrader; trustees, John B. Callis, Charles Langridge, O. B. Phelps; treasurer, George W. Ryland; assessor, Stephen Mahood; marshal, John Pepper; clerk, William F. Carter. O. B. Phelps refused to qualify and E. G. Beckwith was elected in his place. W. E. Carter was removed for non-attendance and L. J. Woolley appointed in his place.

1859—President, John C. Holloway; trustees, Charles Langridge, William Alcorn, George W. Ryland; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, Stephen Mahood; marshal, John B. Callis; clerk, L. J. Woolley.

1860—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, George H. Cox, Anthony Crosby, L. A. Hyde; treasurer, M. M. Ziegler; assessor, Hiram Baxter; marshal, ohn B. Callis; clerk, L. O. Shrader.

1861—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, George H. Cox, F. P. Liscum, Joseph Barnett; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, William McGonigal; marshal, John B. Callis; clerk, L. O. Shrader.

1862—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, Harrison Redding, George H. Cox, George W. Ryland; treasurer, D. H. Budd; assessor, William N. Reed; marshal, Thomas Gow; clerk, J. W. Blanding.

From 1863 to 1866, inclusive, there is no record.

1867—President, J. C. Cover; trustees, J. H. Hyde, J. W. Blanding, Henry J. Fox; clerk, Joseph Bock.

1868—President, J. W. Blanding; trustees, Henry J. Fox, Fred B. Phelps, J. W. Angell; treasurer, John P. Lewis; assessor, William H. Foster; marshal, David Cutshaw; clerk, Joseph Bock.

1869—President, P. H. Parsons; trustees, Lewis Holloway, William Alcorn, V. F. Kinney, H. Redding; treasurer, Addison Burr; marshal, William H. Clise; clerk, A. P. Thompson; street commissioner, H. B. Fisher. Under the new charter the president performed the duties of police justice.

1870—President, George W. Ryland; trustees, Henry Fox, John B. Turley, Lewis Holloway, Henry Muesse; treasurer, D. H. Budd; marshal, Dexter Ward; clerk, A. P. Thompson; street commissioner, George Harton.

1871—President George W. Ryland; trustees, Henry Fox, Henry Muesse, Lewis Holloway, W. M. Powers; treasurer, D. H. Budd; marshal, Dexter Ward; clerk, David Schreiner; street comm'r, Joseph Joey.

1872—President, Henry Muesse; trustees, Robert E. Murphey, M. M. Ziegler, W. W. Robe, R. L. Hoskins; treasurer, D. H. Budd; marshal, Philip Kelts; clerk, P. H. Parsons; street comm'r, H. B. Fisher.

1873—President, William McGonigal; trustees, Lewis Holloway, Charles H. Baxter, W. W. Robe, H. B. Fisher; treasurer D. H. Budd; clerk, A. R McCartney; marshal, Charles Bennett; street commissioner, William Richardson.

1874—President, Addison Burr; trustees, Charles H. Baxter, P. H. Parsons, V. F. Kinney, H. B Fisher; treasurer, D. H. Budd; marshal, Thomas R. Cheseboro; clerk, R. E. McCoy; street comm'r, Franklin Halbert. For supervisors of village and city, see roster of County Board, Part II.

1875—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, Franklin Halbert, Lewis Holloway, John Schreiner, Henry Muesse; treasurer, Richard Meyer; clerk, A. Michaelis; marshal and street commissioner, S. Mitchell.

1876—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, John Schreiner, John Woolstenholme, Henry Muesse, Franklin Halbert; treasurer, Richard Meyer; clerk, A. Michaelis; marshal, S. Mitchell; street commissioner, Franklin Halbert.

1877—President, J. Allen Barber; trustees, David Schreiner, William H. Haynes, John Oswald, William Richardson; treasurer, Richard Meyer; clerk, A. Michaelis; marshal, S. Mitchell; street commissioner, John Oswald.

By an act of the legislature of 1778 Lancaster was incorporated as a city. The first election under the new charter was held May 6, 1878, and the roster of officers from that date is as follows:

1878—Mayor, A. R. Bushnell; council, James Woodhouse, George D. Ust, James Kilbourn, Joseph Nathan; justice, James A. Jones; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Richard Meyer; marshal, S. Mitchell.

1879—Mayor, George Clementson; council, Fred B. Phelps, A. H. Barber, Henry Muesse, Alexander Ivey; justice, A. L. Burke; clerk, Charles Orton; treasurer, Richard Meyer; marshal, H. P. Greene.

1880—Mayor, John G. Clark; council, Lewis Holloway, W. T. Orton, William P. Stone, Herman Buchner; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Richard Meyer; marshal, George Griffin.

1881—Mayor, John G. Clark; council, William P. Stone, Herman Buchner, W. T. Orton, Lewis Holloway—the last two refused to qualify and John P. Lewis and John Street were appointed in their places; clerk, A. Michaelis; treasurer, Richard Meyer; marshal, S. Mitchell.

1882—Mayor, John G. Clark; council, Joseph Bock, M. M. Ziegler, Edward Pollock, John J. Oswald; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1883—Mayor, Lewis Holloway; council, August Huntemer, R. B. Showalter, J. J. McKenzie, Charles R. Thomas; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1884—Mayor, council and clerk same as previous year.

1885—Mayor, Lewis Holloway; council, Charles R. Thomas, William E. Webb, William P. Stone, F. W. Bryan; clerk, Aug. Michaelis. Lewis Holloway resigned December 2, and John P. Lewis was appointed in his place.

1886—Mayor, Edward M. Lowry; council, Amos E. Morse, Rufus Hannum, Charles Basford, Thomas Orton; clerk, William F. McGonigal.

1887—Mayor, John Schreiner; council, Henry Muesse, Richard Meyer, Jr., Theodore Sherman, Richard Willis; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1888—Mayor, Charles H. Baxter; council, Wm. H. Decker, John Baldwin, Thomas Willey, William Ziegler; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1889—Mayor, Reuben B. Showalter; council, John Carthew, William F. McGonigal, Reuben Black, Henry Muesse; clerk, A. Michaelis.

1890—Mayor, Edward M. Lowry; council, Robert Brooker, Herman Buchner, C. Jehiel Hyde, Louis Wetter; clerk, A. Michaelis.

1891—Mayor, E. M. Lowry; council, John G. Clark, Charles Lisherness, Henry Muesse, George McCarthy; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1892—Mayor, Richard Meyer, Jr.; council, John S. Wright, Henry Muesse, Goerge Hannum, J. J. Humphrey; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1893—Mayor, Richard Meyer, Jr.; council, Peter Henkel, H. Nehls, W. H. Decker, Charles Orton; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1894—Mayor, W. H. Decker; council, Montgomery Miller, H. G. Nathan, William Ziegler, George Q. Sykes; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1895—Mayor, council, and clerk same as previous year.

1896—Mayor, council, and clerk same as previous year.

1897—Mayor, W. H. Decker; council, Montgomery Miller, H. G. Nathan, William Ziegler, James P. Williams; clerk, A. Michaelis.

1898—Mayor, council, and clerk same as previous year.

1899—Mayor, Frank Schreiner; council, Henry Ressmeyer, Henry Muesse, E. E. McCoy, H. C. Watton; clerk, Aug. Michaelis.

1900—Mayor, council, and clerk same as previous year.
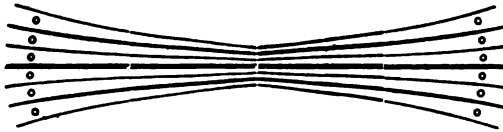
CHAPTER II.

LANCASTER, SPECIAL HISTORY

Manufactories—Banks—Schools—Churches—Societies—Newspapers
Hurricane.

MANUFACTORIES.

Lancaster has been handicapped in the matter of manufacturing by having no water power and no coal except what was brought from a distance at great expense for transportation, and until 1879 no railroad transportation, nor any other kind except by wagon.

The Woolen Mills.—The principal factory the place has had was the woolen mills. The company was organized June 20, 1869, with Addison Burr president, George W. Ryland treasurer, Richard Meyer secretary, and J. C. Holloway, A. Burr, Douglas Oliver, Henry Fox, and Jacob Nathan directors. A building was erected near the Big Spring at a cost of $7,000 and the machinery of Douglas Oliver's mill at North Andover was put in. Another set of the most improved pattern was put in and some of the machinery was started that fall. A few hands were brought from New England as instructors for the Lancaster girls who were employed. The mill had a capacity for forty hands and 100,000 pounds of wool annually and cost $30,000. A man named Fuller was employed for superintendent, but after a few months' trial he was found incompetent and discharged, and Henry Fox was placed in charge, with T. A. Burr bookkeeper. The operation was unprofitable, and in little more than a year the mill was sold by foreclosure and bought by some of the principal stockholders, who rented to Gledhill & Walker. In about a year they gave it up and J. C. Holloway and W. H. Clise rented it. In about six months Mr. Clise retired, and Mr. Holloway operated the mill till the end of the year. The mill then stood idle until it was purchased by Street Bros., Marshall & Co., in May, 1880. New and improved machinery was put in, and as Lancaster now had railroad transportation, it was hoped that the business could be carried on with profit to the owners and benefit to the city; but the day of manufacturing on a small scale

had passed, and the mill could not stand the competition of the great Eastern factories, and it was finally closed up.

Excelsior Factory.—In the fall of 1888 Messrs. Twichell & Osborn decided to put in a factory at Lancaster for the manufacture of excelsior or wood-wool. White poplar, suitable for making this material, abounded in the vicinity and was of little value for any other purpose. The woolen mill building was purchased, and in December of that year the machinery was started. All went well, seemingly, until July 17, 1895, when the factory was burned, and never rebuilt.

Electric Light Plant.—In 1897 J. G. Harshberger procured a franchise for an electric light plant and proceeded to put up a power-house on the site of the excelsior factory, utilizing the brick smoke-stack of the factory, which was still standing. The work was completed and the city given the luxury of electric lights in 1898.

Water-works.—As the city outgrew the water supply from wells and springs the question of water-works was discussed. Whether to obtain the supply from a deep well put down into the sandstone, or bring it from the great spring near the Griswold Mill on Grant River, about three miles from the court-house, was a question on which the citizens sharply divided and which created considerable partisan feeling. It was at last decided to bring the water from the spring, which was named the Klondike Spring. The city issued bonds to the amount of $24,000 and the works were constructed in 1895 and 1896. They belong to the city.

Flour Mill.—The Lancaster Milling Company was organized in 1893, with a capital of about $8,000. The stockholders were John Schreiner, Ivey & Webb, Richard Meyer, Jr., Henry Muesse, Albert, Robert, Harry, and George Brooker, Charles H. Baxter, Joseph Nathan, W. J. Weir, and Thomas F. Orton. The mill was built a square northwest of the railroad station and steam machinery put in. It was just getting a good run of trade when it was destroyed by fire May 20, 1893. It was immediately rebuilt, and again burned October 18, 1893, it is thought by an incendiary. It was again rebuilt on the same site and is now running.

BANKS.

In December, 1861, George W. Ryland and J. C. Holloway began a private banking business on the corner of Maple and Madison Streets. In 1864 the firm erected a large three-story block of Miwaukee brick on the corner just mentioned, the first three-story building

erected in Lancaster.   In May, 1871, the bank was located in a white
brick building, adjoining the block just mentioned on Maple Street.
The capital was $10,000.   January 1, 1875, Mr. Holloway withdrew
and Mr. Ryland continued the business alone until October, 1880,
when Richard Meyer (who had long been the cashier of the bank) and
Richard Meyer, Jr., became partners in the business, under the name
of George W. Ryland & Co.,
and with a capital of $20,-
000.   Business was con-
ducted prosperously and
with the confidence of the
whole community. On May
1, 1887, Mr. Ryland with-
drew.   Subsequently the in-
stitution became the Meyer-
Showalter bank, Richard
Meyer, Richard Meyer, Jr.,
Reuben B. Showalter pro-
prietors, whose bank is lo-
cated in the new brick build-
ing on the northwest corner
of Maple and Madison
Streets.   Another bank, the
State Bank of Grant
County, began business in
October, 1888, with John

LIEUT-GOV. GEO. W. RYLAND.

Schreiner president, George W. Ryland vice president, Joseph Bock
cashier.   It is located on the east side of the public square.   The
Meyer-Showalter Bank has a capital of $25,000 and the State Bank
a capital of $60,000.

<div align="center">SCHOOLS.</div>

The first school in Lancaster was begun in the fall of 1837, by
Miss Ann Locey, sister of Dr. Locey, of Platteville.   It was taught in
the log house first used by G. M. Price.

The proceedings of the County Board show that 74 pupils at-
tended school in the precinct of Lancaster in 1839.

Miss Jane Ayers, who came from Rockville and lived several years
in Lancaster, taught several terms beginning in 1840 in the old Price
building, and afterward teaching in a building which stood back of

the present post-office. She was followed by Francis Rigaud, who some say was a Frenchman and others a Cornishman, who had been in the English army. He taught in the northwest room of the court-house. Another school was kept in Bushnell Hollow, but by whom cannot now be learned. In 1843 J. Allen Barber, Nelson Dewey, and Daniel Banfill were appointed school board for the precinct of Lancaster, and through their efforts a school-house was built. It was a small frame building near the Mills residence. It served many years as a school-house and is now the kitchen of Mr. Kohlenberg's residence. It was sold by the district in 1854 to Mr. Palmer for $305.. There was much opposition to the building of this house, but its necessity was soon recognized and everybody was satisfied. Who was the first person to teach in this building cannot now be learned. In May, 1845, Miss Ellen B. Chaffee began teaching there and taught one year and then went to Potosi. Probably her immediate successor was J. T. Mills, who was by nature and education a teacher, and his services gave great satisfaction. In time the school became too large for one teacher, and J. C. Cover was employed as an assistant. It was commonly said: " Mills was to do the teaching and Cover the whipping." Besides this school there were several "select" schools at different times and by different teachers.

In 1852 an academy school was started in the Congregational church with Prof. Demarest as teacher. The trustees of the school were Nelson Dewey, J. Allen Barber, D. R. Burt, and J. T. Mills. After several other teachers came Sherman Page, afterward Judge Page, of Austin, Minn. He was a strict disciplinarian and an energetic educator. His school increased in numbers and it was decided to build an academy building. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,200 were raised and one quarter paid within a week. The building was completed in August, 1858, 25×40 feet in size and two stories. Mr. Page was the principal. There was considerable dissatisfaction with him, and at last the ill-feeling broke out in a bitter newspaper war. The controversy originated in an account of some exercises in the academy written by a reporter for the *Herald*, and printed in that paper over the signature "Critique." Mr. Page resented some of the statements in the article and replied in a peppery article signed "Critique's Critic." The controversy raged some time in the *Herald*, Mr. Cover taking it up, when it became too hot for the columns of a family newspaper, and Mr. Page carried it on in the form of a periodical dodger

with the head: "Footprints of J. C. Cover," and Cover replied in *Herald* extras. Mr. Page finally, about 1861, left Lancaster, and was next heard of here by an attempt to assassinate him at Austin, Minn., in 1877. In 1870 the academy gave way to the graded public school and the old academy building was transformed into a dwelling now standing on the corner of Oak and Monroe Streets. Among the teachers who succeeded Mr. Page in the "Institute" were Miss H. H. Eddy in the winter of 1862–63, D. Gray Purman, who began in the spring of 1863, John J. Copp in 1865, and Prof. Josiah Beardsley, who began teaching in the fall of 1866.

The "Institute" and the old school-house in the north part of town not furnishing sufficient school accommodations, a new house was built by Sherman & Walker, being completed in 1856. It was 50×35 feet two stories high. The building and plat cost $3,000. In 1868 a still larger building was erected in the south part of the town,

NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING, LANCASTER.

costing $15,000. It was just completed when, on June 13, 1868, a terrible gale swept over the city, laying the house in ruins. The green mortar of the new walls was, of course, not so strong as it would have become, but it was thought that the construction was also defective. In a few days more the house would have been full of children, and the result too terrible to contemplate.

Many people of the town were now in favor of buying the old Congregational church for a school-house, but those who believed in building for the future were in the majority, and a new building was

accordingly erected in 1869 at a cost of $20,000. In September, 1875, in addition to the graded school, a high school was opened. Prof. John Brindley was the first high school principal.

The High School building becoming crowded, another school-house was erected in 1899 in the north part of the city, between Jefferson and Madison Streets. The cost of the building alone was $7,-000. With the cost of the lots, furniture, etc., the cost was $10,000. Besides the High School there are nine grades in the common school. The following is the corps of teachers: Principal, Prof. L. L. Clarke; assistants, Mr. R. L. Lyman; Misses H E. Ives, Gertrude Buck, Jessie Decker, Ellen Woolstenholme, Mary E. Smith, Mary Whitmore, Fannie Johnson, Sylvia Wheeler, Sadie L. Moses, Eva Boyes, Mary Warren, Nettie Oswald.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Probably the first religious services held in this community were by itinerant Methodist preachers. J. T. Mills in his reminiscences stated that he witnessed religious services in a cabin in Bushnell Hollow soon after the village was laid out. John Wood, Richard Wood, and Enos P. Wood, the last the County Clerk, preached occasionally in the court-house and school-house during the forties. In 1848 a Methodist preacher named Smith seems to have resided in Lancaster, and there was occasional preaching by Elder Summers, the presiding elder of the circuit. A quarterly conference was held in Lancaster October 21, 1849, Rev. Elmore Yocum being the presiding elder and Rev. Benjamin Close the preacher in charge. At that conference it was decided to build a M. E. parsonage at Lancaster and Benjamin Close, Benjamin E. Quincy, and Martin Teal were appointed a building committee. The first board of trustees was composed of James Henderson, Charles W. Long, A. E. Kilby, and Joseph McKinney. The parsonage was not built. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Close was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Putnam, and he by Rev. Henry Wood January 18, 1851. During this winter money was raised for a church building, which was begun in the spring and completed during the summer. It was dedicated November 16. It was a frame building 12×24 and cost $800. At the time of the dedication there was a debt of $400. Mr. Brooks, of Lawrence University, Appleton, undertook to raise this amount by subscriptions, and succeeded. This was the second church built in the place. It was on Maple Street, near Adams. It was used by the congregation until 1877, and was after-

ward removed to the vicinity of the old Catholic church and used as a warehouse for machinery.

In March, 1851, Rev. A. H. Walters succeeded Mr. Wood and remained until 1852, when Rev. M. Osborne took charge. The circuit then embraced Lancaster, Boice Prairie, Little Grant, Hurricane, and part of Fennimore.

The subsequent pastors have been: Rev. John Hooper, 1853–54: A. H. Walters, 1854–56; Enoch Tasker, 1856–58; C. P. Hackney, 1858–59; R. R. Wood and William H. Palmer, 1860; Mathew Dinsdale, 1861–63; R. Dudgeon, 1863; E. Buck, 1864; Chris Cook, 1865–68; James Sims, 1869–71; Anthony Dexter, 1872–74; A. W. Cummings, 1875–77; G. W. L. Brown, 1878–79; Chris Cook, 1880–83; H. Dockham, 1883–85; Richard Pengilly, 1886–87; —— Tull, 1888; E. F. Marcellus, 1889–90; C. C Swartz, 1891–92; H. D. Smith, 1893 –94; W. Roe, 1895; D. Sinclair, 1896–97; J. T. Morgans, from September, 1898, to the present time.

In 1877 the present fine and commodious brick building was erected on the corner of Cherry and Monroe Streets.

The present officers of the church are: trustees, Stephen Vivian, J. E. McKinney, Alex. Ivey, James Woodhouse, George Stewart, Samuel Duncalf; stewards, Stephen Vivian, J. E. McKinney, Alex. Ivey, Henry Baker, John Stone; secretary, John Stone; treasurer, Stephen Vivian.

The Congregational Church.—This society was organized in May, 1843, Jedediah L. Stevens preaching the sermon on the occasion. The original members were J. T. Mills and his wife, Daniel Macauley and his wife, Dexter Ward and his wife and Miss Mary Ward. The first meetings were held in the court-house and in a log cabin in Bushnell Hollow. When the school-house was built in 1843 it was used as a meeting-house until the church was built. The first regularly established minister was Rev. R. Carver, who came in 1844 and remained until December the next year   He was succeeded by Rev. O. Littlefield, who remained until January, 1847, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Eaton, who was not, however, formally ordained until January 28, 1848. A church building was begun in the spring of 1856, seats were temporarily borrowed from a church in Potosi and a pulpit from Platteville, and the church was dedicated December 2, 1851. It was situated on the corner of Cherry and Monroe Streets, where it still stands, converted into a dwelling. It was a frame building 30×40,

built, by E. B. Tenney at a cost of $700. An addition of twenty feet was made to the front of the building in 1860.

In 1862 Mr. Eaton was commissioned as Chaplain of the Seventh Wisconsin, and remained with the regiment until the close of the war, performing his duties in a manner which won him high encomiums. During his absence his pulpit was occupied by Rev. Hector Maiben.

On August 19, 1871, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. In the stone was placed a history of the Congregational Church in Wisconsin, the last issue of the county papers, cereals and seeds and a sketch of the history of

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LANCASTER.

the church. The building was completed and dedicated July 17, 1873. Rev. C. H. Richards, of Madison, delivered the sermon, and there were exercises by the pastors of the Congregational and Methodist

Churches in Lancaster. A subscription of $2,000 was raised in the audience previous to the dedication. The edifice is situated on Cherry and Madison Streets, is 50×85 feet, with a spire 100 feet high ornamented with beltings of cut stone. The contractors and builders were Alcorn & Muesse, and the plans were by C. W. Shinn, of Springfield, Ill. The cost was $12,650. The auditorium is 40×80, twenty feet of which is cut off as a "social room" by sliding panels, by means of which the whole can be made one room. A large chandelier with numerous side lights was presented by Gen. J. B. Callis, but the church is now lighted with electricity. The building is warmed by two furnaces. The old building was sold to E. H. Borah for $700.

The close of the fortieth year of Mr. Eaton's pastorate was duly celebrated near the close of 1886, and he remained yet another year,

REV. S. W. EATON, D. D.   MRS. S. W. EATON.

when, full of years and honor, he retired, and afterward took charge of a church at Roscoe, Illinois, where he still remains.

Mr. Eaton was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Grinnell, who remained three years, and was followed by Rev. P. H. Mason, who remained five years. Rev. T. J. Brown came in May, 1896, and is still the pastor. The trustees are, David Schreiner, S. R. Greene, Charles H. Baxter, Reuben Garner, and George Clementson; the deacons are, B. White, R. E. Murphey, C. H. Baxter, J. C. Fisher, R. A. Watkins; treasurer, R. A. Watkins; secretary, Dora Watkins. The society became free from debt in December, 1897.

The Baptist Church.—This society was organized at a meeting at the court-house November 29, 1844. The original members were

George McFarlin, Martha McFarlin, Israel Miles, Evan Miles, Reuben Miles, Isaac F. Miles, Caroline Woods, Mahala Miles, Jesse Miles, Wm. N. Reed, Darius Bainbridge, and Sarah Miles. The first trustees were Jesse Miles, William N. Reed, and Evan Miles. George McFarlin was the first deacon. In August, 1845, Jesse Miles, Wm. Paddock, and Wm. N. Reed, were appointed a committee to purchase Lots 4 and 5 of Block 22 for a building site.

Elder Miles was the preacher until June, 1846, when Rev. N. E. Chapin became pastor. As the Baptist Church was then the strongest society in the place, the citizens generally subscribed for a Baptist church building, so that the town should have one church at least, and $900 was subscribed. Nelson Dewey, Alfred Miles, J. C. Cover, H. L. Liscum, and James Otis, were elected trustees in 1847, and appointed as a building committee, having a fund of $1,050 available. By the spring of 1848 the foundation had been built by James Gow, at a cost of $188, and the contract for the building was let to James M. Otis for $1,100. The church was to be finished by November of that year, but for some reason it remained unfinished until July 4, 1852, when it was dedicated. The building is of brick, 30 x 40, situated on Madison Street near Oak. Up to this time services had been held in the court-house and the school-house. In 1851 Mr. Chapin was succeeded as pastor by Rev. D. Matlock, who remained until 1853. In July, 1854, Rev. E. M. Lewis began as pastor and continued as such until the summer of 1856. The church then remained without a pastor until January, 1858, when Rev. E. B. Hatch came and remained with the church until November of that year. In 1862 Rev. D. Matlock took up the work again and carried it on for two years, when the church was again left without a minister. In 1869 Rev. Mr. Wade preached for a few months. In October, 1883, Rev. G. D. Stevens, of Cassville, was engaged to preach once a month, which he did until September, 1885. In June, 1887, Rev. J. U. R. Woolf began as pastor and remained three months. From March, 1888, Rev. J. E. McIntosh was pastor for two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Woolf for one year. In 1893 Rev. S. C. Topp preached three months, and was succeeded by Rev. T. G. Aterbury for a few months. From July, 1897, to May, 1898, Rev. C. D. Mayhew was pastor, succeeded by Rev Mr. Cohen for five months. Since then the church has been without a pastor.

Emanuel Episcopal Church.—This church was organized at a

meeting held March 27, 1852, in the law office of Barber & Lowry, and the following officers elected: Senior Warden, Nelson Dewey; Junior Warden, William Horner; Vestrymen, John Welsh, Alexander Calder, Samuel Rowden, Andrew Barnett, J. Allen Barber, Dwight T. Parker; treasurer, Dwight T. Parker; secretary, J. Allen Barber. The parish was named "Westwood." The mother of Mrs. Wm. Horner, living in Philadelphia, had given about $600 for the building of a church, but this and what money was raised in Lancaster was not deemed sufficient to build, and the money was loaned for a period of six years.

At a meeting held August 2, 1858, it was decided to build, the society then having $954.32 on hand. A building committee consisting of J. Allen Barber, Samuel Rowden, and Alexander Calder, was appointed. Previous to the building of the church services had been held in the school-house, Rev. Ebenezer Williams, of Wingville, officiating.

In May, 1865, the parish was reörganized and renamed "Emanuel," and the following officers elected: wardens, H. B. Fisher and Richard Meyer; vestrymen, Thomas Langridge, J. Thornton, J. F. Rhodes, Samuel F. Clise, Wm. Carter, Sr., Wm. P. Dewey, J. H. Hyde, and Allen R. Bushnell. Rev. Charles H. Rice was the rector. In 1866 Rev. Francis Moore became rector, remaining till October, 1868. The church then remained without a rector until October, 1872, when Mr. Moore returned and remained until June 15, 1873. The parish then remained without a rector until October, 1875, when Rev. S. S. Burleson took charge and remained until the spring of 1880. Rev. Lewis Clark took charge of the parish August 15, 1880, and remained until 1885, when he was followed by Rev. S. D. Pulford, who remained until 1890, and was succeeded by Dr. S. C. Thrall, who remained one year. Rev. H. H. Van Dusen had charge a few months in 1892. Rev. B. F. Benstead, was rector from 1893 to 1894. Dr. E. E. Edwards, was rector from 1895 to 1899. Rev. Randolph Stahley, was here five months, in 1899. Rev. George T. Potter, who is at present in charge, came December 10, 1899.

St. Clement's Catholic Church.—This was originally a mission of the Potosi parish. Mass was said at the houses of John J. Ertz and Nicholas Wisbaum, on Pigeon. In 1851 a small chapel of rough boards was built a mile north and a quarter of a mile west of Hurricane Corners, and called St. Ambrose Chapel. Mass was first said in

this chapel December 7, 1851. This was the origin of the German branch of the present Catholic Church of Lancaster.

In 1859, a commodious stone church was erected on the northwest corner of Cherry and Jefferson Streets, through the labors of Rev. Father Gibson, of Potosi. The first resident pastor was Rev. Father Thomas Hodnett, who came in 1870 and remained until October, 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father R. J. Scott, who was succeeded in 1876 by Rev. Father Hugo Victor, who remained until April, 10, 1877, when he was followed by Rev. Father Peter Schweiger. In May, 1885, Rev. Father L. Barth came, and under his charge a magnificent brick edifice 50×90 was erected on the corner of Washington and Cherry Streets. The corner-stone was laid June 2, 1886, with
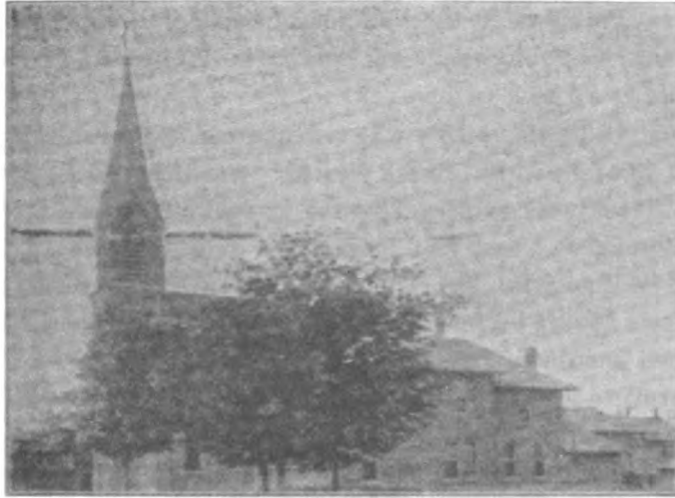
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, LANCASTER.

appropriate ceremonies. Vicar-General Batz of Milwaukee delivered the address, to an audience of at least twelve hundred. The work of building was pushed with such vigor that it was completed in December of that year. It cost $11,000. A fine and commodious brick parsonage just north of the church was built in 1893. A parish schoolhouse, close to the western end of the church, was built in 1889.

In May, 1888, Rev. Father J. H. Niehaus took charge, and was followed by Rev. L. Kaluza, in September, 1892, and he by the present incumbent, Rev. Father August Albers in July, 1893.

The Society of Catholic Knights, Wisconsin Branch No. 121, was organized June 17, 1891, with eight charter members and now has

about thirty members. The Young Ladies' Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary has thirty-eight members.

German Evangelical Church.—This society was organized February 15, 1877, by Rev. George Hirtz, of Milwaukee, with George Muesse as secretary and Louis Alt treasurer. In the summer of 1878 a small frame church building 22×40 was built on the corner of Madison and Oak Streets. This served as a place of worship until 1895, when a fine brick church, 36×60 was built on the site of the old one at a cost of $3,460. A school building is attached to the rear of the church. A parochial school of from twelve to twenty pupils is maintained. Rev. George Hirtz was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1885 by Rudolf Rami, and he in 1889 by Rev. Enoch Nabholz, who still remains.

German Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized May 13, 1883. In the summer of 1884 a church was erected on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Oak Streets. It is a frame building 26×40 and cost $1,000. In 1891 a parsonage was built near the church. The cost of the building and lots was $1,200. The officers of the church are: Elders, Henry O. Wagner and Titus A. Wagner; trustees, Wm. Lorenz, Theo. Schuett, Fred Diesel. Rev. J. A. Ringold has been the pastor ever since the organization of the church.

SOCIETIES.

Lancaster Lodge, U. D.—This was organized in 1847 with the following officers: Enos P. Wood, Master; H. R. Colter, S. W.; J. K. Rickey, J. W.; John S. Fletcher, Sec.; James McKenzie, Treas.; John Barnett, S. D.; B. Bunton, J. D.; Jacob Gow, Tyler. In 1853 the charter was surrendered, but it was restored June 13, 1855, and Lancaster Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., was reorganized by Grand Master H. M. Billings, since which time the lodge has continued its work. The present officers are: R. A. Watkins, W.M.; W. A. Johnson, S. W.; Albert Brooker, J. W.; R. Meyer, Treas.; G. E Budd, Sec.; T. J. Brown, S. D.; E. B. Goodsell, J. D.; W. P. Stone, S. S.; Ed Walker, J. S.; Fred Halferty, Tiler; Eugene Whitmore, Trustee.

Grant Chapter, No. 27, R. A. M.—This chapter was instituted February 27, 1866. It has the following officers: G. E. Budd. E. H. P.; C. H. Nye, King; Fred Halferty, Scribe; R. Meyer, Treas.; J. T. Bennett, Sec.; J. S. Wright, C. of A.; Frank Schreiner, P. C.; E. E. McCoy, R. A. C.; R. A. Watkins, M. of 3 V.; C. H. Basford, M. of 2 V.; E.

S. Walker, M. of 1 V.; C. Frothingham, Sentinel; W. A. Johnson, Trustee.

Mississippi Valley Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted November 28, 1855, by J. W. VanOrman, District Deputy Grand Master, with the following charter members: C. S. Babcock, G. W. Ryland, Richard Drane, John Pepper, Joel Manning. A. H. Walters was initiated the same evening and appointed Chaplain. Babcock was elected and installed N. G.; Ryland, V. G.; Drane, R. Sec.; Pepper, Per. Sec., and Manning, Treasurer. Later the name of John Alcorn was substituted for that of Babcock, expelled. The lodge increased in membership so that in 1862 it had thirty-eight members. As many of the members enlisted during the war, the lodge almost suspended, but after the war revived and increased so that by 1880 132 members had been received into the lodge. Mr. Ryland is the only charter member remaining. The present officers are: M. F. Philbrick, N. G.; R. R. Place, V. G.; George W. Ryland, Treas.; W. F. Orton, R. Sec.; Alex. Ivey, Per. Sec.; John Jeide, O. G.; James McCormick, Chap.

Hoffnung Lodge, No. 162, I. O. O. F.—The history of this lodge, as written by Anton Schmitt, in 1879, is as follows: "On the 26th of April, 1869, three members of Mississippi Valley Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., J. A. Boerner, Charles Heinze, and Anton Schmitt, went to Dubuque to take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the order. On their return home, being inspired by the grandeur of the celebration, and seeing that the Germans of the order took a prominent part in carrying out the programme, they resolved to make an effort to promote the order and start a German lodge in Lancaster to give the Germans of Grant County a chance to join the order and work in their own language. The three brothers above named were soon followed by Joseph Nathan, Jacob Nathan, and Louis Gelbach, also members of Mississippi Valley Lodge, to carry out their intention. These six withdrew from their lodge and as charter members, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, instituted Hoffnung Lodge, No. 172, November 4, 1869. The name of the lodge (Hope) was chosen because they had nothing in sight to encourage their undertaking but the hope that good men would join them. The charter was granted January 20, 1870, and on the first of April in that year the lodge had thirteen members and $25.15 in the treasury. July 1, 1879, the lodge had had eighty-nine members, eight of whom were admitted by card. During the existence of the lodge eight members

have withdrawn by card, one has died, and sixteen have left the lodge otherwise, so that the lodge at present has sixty-three members in good standing. The degree of Rebekah was conferred on thirty-four sisters." The lodge was consolidated with Mississippi Valley Lodge in 1893.

Sylvan Camp, No. 75, M. W. of A.—Was organized January 15, 1885, with the following officers. Wm. E. Webb, V. C.; F. W. Strong, W. A.; Wm. F. McGonigal, Clerk; F. W. Bryan, Banker; J. S. Wright, Escort; Dr. F. E. Strong, Physician; Ed Streeter, Watchman; W. L. McCord, Sentry; Andrew Walker, R. B. Gillespie, C. W. Hill, Managers. The present officers are: E. B. Goodsell, V. C.; W. C. Woodhouse, W. A.; C. H. Bastord, Banker; Wm. E. Webb, Clerk; Albert Budworth, Escort; John Ferguson, Watchman; W. W. Ritchie, Sentry; Dr. J. A. Gault, Physician; W. J. Weir, Louis Fischer, A. J. Weedenbeck, Managers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Grant County Herald.—The first number of this paper was issued March 18, 1843, from the historic old Boyce cabin, which was the home of the paper for a considerable period The press and type were bought in Dubuque by J. Allen Barber, Nelson Dewey, and Daniel Banfill. Lenhart O. Shrader was the editor and C. Mallett and Thomas Keeling the printers. It was a five-column folio at first, but with No. 31 was enlarged to a six-column folio. The first number contained a rather timid article on the division of the county, which has been quoted on page 165; a column of poetry; a snake story; another short story; a column of agricultural matter; two columns of foreign and general news; a long contributed article against division of the county; a long article on the Lake Superior copper mines, and a long article on the Polish revolution of 1830—not a line of local news. The only business advertisements were the card of Barber & Dewey, attorneys, a two-inch advertisement of J. M. Otis's store, a four-line advertisement of D. A. McKenzie's store in Potosi, and four legal advertisements. These were the entire contents of the paper. The advertisements of the second number were, besides those in the first number, those of S. & M. Langworthy and Lewis & Woolfolk, merchants, and C. K. Lord, attorney, all of Potosi. Lancaster business men seemed shy of the new paper. It soon did a good business in legal "ads," as in the ninth number there were twenty-six bankrupt notices. The pa-

per at first belonged to a stock company composed of the men named
as purchasers of the material and G. M. Price, Orris McCartney, and
J. H. Rountree.   It was soon transferred to C. Mallett & Co., who
were permitted to pay for it in advertising.   H. A. Wiltse became ed-
itor of the paper and it was soon a bright local paper.   It paid es-
pecial attention to mining matters in the county.   It is interesting to
contrast the papers of Lancaster, Platteville, and Potosi in the forties
—full of interesting local matter—with other country papers of that
time, which almost ignored the localities in which they were printed.

Very soon after the *Herald* started there began to appear in it
paragraphs and articles signed "J. T. M.," initials long afterward fa-
miliar.   These articles were bright and keen and were eagerly read.
The long articles ranged over every possible subject—especially new
ones.   Fourierism, freesoilism, spiritualism, mesmerism, and many an-
other ism was treated of in the inimitable Mills style.   When the sub-
ject was too new for Mills to have investigated it "on the external
plane," he could evolve from his inner consciousness a theory that was
very readable if not entirely reliable.

With No. 31 the paper was enlarged and the name changed to *The
Wisconsin Herald and Grant County Advertiser*.   Such double titles
were then quite common.   These changes were made by J. D. Spalding,
then the publisher.   Thomas A. Springer was also publisher for a
short time in 1845.   James M. Goodhue came to Lancaster January 1,
1844, as District Attorney, and immediately began to write para-
graphs for the *Herald* signed "G."   In August, 1845, he became editor
and associate publisher, and with Vol. III, No. 32, J. D. Spalding with-
drew, leaving Goodhue sole publisher.   He soon acquired an editorial
reputation far beyond the bounds of the county.   He was a slashing
writer, a master of invective, which he used unsparingly and excess-
ively.   The paper cast off neutrality and timidity and became a strong
Whig organ.   Goodhue was particularly severe on the promoters of
county division.   He wrote and published in the *Herald Struck a
Lead; a Tale of the Lead Mines*, which created great interest at the
time and has been more than once republished.   Although it contains
some interesting pictures of early times and sketches of frontier char-
acters, it has no literary merit as a novel, and cannot correctly be
called a tale, as the random sketches are very loosely strung together
on a thread of narrative.   The author could tell what he saw and
knew in an interesting manner, but he seemed not very well informed

in matters of every-day life. He represents his villain smelter as sell-
ing to dealers a great many pigs of slag veneered with lead; but slag
is only about one-fourth the weight of lead, and the most careless la-
borer could not be deceived by a pig of slag. It is also related that
Goodhue undertook to mix some sand and quicklime with his naked
hands, not knowing it would take the skin off. A county officer of the
time, also a Whig, wrote: "That Goodhue is a quarrelsome fellow and
a few thrashings would do him good." But if country editors were
thrashed every time some of their constituents thought it would do
them good, they would soon be a badly battered lot. While editor of
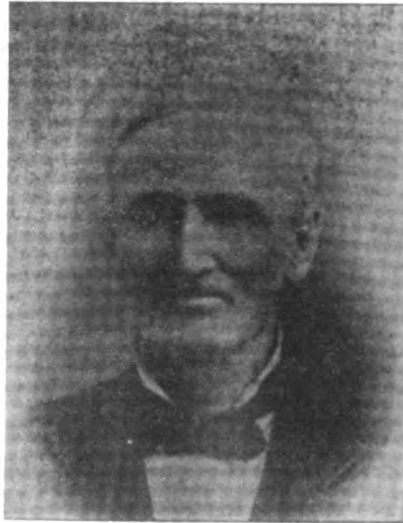
JAMES M. GOODHUE.   J. L. MARSH.

the *Herald* Goodhue ran for Probate Judge on the Whig ticket. Al-
though he had been elected when he was a lawyer, and although his
party carried the county, he was badly beaten by Hugh R. Colter, an
independent candidate. But that has been the usual fate of editors
who have run for county offices in Grant County. Four or five of
them have been thus beaten. True, some of the brotherhood have been
elected to town offices, and J. W. Seaton, when an editor, to three of
them at once, but we are speaking of county offices. In the spring
of 1849 Goodhue shipped the old press to St. Paul, where he founded
the *Pioneer.* It is a good illustration of the changes time has wrought:
Lancaster shipping its old hand-press to the nascent village of St.
Paul! Something like Chicago playing second to Galena.

Goodhue was succeded in Lancaster by J. L. Marsh. The new publisher had had considerable experience as publisher of the *Independent American* at Platteville, and, as there will be occasion to remark in describing that paper, his instincts were commercial rather than political, and cautious rather than audacious. There were no more slashing editorials, but the *Herald* continued to be a good local paper. In 1851 Marsh withdrew ·from the *Herald*, went to Platteville and resurrected the suspended *American*, published it a few years and then went to Sheboygan, purchased the *Herald* of that place and long continued to publish it.

Cover & Shrader took up the publication of the *Herald* June 19, 1851. The subscription list then contained 261 names, but owing to Cover's well-known abolition sentiments, the list dwindled to forty names. But Cover's zeal. energy, and talent triumphed; new friends rallied to his support. "Fortune favors the brave" sometimes, and it favored Cover. The time was ripe for the foundation of a powerful anti-slavery party, and nowhere else in the United States was there better material for such a party than in Old Grant. The Whig party took itself out of the way soon after its disastrous defeat of 1852, and in the fall of 1853 the Republican party was organized in Grant County. Cover was the master-spirit of the organization, ably aided by J. Allen Barber and J. G. Clark. Judge Mills was at first too radical an abolitionist to join a party organized for the purpose of fighting merely the *extension* of slavery; but he soon came in, with his faithful lieutenant Stephen Mahood. The new party swept the county in 1854, and Cover and his *Herald* rode on the top of the wave of popularity. The paper became a household necessity in all parts of the

J. C. COVER.

county. But Cover wearied of the burden, and on New Year's Day, 1869, the publication was transferred to his oldest son, John Cover, though he continued to write editorials for it for some time. The size of the paper was increased occasionally till it became a nine-column folio. From July, 1858, to July, 1859, N.

C. Goldsmith was a partner of Cover in the publication of the *Herald*, but editorially confined his writings to horticulture, he being a nurseryman.

John Cover continued as sole publisher and editor of the paper till the beginning of 1877, when Edward Pollock became a partner, and at the beginning of 1878 Mr. Cover withdrew, leaving Mr. Pollock sole proprietor, and the latter continued as such and as editor of the paper until January 1, 1881, when he sold the paper to Joseph Cover, son of J. C. Cover, and H. D. Farquharson, familiarly called "Cap Ferg," who had once been foreman of the *Herald* and was a first-class printer. Cover soon withdrew and Farquharson continued the publication with George P. Mathes as editor, until January 1, 1885, when Walter G. Chandler bought the paper. On May 16, 1886, was begun a semi-weekly edition: that is, a five-column paper was isssued on Mondays in addition to the nine-column paper on Thursdays. This was continued a little more than a year and then abandoned. Wm. B. Miner, purchased the paper July 13, 1888, and continued to run it till June 15, 1892, he sold it to Charles L. Harper, who had long been County Superintendent. Mr. Harper published the paper till January 1, 1895, when he sold it to Clyde R. Showalter, who sold it to H. J. Johnson in April, 1900.

When Mr. Chandler purchased the paper he removed the office from Ryland's Block, which had been its home for fifteen years, to the Budd Block, where it remained until that building was burned in 1888. The office was then removed to the old stone church, and after two or three more moves, now rests in a building on the west side of the public square. For about ten years it has been most of the time printed as a six-column quarto.

The Grant County Democrat.—After the suspension of the Potosi *Republican* in 1855, the Democrats of Grant County were left without a county organ for fifteen years. They wanted one and it was thought they would support one, and during the campaign of 1870 Thos. W. Bishop, moved the material of his paper, the Boscobel *Dial*, to Lancaster. He shortly afterward took in as a partner Robert B. Rice, and started the *Democrat*. The *Democrat* was a seven-column paper, printed on a hand-press in the third story of the Horstman Block on Maple Street. Bishop soon withdrew. Robert B. Rice was a good printer and a writer of fair ability, but financially he was a combina-

tion of Micawber and Harold Skimpole, and in the latter part of 1872 the paper ceased to be issued. Rice then worked for a while on the *Herald*, and afterward as editor of the Boscobel *Dial*. His subsequent experience in starting newspapers and running them for brief periods on promises to pay would take a volume to describe. The better part of the type was taken by the publisher of the *West Grant Advocate* in payment of his wages as a printer on the *Democrat*—one of the very few bills contracted in the publication of the *Democrat* which were paid.

The Grant County Advocate.—In October, 1874, the *West Grant Advocate* was removed from Bloomington and on October 14 the first number of the *Grant County Advocate* was issued from its office in Budd's Block. The transfer was made without missing an issue. The publishers were C. N. Holford and P. Bartley. With the change of location the politics of the paper was changed from independent to Democratic. On January 20, 1875, Augustus Reifsteck was taken in as a partner, and the firm was styled the "Advocate Publishing Company." With the issue of May 19, 1875, C. N. Holford and P. Bartley withdrew. The former was not a Democrat and neither of them approved the financial measures Mr. Reifsteck was bent on adopting. Reifsteck also wanted to publish a Democratic paper and support the financial policy of the Republican party, something which could be done in New York, but not in Wisconsin. Reifsteck was a brilliant paragraph and local writer and made an excellent local paper, but he knew nothing of the economies necessary in running a country paper. Everything was done "regardless of expense." Of course, the establishment was soon hopelessly in debt. and on January 1, 1878, the office was closed by foreclosure of several mortgages. A half sheet was issued from another office the next week, and the *Advocate* was no more. The proprietor had purchased a fine power-press, with much new type, and enlarged the paper to a six-column folio. The publisher knew how to make a good paper and if he had had unlimited resources he would have made one. Though he knew what work was necessary to make a good paper, and could write an interesting local; make unlimited "copy" out of the scantiest and most unpromising materials, and get off stinging and caustic paragraphs on political subjects, he could not or would not write a political "leader" or editorial requiring the marshaling of arguments and the application of facts in reasoning. He always employed someone to write his edi-

torials or took them from the papers of his favorite "Big Four," Whitelaw Reid, Henry Watterson, Sam Bowles, and Murat Halstead. His admiration of Whitelaw Reid was so great that he even imitated him in dress. After a further short editorial experience in the *Gazette* at Lancaster, he wandered all over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Florida to the Dakotas, writing numerous voluminous and interesting letters to papers in several States, especially the *Teller* of Lancaster. His letters were curious medleys of everything under the sun, from poetry to statistics of raw hides, and a critique of the last new novel to a description of a big irrigating ditch. His brilliant talents as a writer were always exerted as an amateur, and he did not profit by them professionally. In business he was a hotel clerk, druggist, paint-seller, and what not. His last newspaper work was done as a reporter of the proceedings of the Wisconsin legislature in the winter of 1889. He died of consumption in the spring of that year at a hospital in Dubuque. If with his brilliant talents and exquisite tastes he had had a fortune, he might have lived a long and happy life. He was born in the town of Hazel Green or Jamestown and educated at the Platteville Academy and Normal School. In later years Mr. Reifsteck changed his name to Fred A. Hess, as he said in regard for his mother, who had no male relatives to perpetuate her name.

The Grant County Argus.—The first number of this paper was issued from its office in Budd's Block, July 31, 1876, by C. N. Holford, who had until then been foreman of the *Advocate* since he had withdrawn from its publication. It was at first a seven-column folio, but was soon changed to a six-column quarto. It earnestly supported Hayes for the presidency and the Republican candidates generally, but bolted the nomination of George C. Hazelton and fought him vigorously to the end. The editor wanted the truth and believed the old motto that the truth is generally found in the mean between two extremes; but he also experienced that whoever goes in there to find it is pelted with mud (not to mention more solid missiles) from both sides. His creed was expressed in these lines from a New Year's address which he wrote:

"This its creed: Though for the present
You may find it warm and pleasan
    In some great man's castled hall,
Yet without the air is purer,
And your place is freer, surer.
    'Trust in princes not at all.'

"And the selfish politician
Seeking undeserved position
    Through obscure and devious ways,
Finds not here a pliant minion,
Ready with a hired opinion
    And with prompt and purchased praise.

"By no master's lash be driven;
Speak the truth as God has given
    You to see what is the right.
Whosoe'er opposes, shrink not;
Thick howe'er the darkness think not
    It can quench the coming light.

"When fair Truth falls slain or wounded
In the temple she hath founded,
    In the dwelling of her friends,
And her sworn defenders present
Stand like cowards acquiescent,
    Speak! whomever it offends."

Though a Republican on all the issues which in the sixties divided the Republican party from the Democratic, the editor was utterly opposed to the financial policy which the Republican party adopted in 1877, in direct contradiction to the position of such Republican leaders as Logan, Sherman, and O. P. Morton in the sixties, and he supported the Greenback ticket in 1877. In March, 1878, Holford sold the *Argus* to Reifsteck & Martin, who immediately changed the name to the *Gazette* and removed the office to a room over James A. Jones's drugstore. A. Reifsteck soon withdrew and Martin continued the publication alone until January 1, 1880, when he removed the press and type to Prairie du Chien, and the *Grant County Gazette* ceased to be.

The Teller.—This paper began its existence with the New Year of 1883, with Edward Pollock as editor and publisher. The office was and has always been in Clark's Block on the northwest corner of Maple and Jefferson Streets. The editor had had long experience in the newspaper business on the *Herald* dating back to *ante-bellum* times, and on other papers, and knew just what was necessary to make a good county newspaper, and had also the advantage of a thorough acquaintance with the county and its people, having lived in it from early boyhood. Being, as Fred A. Hess aptly put it, "one of the few country editors who *know* and can tell what they know" in vigorous and incisive English, he was well fitted for the arduous task before

him of running an independent county paper. The *Teller* has been Republican in principle, though often opposing Republican candidates whom the editor declared not good men for the place. As the editor has been entirely fearless in his attacks on men and measures, the path of the *Teller* has not been a peaceful one, though its annals have, for seventeen years of its existence, been entirely uneventful in the way of changes of publishers and locations.

The Lancaster Reporter, an independent paper, was started by W. E. Howe, July 1, 1895. It was published for about two years by Howe himself, and then he turned it over to other parties, and after changing managers several times, the paper was discontinued January 1, 1899.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting held November 11, 1889, for the purpose of organizing a fire department for the city, the following officers were elected: John Stephens, chief; John M. Hurley, assistant chief; Richard Meyer, Jr., treasurer; Aug. Michaelis, secretary. The present officers are: Albert Budworth chief; Reuben Trensch, assistant chief. The Hook and Ladder Company has a truck and the following officers: George Holmes, foreman; Bert Angus assistant foreman; H. G. Nathan, treasurer; George Marks, secretary. The Hose Company has three hose carts and 1,600 feet of hose. John Pendleton is foreman. There is a chemical engine and a pump engine, but they are not used where water can be had from the waterworks.

HURRICANE.

This settlement had its origin almost contemporaneously with the first settlement of Lancaster village. It lies mostly in the southwestern corner of the town of Lancaster, but portions of it extend into the towns of Beetown and Potosi. This was one of the few localities in Grant County which were heavily timbered three-quarters of a century ago, and the immigrants from the forests of the East and South probably felt more at home there than on the prairies. A cyclone at some unknown date had overturned many of the trees, and from this circumstance the settlement received its name. The earliest comers were the Bonhams. A writer in the *Herald* thus speaks of them and those other early settlers, the Kilbys:

"The Bonhams, bringing with them their aged father and mother, came, some of them, as early as 1834–35. There were five brothers, James, Joseph, Harvey, Francis, and Martin. Some of them were re-

markable for strength of character and individuality. Martin, the youngest, owned in the Hurricane a fine farm. Ambitious and adventurous by nature, he concluded to found a city on the bank of the Mississippi, which at that time appeared predestined to be the great commercial highway of the West for all time. Not even his indomitable energy could prevail against the combined decrees of commerce and nature. Sickness in his family, the death of his wife, and finally his own death early in the fifties, ended the scheme, and Martin and his wife, along with the old father and mother, sleep in a lonely country grave-yard in east Hurricane. He who threads the tortuous current of the Mississippi, looking toward the Iowa shore some miles below Cassville, sees a small cluster of buildings, I think called Wabpeton, locally known as 'Wappytown,' where Martin Bonham lived, dreamed, and died.

"James Bonham once owned a farm just north of Lancaster, and afterward removed to the Hurricane and was known for many years as ''Squire' Bonham. Some of the since noted legal lights of Grant County were glad to be called to practise in his court. In his old age he went to Kansas, where he died. Two of his sons, Frank and L. M. Bonham, still reside in Grant County, in or near Beetown.

"Francis Bonham, whom all knew as 'Uncle Frank,' died in Grant County a few years ago, feeble and bent in mind and body by many years of honest industry and useful toil.

"Joseph Bonham, whom all citizens of Hurricane knew as 'Uncle Joe,' spent a long life there. He was a man of numerous rare qualities, upright and of stern and uncompromising morality. And his wife, good old 'Aunt Leah,' whose warm and kindly heart beat with love for all humanity, and whose feet but lately trod the dark Valley of the Shadow. John Bonham, lately of Bloomington, A. G. (Grant) Bonham, of Hurricane, and Mrs. Muldoon, of Beetown, are members of the large family of Uncle Joe and Aunt Leah.

"'Uncle Harvey' Bonham went to California early in the sixties, and died there a good many years ago. The sturdy and sterling qualities of his character well fitted him for the life of a pioneer.

"'Uncle Edins' Kilby (we called all those men Uncle, and so they seemed to us) was a character familiar to all the old-timers of Hurricane, and none of them but remembers him. A lady of Bloomington a year or two ago told me that many of the bright memories of her youth clustered around the Sunday school in the old log school-house

in Hurricane where for so many years Uncle Edins held it under his care. Said she, 'I so well remember him as he would come smiling among us children many a Sunday morning with a capacious handkerchief filled with big red apples.'"

J. Allen Coombs, the son of another old settler of Hurricane, and a gifted writer, both in prose and verse, contributed the following to be read at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Club:

"The first school-house built in the Hurricane was a small, rude log building a short distance south of the Corners, on the west side of the road. Matteson F. Smith there taught the first school ever opened in this locality. The house was built by interested citizens each contributing a log. It was short-lived; the settlers awoke one morning to find it a heap of smoking embers. The stove and school-books had been carefully placed out of the reach of the flames, but the first school-house of Hurricane had vanished. The next school-house stood half a mile west of the Corners on the farm of Edins Kilby. Many of the present citizens of Hurricane received a part of their education at this humble temple of learning. It was the scene of many a religious gathering and many a rousing camp-meeting was held in the grove near by. At one time or another nearly all the early preachers of the county preached within its walls. I fancy there are very few who lived there in those days but will associate Edins Kilby with their memories of that old school-house. For many years, when the weather would permit, every Sunday morning saw him at his post as superintendent of the Sunday school, directing in an humble but sincere way, always working for the right as God gave him to see the right.

"Of the men who, as heads of families, settled first in Hurricane, only Ruell Morrell is left [in 1885]. The widow of Edins Kilby still lives on the old homestead. The widow of Edward P. Coombs died in March, 1884. The widow of Joseph Bonham lives with her son, A. G. Bonham, in Hurricane. A year ago she told me of an old-time bee-hunt of her husband and one Fitzgerald in the Hurricane woods. The result was eighty gallons of strained honey. Think of that, ye sons of these degenerate days, who count sorghum molasses a luxury, or perhaps anoint your breakfast cakes with a compound of starch and sulphuric acid known in commerce as 'golden drips.'"

The school referred to was taught in the fall of 1839. The school-house contained the first stove ever brought to the neighborhood. The teacher, Matteson Smith, after drifting about the world many

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years, died at the poor-farm of Grant County in 1885. According to the memory of others, the first school in the settlement was taught in the winter of 1836–37 by Darius Bainbridge, a Baptist preacher. Mr. Bainbridge went to Kansas and died there several years ago. It is rather probable that those who settled here in 1836 did not wait until 1839 to have a school. A school was taught in a log cabin about forty rods from the Corners in the summer of 1843 by Miss Susannah Durley, of Platteville, and in the winter of 1843–44 by Mr. Zimmerman. The house was burned in the spring of 1844 and the following winter term was taught in a private house at the Corners by Jason Lothrop.

Mrs. Leah Bonham, (née Ford) wife of Joseph Bonham, died at the Hurricane April 12, 1891, aged 87 years. She was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and emigrated with her parents to Missouri in 1817, going down the Tennessee River in a flat-boat, exposed to the perils of navigation on the water and of the Indians on land. She and her husband came to Galena in 1827, to Shullsburg in 1834, and to the Hurricane in 1836. "Uncle Joe" died in 1880, aged 79.

Samuel B. Keene came to the Hurricane in 1837. His son, Henry S., then one year old, grew up there and became one of the legislators of the State, dying at Seattle, Washington, in 1898. The father died at his old home in 1880, aged 83. In 1840 Russell Cardy came and settled in the southern part of the settlement in the town of Potosi, and lived there till his death in 1892, aged 75 years. Another one of the earliest residents in the Potosi part of Hurricane was Andrew Hogle, who carried the mail on horseback over the route from Galena to Prairie du Chien. He contributed several daughters to Grant County's then very scanty stock of marriageable maidens—among them Mrs. A. W. Vedder, Mrs. Levi Crow. Mrs. Josephus Duncan, and Mrs. Michael Crouch. He is (or was recently) living in Iowa with one of his children.

Another of the early settlers in Potosi-Hurricane was James Groshong, whose daughter Susan was married to Henry W. Hodges at the Hurricane in 1836. She died near Lancaster in 1888. Thomas Shanley, who came to the county in 1826, and settled between Lancaster and Hurricane in 1831, died March 19, 1875.

Edward P. Coombs came to the Hurricane in 1834, entering land on Section 29, and returning in the fall to the East for his family. He was both a blacksmith and a carpenter, and was very "handy" in

making furniture, and was therefore a very useful man in the community. Alanson and Ruel Morrell came about 1836. The former died at the home of his son-in-law in Lancaster in 1895, aged 88.

The Wise family were among the early settlers. P V. Wise, the eldest son, became a teacher and lawyer. He taught in Beetown about 1852 and old settlers remember him on account of a fracas with one of his pupils, a sturdy German boy, who is now one of the gray-headed old settlers. He also suffered another mishap from his mischievous pupils. While coming to the school-house in a pair of very soft, thin-soled shoes called "pumps," he came to an old hat in the path. He gave it a vigorous kick and discovered to his great grief that it contained a large stone. In 1860 he was a rabid secession Democrat and went to Memphis, Tennessee, to live. As a Northerner he became a "suspect" and was given his choice to enlist in a Rebel company or "pull hemp." He managed to escape, and experienced such a revulsion of feeling that he enlisted and reënlisted in the Union army and fought through the war. He is (or was recently) living at St. Joseph, Missouri, and doing a large pension business.

In 1840 the school at Hurricane was taught by J. P. Hubbard, afterward County Superintendent of Schools. Oliver P. Gardner came in 1837, and died there March 2, 1882, aged 82. Kellogg Taylor came in 1838, and William Harper in 1836. Caleb Taylor came to Potosi-Hurricane in 1836 and married Nancy, one of the daughters of Edward P. Coombs. He died September 20, 1887, aged 68. Orlington P. Stone came in 1841, from Missouri, and John M. Segraves in 1842. The latter afterward lived in Beetown. Conrad Napp, a German, came in 1846. He was the leader in organizing the German Presbyterian Church society, which held its first meeting at the house of Daniel Garner, on Boice Prairie, in the summer of 1858. Rev. Jacob Liesveldt was the preacher. John Duncan came in 1845. He died at Lancaster in 1895.

During the whole territorial period the Hurricane was a precinct of the county. Among the justices of the precinct were: 1843, Ruel Morrell and James Bonham; 1844, Alanson Morrell and James Bonham; in 1846, Slade Hammond, Elijah Hampton, James Bonham.

Although the Hurricane was thus early a settlement, it never became a village. It has long had a post-office; it has generally had a store and a blacksmith shop. In the last sixty years the store has been in various hands: Thomas Chandler, John J. Kilby, Wm. Long-

botham, Mrs. Andrews, Lee Duncan, Will Garner and Samuel Kerr, the present owner.

The Townsend Homicide.—This tragedy (whether, crime or accident) occurred September 21, 1885. Mark Townsend, a young farmer, who had formerly taught school, shot and killed his wife Esther with a revolver, the ball passing through her head. He claimed that the shooting was accidental, the pistol being discharged while he was cleaning it. Although some of the neighbors thought the killing was intentional, the coroner's jury did not impute guilt to him, and he was not then tried. He soon went away to Indiana to school, and those who thought him guilty were sure he had got rid of his wife that he might go to school. The neighborhood was divided into two factions: one, headed by Henry S. Keene, asserted Townsend's guilt; the other, headed by J. Allen Coombs, held him innocent. Townsend afterward went to Oregon, while Keene went to a place in Washington not far away. Townsend married again, and had trouble with his wife, and especially her parents. They heard of the killing of his first wife, and, aided by Keene, gathered information on which Townsend was arrested and brought to Grant County for trial. He was tried in the spring of 1897 at a special session of the circuit court. To the surprise of most people who knew of the circumstances, he was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury evidently held the killing to be accidental, but occasioned by carelessness so gross as to be criminal.

THE GRAND ARMY IN LANCASTER.

Tom Cox Post, No. 132, Dept. of Wis., G. A. R.—The present officers are: John G. Harshberger, Commander; C. H. Angus, S. V.; John T. Taylor, J. V.; Alex. Ivey, Q. M.; George E. Budd, Adjutant; James Woodhouse, Chaplain, T. D. Goodrich, Surgeon; E. S. Walker, O. D.; J. W. Miles, O. G.; R. B. Showalter, Sergt.-Major; A. C. Morse, Q.M.S.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 47.—The officers are: Pauline Williams, Pres.; Phœbe Chatfield, S. V.; Eugenia Hannum, J. V.; Lottie C. Ward, Sec.; Emma Wheeler, Treas.; Elizabeth Spencer, Chap.; Florence Bradley, Con.; Mary Cornwell, Guard; Elizabeth Stephens, Asst. Con.; Eliza Tuckwood, Asst. Guard; Mary E. Woodhouse, Fannie Croft, Minnie Angus, Louisa Dobson, Color-bearers.

CHAPTER III.

PLATTEVILLE, GENERAL HISTORY.

First Comers and First Events—The Black Hawk War—The First
School-house and Church—Small-pox—The Bevans Lead
—The Gold Fever—Fires and Casualties—Town
Officers—Village Officers—City Officers.

FIRST COMERS AND FIRST EVENTS.

Next to "Hardscrabble," the first mining settlement in what is now Grant County was made on the site of the present city of Platteville. Emanuel Metcalf came there in the spring of 1827 and found mineral thrown out of the hole of some animal, said to have been a badger, but more probably a coyote. Metcalf and his partner and son-in-law, Lewis, went to work and "struck a lead." Fred Dixon and his partner, Robert Roper, came the same spring, found mineral, and put up a sod cabin. Their lode was on the "East Ridge." About the same time James Danielson and his partner, Woodbridge, came and discovered a north-and-south lode on what was afterward called "Hell's Point." In the summer of 1827 Brigham, Thomas Shanley, and six others came and built a blockhouse on Blockhouse Branch, a short distance southwest of Platteville. About the first of July John H. Rountree came and looked over the ground, extending his tour of observation northward and westward as far as the site of Fennimore.

In the fall of 1827 Joseph Dixon came and began breaking up a field about a mile and a half south of Platteville, and the next year he raised twenty acres of corn—one of the first two (possibly three) cornfields in the county. This old pioneer died in 1861, aged 66.

In the fall of 1827, probably in November, John H. Rountree and J. B. Campbell bought Metcalf's lode for a sum variously stated at from $1,200 to $3,600. The two partners built a sod cabin on the creek about two hundred yards southeast of the corner of Pine and Lydia Streets, and prepared to pass the winter. They worked on all winter and took out a large amount of mineral, but there was no fur-

nace nearer than Galena, and the ore was piled up near the mine to await the building of a furnace. It is said that they took out $30,000 worth in a year. William Ruby and John McWilliams came with Mr. Rountree and remained through the winter. As soon as the opening of spring would allow the work to be done, Rountree & Campbell began the erection of a log furnace, which they completed in about two months. It was located about half way between Rountree's residence and Virgin's mill of later times. They also built a large double log cabin as a residence for themselves and the miners employed by them. It was only one story, but the loft between the ceiling and roof furnished a sleeping-place for several men.

The first white women to live in Platteville were Mrs. Metcalf and her daughter, Mrs. Lewis. The next one was the wife of Frederick Hollman, who came in the spring of 1828, with four children. James R. Vineyard came with them. Mrs. Hollman became the landlady of Rountree & Campbell's big log house. The same spring Mr. Jones and his wife and three grown daughters settled in the new settlement.

In March Mr. Rountree opened a store, the first and probably for a considerable time the only one in the present limits of the county. The goods were brought from St. Louis *via* Galena. The store was in a log cabin near Mr. Rountree's after residence.

In the fall of 1828 Jacob Hooser came to Platteville and was employed by Mr. Rountree to burn some charcoal. He was a blacksmith and found plenty of work for a time.

On August 7, 1828, Mr. Rountree was married in Galena to Miss Mary Mitchell and brought his bride to his new residence. The first marriage in the new settlement occurred August 20, 1828. James R. Vineyard, afterward a prominent citizen, was married to Miss Mary Jones, one of the three young ladies previously mentioned. The ceremony was performed by an itinerant preacher named Campbell.

Of course, all this time the new settlement had a name, but it was not at first Platteville. In the fall of 1827 it was called Platte River; in the spring of 1828 the name was changed to Lebanon; and again in a few months to Platteville. It has been supposed that the place was named for Alonzo Platt, a prominent citizen who came to the settlement in 1828; but this is doubtful, as Platte River was so named before his arrival.

The first election within the limits of the present county was held at Platteville on the first Monday in August, 1828. The vote was for

the State officers of Illinois, it being supposed that Platteville was in that State. There was a great fight between the Irishmen who came up from Irish Hollow and the "Suckers." James R. Vineyard, who killed his fellow-legislator Arndt at a session of the Council of Wisconsin Territory, was conspicuous in this battle; but the decisive charge was made by Major Campbell with a piece of the frame of a grindstone, with which he felled Irishmen as if it were a good knight's battle-ax.

By the fall of 1828 Platteville had about 150 inhabitants, but only five or six families. Two deaths occurred in Platteville this year: one was of a man from New Orleans, who arrived sick, and the other was of Mr. Jones, the father-in-law of Mr. Vineyard.

Before navigation closed that year mineral fell from $16 to $8 a thousand while provisions rose—flour being $15 a barrel, sugar five pounds and coffee three pounds for a dollar. The Finney Patch was discovered that year by the Clarks. They were prospecting one Sunday and sat down to rest at the forks of an Indian trail. One of them carelessly struck his pick into the ground and on raising it he turned up "float," which was soon traced to the crevice. They sold the discovery to Finney & Williams, who raised, as is estimated, 1,300,000 pounds on the patch. Metcalf made another discovery thus: He found in a ravine bits of ore turned up by the hoof of an ox that had slipped on the muddy ground. This "float" he traced to a lode which he sold to Jonathan Meeker, a smelter of Galena. It produced half a million pounds of ore. It was called the Meeker Diggings. In the winter of 1828 Finney & Cresswell discovered a lode which they sold to McClintock. It was called the McClintock Range and produced 700,000 pounds of ore. The same winter Dr. Davidson struck a streak on the Finney Patch that yielded 97,000 pounds.

Besides those already mentioned, Samuel Kirkpatrick, A. L. Orden, Alexander Willard, A. and W. Daugherty, B. B. Lawless, John Wellmaker, Walter Rowen, William Morrison, Joseph Bremmer, M. M. Woodbridge, Jesse Harrison, Benjamin James, Frederick Reamer, Isaac Yocum, Thomas Densen, Israel Mitchell, William B. Vineyard, Clark Brothers, Dr. William Davidson, Isaac Hodges (afterward a prominent business man), David Seeley, and Farnam Johnson were among the inhabitants of Platteville in 1828. F. W. Kirkpatrick came in 1827.

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The winter of 1828–29 was mild and open and work could be pros-

ecuted above ground as well as below. Early in the spring of 1829
Pierre Teller came in and settled with his family two miles southwest
of the present city. William Richards and his family and brother
Daniel settled near Teller. Thomas Hugill, Ebenezer M. Orn, Thomas
Cruson, Benjamin Good, and Benjamin Green were among the new
comers to the settlement in 1829. Since the brief "Winnebago Fuss"
of 1827, fear of Indians had passed away, and the Winnebago hunters
wandered about the settlement without exciting any alarm. In 1829
a miner named Meredith, mining a few miles southwest of Platteville,
received fatal injuries in a fight and a third grave was added to the
new cemetery of the nascent city. This same year 1829 the first post-
office in the limits of the present county was established at Platteville,
with Mr. Rountree as postmaster. Whether the place was still sup-
posed to be in Illinois cannot now be ascertained. Mr. Rountree was
soon after appointed justice of the peace, and in fact, became a sort of
Pooh-Bah for the young frontier community.

The same year Scott Kirkpatrick planted a field of corn near the
settlement—the second farm in the township.

In 1830 occurred the first birth in the new settlement, a daughter
to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vineyard. The girl grew up in Platteville, was
married in 1857, and went to California with her gold-hunter husband.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the spring of 1832 the inhabitants of the little frontier settle-
ment were thrown into consternation by the news of the approach of
Black Hawk and his band of Sauks. A company was hastily raised in
Platteville and vicinity. A roster of this company will be found on
page 267, Part III. A stockade and blockhouse were erected in
Platteville. The stockade was about a hundred feet in diameter and
the blockhouse, made of logs, was about twenty feet square. It was
situated near where the Gates House now stands. Another block-
house was built on Blockhouse Branch, on the farm of Ebenezer M.
Orn, the one planted by Joseph Dixon in 1828. The Sauks, however,
did not come very near Platteville and the war and its attendant
alarms were soon over.

The tide of immigration that set into the Lead Region immediately
after the Black Hawk War does not seem to have reached Platteville
for a considerable time, for there is no record of more than two new
comers to the place from 1829 to 1834. One was Dr. John Bevans,
who came in 1832, and the other Sylvester Gridley, who came in 1831

and in 1832 struck a lode which he sold to James R. Vineyard, and was afterward known as the famous " Vineyard Lead,' and produced two million pounds of ore. In the same year Teller & Richards discovered a lead that yielded a million pounds before it was worked out.

The year 1834 opened a new era of prosperity for Platteville. Among the new comers that year were William Long, Samuel Moore, (afterward a prominent business man), Irvin O'Hara, Wm. Martin, John Wiley, Henry Snowdon, Richard Waller, Robert Chapman, Benjamin Farmer, Miles Vineyard, Richard Bonson, Robert Bonson, Samuel Huntington, Richard Huntington, and Lorenzo Bevans. In October the lands west of the Fourth Principal Meridian were put upon the market, the land office being at Mineral Point, and the settlers of Platteville had an opportunity to buy the lands on which they had located. They do not appear to have been troubled with speculators.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE AND CHURCH.

In the spring of 1834 a log building 18×26 was put up on Section 16 to serve as a church and school-house. In this building was taught the first school in the county, in 1834, by Samuel Huntington. Samuel Moore began blacksmithing in Platteville this year.

In 1835 another farm was broken up by Richard Huntington in Section 24, and one by Mr. Carpenter in Section 12. Among the new-comers this year were Edward Estabrook, James T. Murphy, Edward Hugill, Thomas Rowe, David Crockett, Robert Meyers, Jos. Chalders, J. W. Woodcock, W. W. Barstow, Thomas Lewis, James Bonson, George Snowdon, Neely Gray (afterward member of the territorial legislature), Abner Coates, William Blundell, N. D. French, and Dr. A. R. Locey and his sister.

The village of Platteville was laid off in 1835 by Mr. Rountree. That year Rountree's frame store building was erected on the site on which his brick store stood at a later date, the frame building having been burned. It was the first frame house in Platteville and the first building to be burned. The lumber was brought from Stewart McKee's sawmill on the Little Platte.

In 1835 Mr. Rountree put up the building afterward known as the Adams Tavern, for a hotel, which was kept by William Blundell till June, 1837, when Ezra Adams bought it. The first house on Second Street, which afterward became the most populous street in town, was a small log cabin which, during the forties, constituted the bar of the Platteville House. It was built in 1835 by N. D. French as

a "grocery." Most of the buildings at that date were along the road running from Rountree's residence to his furnace. The rest of the town site was mostly a thicket of hazel brush. There were still few families in the place; most of the population were "old bach" miners.

The second person to be killed in the neighborhood was a boy, the adopted son of Benjamin Good, living two miles northeast of the village. The boy, in the summer of 1835, was out hunting cattle when he met another boy and a quarrel and fight ensued, in which young Good received injuries which resulted fatally. The young homicide was arrested and put in jail at Mineral Point; but he escaped by slipping past his keeper one day, and, as he afterward stated, hiding in a "sucker hole" till night, when he made his escape into Illinois and was never retaken.

In 1836 there were quite a number of new comers, among them John (afterward Rev.) Reynard, Leonard Coates, W. S. Coates, Thos. Cheseboro, Noah H. Virgin, S. O. Paine, James Durley, Wm. Robinson, and N. W. Kendall.

A formal celebration of the Fourth of July that year was held in a grove near the village. S. O. Paine and Lorenzo Bevans made speeches; toasts were given; the Declaration was read, and then the crowd feasted on a barbecued ox and other refreshments, solid and liquid. Some of the "boys" took in a disproportionate quantity of the liquid, and as a result jumped upon the festal board and danced a jig, much to the detriment of the dishes and remaining refreshments.

James Durley discovered a "lead" this year. Mr. Rountree completed the building of a sawmill this summer. By the beginning of 1837 there were about twenty families in the village and an unknown number of single miners, many of them transient. There were two stores, one kept by James Mitchell and Robert Bell, and the other by Mr. Rountree. In the summer of 1837 a Methodist church was built on Main Street in the village. A regular school had been established in 1836. In 1837 two partners, Nelson and Fortune, discovered a lode afterward known as the "O'Hara Lead." It promised little at first and Fortune sold his share to Nelson for a watch and thought he was doing well. Nelson sold to O'Hara for $800. The lode produced a million pounds of ore at a very small expense

The memorable panic of 1837 affected Platteville only remotely, the effect being principally felt in the low price of lead.

Among the new comers in 1837 were Elijah Bayley, John Orr,

David Mayfield, and Robert Neely. Samuel Mitchell came this year and opened a farm on Section 15. Hanmer Robbins also came this year. This afterward prominent business man and legislator walked more than half way from New York to Platteville. John Huntington, came this year and opened the farm where he resided for more than sixty years.

Benjamin and Sanford Farmer opened a "grocery" on the corner of Main and Third Streets; Sylvester Gridley put up a store and residence on the site long afterward occupied by Isaac Hodges's bank.

In 1838 the new comers to the village were Milton Bevans, Peter Bell, Bennett Atwood, Wm. C. Smith, David Kendall, Wm. McDonald, Ezra Hall, Washington Farmer, John Dickerson, Thomas Chapman, Robert Snowdon, and, among others, Rev. A. M. Dixon, who became prominent as an educator. If there were any improvements in the village they have escaped remembrance or record. Dr. John Bevans, who had left Platteville and lived three years in Mineral Point, returned and resumed practice in Platteville in 1838 or 1839. N. W. Kendall opened a store on Grocery Street and John Robinson settled on a farm near the village in 1838.

In 1839 the new comers whose names are recorded or remembered were Edmund Bell, Cyrus K. Lord, Isaac Lord, James Adams, and William Holloway. The first newspaper in Grant County, the *Northern Badger*, was started in Platteville this year. An extended account of it will be found in the next chapter. That year Wiram Knowlton came from Prairie du Chien and settled in Platteville as a lawyer. He appears to have been the first to make a business of legal practice. S. O. Paine and C. K. Lord had settled in the place; but there appears to have been little call for legal advice by the primitive settlers. In the same year came Ben C. Eastman, also a lawyer, and later a member of Congress. In 1840 Lorenzo Bevans and George W. Lakin put their cards in the *Badger* as attorneys. James M. Goodhue came in 1842 and practised law in Platteville until January 1, 1844, when he went to Lancaster. Thus the village became all at once bountifully supplied with attorneys, after doing without for twelve years. But there was also less honesty. In earlier days mineral was left piled up at the mines for months and never stolen; coats, picks, gads, drills, etc., could be left any place overnight in safety; but by 1840 this golden age was passing and before many years it had passed, and larceny became common.

The physicians of this period were Drs. John Bevans, Joseph Basye, and J. S. Russell, all allopathists, and Dr. J. C. Campbell, eclectic. Dr. Russell died in 1857 and Dr. Basye in 1877. The developments in schools and churches will be described under those heads in the next chapter.

Among the new comers of 1840 were Timothy F. Barr, Jacob B. Penn, Robert Bell, Jacob W. Bass, James Bass, O. A. Boynton, David Gardner, and Henry C. Lane. The last set up a blacksmith shop in a log building on the site of Hendershot's store and built a frame house, part of which is still standing in the rear of Hendershot's store.

The merchants of the place in 1840 were O'Hara & Hopper, Grocery Street near Main; J. W. & S. Bass, Mineral Street opposite the park; Sylvester Gridley, David & N. W. Kendall, French & Baker, and L. W. Link, all on Grocery Street. There were three hotels, kept by Ezra Adams, John Bevans, and French & Milton. There were four furnaces: those of O'Hara & Hopper, David Seeley, the Vineyards, and Carson & Morrison. The justices of the peace were James Durley, C. K. Lord, and Hugh R. Colter. Durley had been justice for three years. Alex. C. Inman was constable and had been for two or three years.

Among the residents of Platteville at that time was the since famous Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, whose husband (a relative of J. H. Rountree's second wife) was a tinner residing on Second Street. He had been rather "shiftless," but invented and patented a lamp from which he made considerable money, and abandoned his wife. She took to writing novels and succeeded, removing in a short time to New York, while the husband lived in California. Her tale, *The Deserted Wife*, is a sort of autobiography. She afterward lived and died in Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, D. C. She once told the editor that the short time she spent in Platteville was the most wretched part of her life. Her husband, learning that she had become famous and wealthy, hastened to New York to effect a reconciliation; but she wanted no more of him.

The village of Platteville was incorporated by act of the legislature approved February 19, 1841. The plat included all of Section 15, Town 3, Range 1 west. In the original survey in 1835 only nineteen lots were laid out.

Elijah Bayley opened a store on Second Street in May, 1841; a few weeks later Isaac Hodges opened another store on the same street.

Samuel & James Moore opened a store in 1841, in a frame building later known as "The Hole in the Wall."

The first fire occurred in the village on the night of January 29, 1843. John H. Nichols had recently opened a store in the frame building built by Rountree in 1835. George R. Laughton was keeping the store for Nichols, sleeping in the building, and barely made his escape when he was aroused by the flames. The circumstances pointed to incendiarism, and such was the excitement that the event created that a public meeting was held to adopt resolutions to express the indignation of the citizens at the supposed crime.

The burned building was replaced by a brick building, the first one in the town, and the third in the county. Both the brick and the lime were burned in the vicinity of the village. J. H. Rountree was the proprietor.

An expedition from Platteville to Lake Superior copper mines was undertaken that year by residents of Platteville: James Paul, James R. Vineyard, James Hammond, and Charles Grosvenor. Paul went overland and the others from Chicago by the lakes. They located a copper mine, but were dispossessed by the military forces of the United States.

The spring was remarkable for heavy rains and terrific thunder showers. A young man and his intended bride were coming into town to be married and were caught in one of these floods. They got under the buggy for shelter, but the water from below was worse than from above, and the terrific thunder nearly frightened the bride out of her wits. However, the shower, was short, and the couple soon arrived at the Platteville House, dried out, and were happily married As the daughters of the settlers grew up and new marriageable maidens came in, marriages became very frequent. The custom of charivari was almost universal. To treat the crowd on such occasions cost the bridegroom from five to forty dollars. But when Abner Carson was married at the house of John Morrison, in 1840, John went out with his shot-gun and broke up, not only that particular charivari party, but the custom itself to a great extent, respectable people no longer taking part in it. But in 1843, when a Mr. Shinn was married to the sister of Dr. Clark, enough cow-bell and horse-fiddle artists were raised to serenade the couple, not only one night, but ten or twelve consecutive nights, until the stubborn groom, who had refused to treat, yielded to a desire for quiet nights, and "set 'em up to the boys."

The Fourth in 1843 was celebrated in Platteville in more than usual style. J. M. Goodhue delivered the oration and George R. Laughton read the Declaration. He was interrupted by a newly arrived Englishman named Fillebrown, who protested against such abuse of his yet unrenounced sovereign.

SMALL-POX.

In December, 1843, an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the village. It was supposed to have been imported by one of the merchants returning from Milwaukee, and before the nature of the disease was ascertained its germs were considerably spread. The first death was a son of James McKernan, who resided at the corner of Second and Mineral Streets. Miles M. Vineyard was the next to die. He lived at the Platteville House, and after his death his coffin was opened in the hall of the house, at the request of the widow. It is thought that the germs of the disease were thus spread. There were five doctors in the town, Bevans, Basye, Campbell, Clark, and Castle; they disagreed in the diagnoses of the cases and in the treatment, and there were many fatal cases. There was panic in the village and it was quarantined against by the surrounding country. A committee of public safety, consisting of George R. Laughton, James McKernan, A. A. Bennett, Bennett Atwood, and "Doc" Simmons, were appointed to visit the sick, bury the dead, and look out for the public safety generally, including compulsory vaccination. They all came through without an attack. The population of the village was about five hundred and it is estimated that nearly half had an attack of the dread disease. The number of deaths is variously stated at from nine to twenty-five. Among those attacked was Wiram Knowlton, the lawyer. Expecting to die, he had his coffin prepared; but he lived many years and had a good deal more experience, including that of a captain in the Mexican War. In February, 1844, the plague abated.

Some time after the passing away of the disease Isaac Hodges and George R. Laughton went to Galena and put up at the American Hotel. There they met J. Allen Barber, who began chaffing them on their recent quarantine. The guests took the alarm and went in a body to the landlord, Rosette, and demanded the expulsion of the Platteville men. Mr. Rosette would not turn them out in the night, but when they came down stairs the next morning he informed them that they did not owe him anything, but for God's sake to get out at

once. . As a crowd had gathered, muttering threats, the Platteville men evacuated the place.

THE BEVANS LEAD.

One of the largest lodes ever discovered in the vicinity of Platteville was discovered by Lorenzo Bevans in 1844. Bevans was a lawyer, but he had become so fascinated with mining that he had spent all his property and all he could borrow in prospecting. He had been "grub-staked" by the merchants to the last limit. He had spent his last dollar in paying his windlass-man, whose time was out at noon, but who consented to remain with him till night. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon of a July day when Mr. Bevans struck "wash dirt." Shoveling this out with renewed vigor, he suddenly came upon an enormous mass of mineral. That very afternoon Hanmer Robbins happened to come along, and seeing the mass, offered $500 for a share, but was refused. At night he offered $1,000, but was again refused. About two million pounds of ore were taken from the lode. The discovery caused considerable excitement in the mining region and served to increase the population of Platteville considerably for a time.

Among those who came in (most of them to stay) from 1841 to 1845, inclusive, were, Joel Potter, who afterward built up a large plow factory, Joseph Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Philip Reilly, H. A. W. McNair, David Wilson, David Phillips, Paul Jeardeau (a blacksmith), William aud Nelson Beebe, Abram Clarke, John Kemler (who put in a store on Second Street in 1844), George Huntington, P. B. McIntyre. John Stephens came from England in 1841 and opened a farm near town.

In 1842 the "Stephens Colony" came to Platteville from Cornwall, England. Most of them were miners and went to mining. J. J. and W. C. Stephens went to farming. James Nichols was a wagonmaker and worked in the village as a house carpenter. Forty-nine members of this colony were members of the Stephens family.

In 1845 the brick block of E. Bayley on Main Street was built. In that year the village had a population of 1,050. The corner-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies May 27, 1845.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Platteville in 1847, and a dinner given in the city park for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, which society was then erecting a church edifice. The Mexican War was then in progress, but created no great interest in Platteville, al-

though a dozen or so of the town's adventurous young men enlisted in Wiram Knowlton's company.

Among the comers of 1848 was Thomas Jenkins, who has since been a prominent citizen of the place.

THE GOLD FEVER.

In the spring of 1850 began the great exodus of gold-seekers from Platteville, as from all other parts of the Lead Region, to the Sacramento's golden gravel-beds. Miners were peculiarly susceptible to the gold fever, and Platteville's population was mostly miners. Even its professional men were often amateur prospectors. The news of the discovery came in 1849, but with a long, cold winter at hand, few ventured to start immediately. For three years the fever raged with violence. Platteville was largely depopulated. Houses and lots went begging in vain for purchasers. After a while the emigrants began to return, many of them having completely failed financially and suffered many hardships, but once in a while one returned with something to show for his labors and trials. In the *Independent American* of May 4, 1853, we find an item: "J. H. Holcomb has just returned from California with a pocket full of rocks. He has one little plum which weighs about fifteen ounces avoirdupois." One such item outweighed a hundred tales of loss and suffering. Among the many Argonauts of Platteville we may note James R. and William B. Vineyard, Thomas Cruson, Dr. John Bevans, W. B. and C. D. Bevans, Judson Holcomb, John Hollman, E. M. Orn, Michael, John, and Thomas Stephens, James Moore, Henry, C., and T. Eastman, Curtis Barker, Edmund T. Locke, R. T. Verran, Jackson Basye, William Gross, Joseph Funk, Octavius Hollman, Fisher Bayley, Thomas Colburn, Adolphus Holliday, Charles Wright, D. and M. Comstock, Robert Snowdon, Milo Jones, Benjamin Green, John Gillham, John Grindell, George Huntington, James McKernan, James Nichols, and Neely Gray. The last-named old pioneer returned in 1852, and died in Madison May 15, 1867, aged 57.

Mining, Platteville's principal resource before 1850, suffered a backset from which it never recovered. The great bodies of ore, from half a million to two million lodes, had all been worked out. The magnificent agricultural resources of the township had hardly been touched. But a change came on in the early fifties: the prairies were broken up and sown to wheat, and manufactures, especially of agricultural implements, sprang up in the village.

In 1850 the village contained 12 brick and 196 frame houses, 13 log houses, 4 churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic—1 academy, 2 district schools, 9 dry-goods stores, 2 hotels, 1 fanning-mill factory, 1 threshing-machine factory, 2 cabinet shops, 1 chair shop, 1 drug-store, 1 harness shop, 1 tin shop, 1 shoemaker shop, 4 wagon and plow shops, 2 cooper shops, 6 blacksmith shops, 1 barber shop, 2 livery stables, 2 brick-yards, 2 billiard rooms, 3 saloons, 1 bakery, 4 lawyers, 5 doctors, and 4 tailors. The population of the township in 1850 was 2,171; in 1855 it was 2,789, of which 1,427 were in the village. In 1860 the population of the township was 2,858.

The War of the Rebellion found Platteville ready to do her whole duty to the country, and she poured forth soldiers as became the first town in Old Grant. Further particulars of Platteville's part in the war will be found in Part IV.

After the war an era of prosperity opened for Platteville, the drawback being lack of railroad facilities. Her struggle to obtain railroads will be related in the next chapter. As the great agricultural resources of the township were developed, manufactures in the village increased and the population grew. In 1865 the population of the township was 3,039, of which 2,061 were in the village. The population of the township in 1870 was 3,683 and in 1875, 4,060.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

A serious fire occurred on the night of June 10, 1870, by which the Gates House, the store, warehouse, and residence of John McArthur and the bank building of I. Hodges were burned. Loss about $20,000. The fire originated in the billiard room of the Gates House about 11 o'clock at night.

On the night of April 15, 1874, occurred the most disastrous fire Platteville has ever known. The fire started in the saloon of A. S. Lottman and burned William Meyers's harness shop, John Kruse's butcher shop, C. Kistler's tailor shop, and then leaped across the street and badly damaged the house of Jacob Hooser, Sr. On the south the fire spread to the saloons of J. R. Stephens and Siemers and Thiele, the drygoods store of C. Kettler, the boot and shoe shop of T. Karrman, the cigar factory of S. Steinbach, the drug store of T. O. Drinkall, and the grocery store of D. Wilson. With a little force pump and a piece of hose Mr. Cummins saved his building and perhaps others.

30

Chris Stannard met with a serious accident in a mine about five miles northeast of the city, Feb. 23, 1878. The shaft caved in and buried him under thirty feet of earth. He was rescued alive after being buried twenty-six hours. Such accidents are more rare than would be supposed. The only one previous to that we find recorded was that of William Pascoe in April, 1854, he being killed by the caving in of the Woodcock Diggings.

On Christmas day, 1878, a terrible tragedy shocked the citizens of Platteville, the victim being one of the foremost business men and highly respected citizens of the town. Mr. E. Baylev, besides his business in town, had a farm near the city on which he kept some blooded stock, among which was a Jersey bull of which Mr. Bayley was very proud. While attending the animal, all alone, the brute became enraged from some cause and gored his master to death.

On January 8, 1898, Frank Riley committed suicide by hanging himself on the Shields place in Platteville township.

On the whole Platteville has been more exempt from murders, suicides, great crimes, and fatal accidents than almost any other town of its population during the same length of time.

In April, 1897, Platteville's centenarian, Charles Goode, died. He was born March 5, 1794, and came to Galena in 1828. In 1830 he settled near "the Blockhouse", a short distance southeast of Platteville and took part in the Black Hawk War that soon followed.

The population of the township in 1880 was, 3,813; of the city 2,687. In 1885 the township had 3,937, and the city 2,765; in 1890 the township had 3,687 and the city 2,740; in 1895 the township had 4,254 and the city 3,321.

The town was organized by the County Board in January, 1849, and is Town 3, Range 1 west, containing thirty-six square miles. In territorial times the justices of the peace were appointed by the Governor. The following were some of these justices:

1843—Lorenzo Bevans, George W. Link, Wm. C. Fillebrown; 1844—E. M. Orn; 1846—S. O. Paine, Harrison Bell, Bennett Atwood. The following is the roster of the town officers from the organization of the town till the present time:

TOWN OFFICERS.

1849—Supervisors, Ben C. Eastman, George W. Lakin, S. N. Jones; clerk, R. Hodgson; treasurer and collector, William H. Zenor: assessor, S. F. Cleveland; supt. of schools, J. L. Pickard; justices, Bennett

Atwood, A. C. Inman, S. O. Paine, Harrison Bell; constable, Jonathan B. Moore.

1850—Supervisors, John H. Rountree, S. O. Paine, John H. Durley; clerk, Thomas Eastman; treasurer, Alex. C. Inman; assessor, Robert Neely; supt. of schools, Samuel R. Cleveland; justices, S. O. Paine, A. C. Inman; constable, Jonathan B. Moore.

1851—Supervisors, Charles W. Wright, Joel Potter, James Durley; clerk, Thomas Eastman; treasurer, Alex. C. Inman; assessor, Thomas Hugill; supt. of schools, J. L. Pelatour; justices, W. H. Chapman, J. W. Vanorman; constable, Jonathan B. Moore.

1852—Supervisors, Charles W. Wright, N. W. Bass, Titus Hayes; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, J. B. Moore; assessor, Thomas Chapman; supt. of schools, Titus Hayes; justices, S. O. Paine, C. C. Clinton; constable, J.B. Moore.

1853—Supervisors, Hopkins Hurlbut, Noah Hutchens, Edward Estabrook; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, William Butler; assessor, Geo. R. Laughton; supt. of schools, Hanmer Robbins; justices, W. H. Chapman, B. F. Wyne; constable, William Butler.

1854—Supervisors, John H. Rountree, Noah Hutchens, Thomas Chapman; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, J. Miner; assessor, Hopkins Hurlbut; supt. of schools, H. Perry; justices, J. W. Vanorman, Fred Hollman; constable, Thomas R. Hugill.

1855—Supervisors, John H. Rountree, J. Robinson, Noah H. Virgin; clerk. B. F. Wyne; treasurer, Leonard Coates; assessor, Horace G. Stiles; supt. of schools, Hanmer Robbins; justices, B. F. Wyne, I. S. Clark; constables, Thomas R. Hugill, Judson H. Holcomb.

1856—Supervisors, John H. Rountree, J. F. Kirkpatrick, George I. Coates; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, Thomas Chapman; assessor, Jacob B. Penn; supt. of schools Hanmer Robbins; justices, T. Render, Rodney Hurlbut; constables, Thomas R. Hugill, Judson H. Holcomb.

1857—Supervisors, Noah H. Virgin, J. F. Kirkpatrick, John Stephens; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and supt. of schools same as previous year; justices, B. F. Wyne, H. G. Stiles; constable, William Butler.

1858—Supervisors, Samuel Moore, Stephen O. Paine, John Stephens; clerk, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as 1856; treasurer, F. E. Palmer; justices, A. R. Bushnell, N. Goodrich; constables, E. W. Coville, Hudson Thomas.

1859—Supervisors, Julius Augustine, J. F. Kirkpatrick, John Stephens; clerk, Milton Graham; treasurer, Frederick Hollman; assessor,

Thomas Render; supt. of schools, Hanmer Robbins; justices. B. F. Wyne, W. H. Chapman; constables, Hudson Thomas, Thos. R. Hugill.

1860—Supervisors, A. R. Bushnell, George R. Laughton, Calvin Russell; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, E. T. Mears; assessor, J. W. Rewey; supt. of schools, Hanmer Robbins; justices, N. Goodrich, A. R. Bushnell; constables, J. H. Holcomb, A. K. Young.

1861—Supervisors, E. M. Hoyt, J. Huntington, Henry C. Lane; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, J. H. Holcomb; assessor, E. T. Mears; supt. of schools, Hanmer Robbins; justices, B. F. Wyne, E. A. Andrews; constables, J. H. Holcomb, Thomas R. Hugill.

1862—Supervisors, John H. Rountree, Thomas Chapman, Isaac Hodges; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, L. M. Devendorf; assessor, Jacob B. Penn; justices, Frederick Hollman, J. H. Evans, W. H. Chapman; constables, Charles W. Hill, A. K. Young.

1863—Supervisors, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Robinson, Henry Miller; clerk, B. F. Wyne; treasurer, E. Vanderbie; assessor, H. G. Stiles; justices, John Wood, B. F. Wyne; constables, J. L. Rewey, Charles W. Hill.

1864—Supervisors, Isaac Hodges, Thomas Chapman, Edward Estabrook; clerk, treasurer, and asssessor same as previous year; justices, Frederick Hollman, W. H. Chapman; constables, J. L. Rewey, E. G. Beckwith.

1865—Supervisors, Isaac Hodges, Carston Hinners, Joseph Robinson; clerk, Milton Graham; treasurer, J. H. Holcomb; assessor, H. G. Stiles; justices. Milton Graham, B. F. Wyne; constables, W. P. Durley, E. Stephens.

1866—Supervisors, Isaac Hodges, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Peter Pitts; clerk, Milton Graham; treasurer, John Grindell; assessor, J. H. Evans; justices, W. H. Chapman, Frederick Hollman; constables, W. P. Durley, A. K. Young.

1867—Supervisors, same as previous year; clerk, Charles W. Hill; treasurer, Joseph Meinhardt; assessor, J. H. Evans; justices, B. F. Wyne, Charles W. Hill, W. H. Chapman; constables, Theodore Smelker, A. K. Young.

1868—Supervisors and clerk same as previous year; treasurer, Henry Rewey; assessor, O. A. Boynton; justices, E. A. Andrews, A. W. Bell; constables, H. Nehls, P. D. Hendershot, Theodore Smelker.

1869—Supervisors, Isaac Hodges, Peter Pitts, Carston Hinners; clerk, W. H. Beebe; treasurer, Herman Buchner; assessor, James Dur-

ley; justices, B. F. Wyne, Stephen O. Paine; constables, H. Nehls, P. D. Hendershot, G. D. Streeter.

1870—Supervisors, N. W. Bass, Robert Neely, Ch. Griesse; clerk, Joel C. Squires; treasurer, Herman Buchner; assessor, James Durley; justices, Joel C. Squires, E. A. Andrews; constables, S. B. Spencer, H. Nehls, Thomas Gardner.

1871—Supervisors same as in 1870; clerk, E. A. Andrews; treasurer, Ludolf Longhenry; assessor, Thomas Jenkins; justices, B. F. Wyne, Aug. Michaelis; constables, Thomas R. Hugill, J. Alford.

1872—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1871; clerk, Joel C. Squires; justices, Engel Vanderbie, Carston Hinners; constables, Thomas R. Hugill, Thomas Gardner.

1873—Supervisors, N. W. Bass, Ch. Griesse, Frank Rowe; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1872; justices. B. F. Wyne, William H. Beebe; constables, Thomas R. Hugill, Judson H. Holcomb.

1874—Supervisors, N. W. Bass, Thomas Chapman, Peter Pitts; clerk, R. J. Huntington; treasurer, J. H. Holcomb; assessor, Thomas Jenkins; justices, R. J. Huntington. Charles W. Hill; constables, N. Bradbury, Joseph Meinhardt.

1875—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1874; clerk, Charles W. Hill; justices, B. F. Wyne, William H. Beebe; constables, N. Bradbury, S. B. Spencer.

1876—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1875; assessor, Engel Vanderbie; justices, Charles W. Hill, R. J. Huntington; constables, John Cavanaugh, J. T. Davidson, James Hammond.

1877—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1876; treasurer, C. G. Doelz; justices, B. F. Wyne, C. Weitenhiller; constables, John Cavanaugh, J. L. Rewey, S. C. Sampson.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as previous year; justices, C. G. Marshall, Charles W. Hill; constables, John Cavanaugh, J. L. Rewey, S. C. Sampson.

1879—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as previous year; treasurer, Henry C. Lane; justices, B. F. Wyne, C. Weitenhiller; constables, John Cavanaugh, J. L. Rewey, S. C. Sampson.

1880—Supervisors, John McArthur, George C. Huntington, William Pruessing; clerk, W. R. Laughton; treasurer, James N. McGranahan; assessor, Thomas Jenkins. Jr.; justices, W. R. Laughton, Thomas Jenkins, Jr.; constables, J. L. Rewey, Wm. H. Bishop, E. J. Bentley.

1881—Supervisors, John McArthur, Frank E. Huntington, William

Preussing; clerk and assessor same as in 1880; treasurer, J. H. Holcomb; justices, Dennis J. Gardner, Charles Weitenhiller; constables, John Fawcett, E. J. Bentley, W. H. Bishop.

1882—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as previous year; justices, W. R. Laughton, Carston Hinners.

1883—Supervisors and assessor same as previous year; clerk, Dennis J. Gardner; treasurer, Noah Hutchens; justices, Dennis J. Gardner, Jacob B. Penn, Herman Melster; constables, John Davidson, E. J. Bentley, Charles Sheels.

1884—Supervisors, John McArthur, Frank E. Huntington, Peter Pitts; clerk, J. W. Murphy; treasurer, Noah Hutchens; assessor, Thomas Jenkins; justices, Charles Weitenhiller, H. H. Rountree; constables, John Davidson, William Batchelor, John Fawcett.

1885—Supervisors, assessor, and constables same as previous year; clerk, A. L. Brown; treasurer, J. H. Holcomb; justices, Hanmer Robbins, A. L. Brown, George R. Laughton.

1886—Supervisors, John McArthur William Pruessing, Richard Straw; clerk, William H. Peck; treasurer, Thomas Jenkins; assessor, David Gardner; justices, B. F. Wyne, J. K. Stephens; constables, John Fawcett, James Rowe, Charles Sheels.

1887—Supervisors, John McArthur, Anson Bennett, Peter Pitts; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, A. L. Brown, Joel C. Squires, C. G. Marshall; constables, John Fawcett, John Davidson, Taylor Camp.

1888—Supervisors, John McArthur, Frank E. Huntington, William Pruessing; clerk, W. H. Peck; treasurer, Thomas Jenkins; assessor, Henry Kruse; justices, L. L. Goodell, W. H. Peck; constables, John Davidson, John Fawcett, John Shilliam.

1889—Supervisors, John McArthur, William J. Robinson, John Gardner; clerk, W. H. Peck; treasurer, C. Kettler; assessor, Henry Kruse; justices, W. J. Brennan, B. F. Wyne; constables, John Davidson, John Fawcett, John Shilliam.

1890—Supervisors, John Patterson, John Gardner, William J. Robinson; clerk, William H. Peck; treasurer, Chris Graeser; assessor, Henry Kruse; justices, W. H. Peck, S. B. Spencer, H. P. Rundell, A. W. Hastings; constables, John Fawcett, John Shilliam, John Davidson.

1891—Supervisors, F. E. Huntington, John Gardner, William J. Robinson; clerk, A. W. Hastings; treasurer, William Hawk; assessor;

Henry Kruse; justices, A. W. Hastings, George A. Rewey; constables, same as in 1890.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, S. B. Spencer, H. Gilmore; constables, same as in 1890.

1893—Supervisors, F. E. Huntington, William J. Robinson, Peter Pitts; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as previous year; justices, B. F. Huntington, Addison Rewey.

1894—Supervisors, F. E. Huntington, William J. Robinson, S. H. Calloway; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1891; justices, S. B. Spencer, Hiram Gilmore.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, B. F. Huntington, J. O. Holmes, William H. Harrison; constables, John Fawcett, Allie Grindell, Frank Laughton.

1896—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as previous year; treasurer, Joseph Meinhardt; justices, S. W. Traber, S. B. Spencer; constables, John Davidson, John Shilliam, John Fawcett.

1897—Supervisors, F. E. Huntington, Amo C. Stephens, William J. Robinson: clerk, treasurer, and constables same as previous year; assessor, Frank M. Bonson; justices, J. O. Holmes, William Wilkie.

1898—Supervisors, Robert Spear, William J. Robinson, Amo C. Stephens; clerk, A. W. Loy; treasurer and assessor same as previous year; justices, S. B. Spencer, A. W. Loy, James Dolan; constables, John Shilliam, John Fawcett, John Stark.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as previous year; justices, William Wilkie, J. C. Smelker; constables, Frank Laughton, John Shilliam, John Stark.

1900—Supervisors, John M. Gardner, William J. Robinson, Amo C. Stephens; clerk, A. W. Loy; treasurer, Joseph Meinhardt; assessor, Frank Shambow; justices, S. W. Traber, P. Hatfield, A. F. Chase; constables, John Shilliam, John Stark, F. D. Laughton.

The village of Platteville was incorporated February 19, 1841. Following is a roster of the village officers since that time. It is incomplete owing to the absence of some of the records:

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

1845—President, Samuel Moore.

1846—President, Samuel Moore; trustees, Henry Snowdon, J. H. Watts, William G. Spencer, S. N. Jones, Robert Chapman.

1847—The same board as the previous year.

1848—President, G. W. Lakin; trustees, Gideon Hawley, P. Stone, Thomas Stephens, Noah Hutchens, Henry C. Lane, Harrison Bell.

1849—President, S. O. Paine; trustees, Noah Hutchens, N. Messersmith, Thomas Stephens, Gideon Hawley, H. C. Lane, Harrison Bell.

1850—President, S. O. Paine; trustees, J. M. Alford, N. Messersmith, James Durley, E. J. Madison, P. B. McIntyre, D. W. Clark.

1851—President, A. C. Inman; trustees, Hopkins Hurlbut, P. B. McIntyre, Noah Hutchens, James Durley, N. Messersmith, D. W. Clark. Leonard Coates president from September 22, vice Inman deceased.

1852—President, Leonard Coates; trustees, Isaac Hodges, J. L. Pickard, William Grindell, John Kemler, Henry C. Lane, N. Goodrich.

1853—President, John Bevans; trustees, Joel Potter, William Grindell, Hopkins Hurlbut, R. Snowdon, Isaac Hodges, John Kemler.

1854—President, John Bevans; trustees, Henry C. Lane, Engel Vanderbie, Harrison Bell, J. F. Kirkpatrick, J. L. Marsh, G. Hawley.

1855—President, Samuel Moore; trustees, J. M. Alford, J. T. Hancock, Calvin Russell, Elijah Bayley, Daniel Richards, William Butler.

1856—President, Noah Hutchens; trustees Frederick Hollman, George Hammond, Bennett Atwood, E. H. Stowell, Daniel Richards, Nehemiah Goodrich.

1857—President, Noah H. Virgin; trustees, O. A. Boynton, Wm. Grindell, F. Frederick, Thomas Render, Noah Hutchens, John Kemler.

1858—President, Samuel Mitchell; trustees, Leonard Coates, Joel Potter, Jacob Cramer, B. F. Chase, W. V. Murphy, James Kelly.

1859—President, O. A. Boynton; trustees, Samuel Block, William Grindell, J. C. Wright, Jacob Cramer, John Smelker, Samuel Nasmith.

1860—President, Nelson Dewey; trustees, Samuel Block, George S. Hammond, Samuel Nasmith, Henry Spink, Joel Potter, Henry Miller.

1861—President, Nelson Dewey; trustees, Samuel Nasmith, John H. Rountree, Joel Potter, W. G. Babcock, Jacob Cramer, F. Frederick.

1862—President, John H. Rountree; trustees, Joel Potter, W. G. Babcock, Engel Vanderbie, Samuel Block, N. Stark, Leonard Coates.

1863—President, Noah Hutchens; trustees, J. F. Kirkpatrick, William Grindell, Henry C. Miller, Leonard Coates, Engel Vanderbie, L. L. Goodell.

1864—President, John H. Rountree; trustees, Leonard Coates, Joel Potter, Charles G. Marshall, William Grindell, Engel Vanderbie, Nicholas Stark.

1865—President, S. O. Paine; trustees, Noah Hutchens, Engel Vanderbie, Richard Straw, Nicholas Stark, W. Parnell, L. M. Devendorf.

1866—President, S. O. Paine; trustees, Noah Hutchens, Engel Vanderbie, Joel Potter, James V. Hollman, Richard Straw, Henry Hoyt.

1867—President, John H. Rountree; trustees, J. W. Hollman, Conrad Ketler, Jacob B. Penn, J. W. Smelker, Alexander Butler, H. Spink.

1868—President, Engel Vanderbie; trustees, Noah Hutchens, Jos. Meinhardt, John Kemler, Richard Straw, Michael Stephens, S. Block.

1869—President, Engel Vanderbie; trustees, L. M. Devendorf, Joel Potter, F. R. Chase, Richard Straw, Conrad Ketler, Joseph Meinhardt.

1870—President—J. H. Evans; trustees, F. R. Chase, Curtis Barker. John Huntington, Joseph Meinhardt, Conrad Ketler, Jacob B. Penn.

1871—President, Jacob B. Penn; trustees, A. W. Bell, John Huntington, C. Weitenhiller, Thomas Jenkins, Samuel Block, John Kemler.

1872—President, Noah H. Virgin; trustees, Conrad Ketler, John Kemler, L. J. Washburn, Thomas Jenkins, E. Bayley, Richard Straw.

1873—President, Noah H. Virgin; trustees, John Kemler, Conrad Ketler, Thomas Jenkins, L. J. Washburn, Jacob B. Penn, Richard Straw.

1874—President, Noah H. Virgin; trustees, Thomas Jenkins, Noah Hutchens, Conrad Ketler, Carston Hinners, J. B. Penn, Richard Straw.

1875—President, Noah H. Virgin; trustees, Thomas Jenkins, Jacob B. Penn, C. Hinners, Conrad Ketler, Richard Straw, Noah Hutchens.

1876—President, W. H. Beebe; trustees, E. R. Friedrich, Henry Sanford, Wm. F. Goke, O. F. Griswold, A. S. Sampson, T. Shepherd.

1877—President, L. M. Devendorf; trustees, John Kemler, O. F. Griswold, T. Jenkins, H. C. Sanford, Wm. F. Goke, E. R. Friedrich.

1878—President, George Beck; trustees, L. J. Washburn, Richard Straw, George Dyson, J. P. Sampson, E. F. Nehls, F M. Draper.

Treasurers.—Robert Chapman, 1845–47; Isaac Hodges, 1848–51; Samuel Moore, 1852; Leonard Coates, 1853; H. A. Chase, 1856; William Butler, 1857; E. W. Covill, 1858; J. F. Kirkpatrick, 1859; Samuel Block, 1860.

Clerks.—J. L. Marsh, 1845–47; J. C. Eastman, 1848; Wm. Zenor, 1849; R. Hodgson, 1850; Thomas Eastman, 1851; J. W. Vanorman, 1852–53; B. F. Wyne, 1854; James Durley, 1855; B. F. Wyne, 1856–62.

Collectors.—A. C. Inman, 1848; R. Hodgson, 1849; A. C. Inman, 1850; T. R. Chesebro. 1853; R. W. Stevenson, 1854; H. Bell, 1855; H. A. Chase. 1856–57; E. W. Covill, 1858; J. F. Kirkpatrick, 1859; Samuel Block, 1860.

Assessors.—A. M. Holliday, 1848–49; A. C. Inman, 1850; J. C. Campbell, William V. Murphy, Abel Connor, 1851; S. F. Cleveland, John Bayley, Isaac Richards, 1852; I. S. Clark, O. A. Boynton, W. D. Mitchell, 1853; C. T. Overton, 1854; H. Bell, 1855; George W. Henry, 1856–57; Wm. H. Howard, 1858; B. F. Wyne, 1859–60.

Marshals.—A. C. Inman, 1846–47; John Grindell, 1848; no record from 1849 to 1854, inclusive; Manville Comstock, 1855; H. A. Chase, 1856; William Butler,1857; E. W. Coville, 1858; P. D. Hendershot, 1859; A. K. Young, 1860.

The city of Platteville was incorporated March 4, 1880. Following is the roster of officers:

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayors.—1880-81—Henry J. Traber; 1882—Thomas Jenkins; 1883-86—W. H. Beebe; 1887-88—Thomas Jenkins, Jr.; 1889-90—A. Hutton; 1891—Thomas Jenkins, Jr.; 1892—J. P. Huntington; 1893-94—Max Sickle; 1895—D. E. Gardner; 1896—E. B. Smith; 1897—Joseph Shepherd; 1898—W. F. Grindell; 1899—J. H. Cabanis; 1900—R. S. Heer.

Council.—1880-81—George R. Laughton, G. W. Eastman, Thomas Jenkins, William Meyers, N. Bevens, Fred Leibert; 1882–83—George R. Laughton, William Meyers, Frank B. Atwood, Fred Leibert, N. Bevans, H. H. Virgin; 1884—George R. Laughton, William Meyer, Frank B. Atwood, Fred Leibert, Charles Scheel, Jacob S. Block; 1885—J. H. Evans, Henry Scheel, Samuel M. Jones, F. B. Atwood, William Meyer, H. L. Thomas; 1886—William Meyer, Henry Scheel, J. H. Evans, Samuel M. Jones, Eibe Reige, Hudson Thomas; 1887—Samuel M. Jones, John Grindell, Jr., Charles Scheel, Eibe Reige, James Oettiker, A. J. Hutton; 1888—Eibe Reige, Jacob Karrman, J. B. McCoy, A. J. Hutton, C. Kettler, W. H. Beebe; 1889—Eibe Reige, Samuel M. Jones, Jacob Karrman, John Fawcett, Wesley Grindell, H. C. Doscher; 1890—W. F. Grindell, C. Kettler, H. P. Rundell; Eibe Reige, Jacob Karrman, Fred Leibert; 1891—E. Barnes, C. Horstman. S. M. Jones, Augustus Kettler, J. P. Rundell, E. Tantz; 1892—E. B. Barnes, Augustus Kettler, C. Horstman, Henry Pitts, John R. Spear, J. R. Burgmann; 1893—W. F. Grindell, H. C. Doscher, William Meyer, Sr., Augustus Kettler, Henry Martins, Henry Pitts; 1894—Robert C. Bennett, J. E. Fawcett, W. F. Grindell, C. Horstman, Eibe Reige, Adolph Weise; 1895—Hiram Gilmore, Elliott B. Smith, John Grindell, Sr., August Kettler, William Meyer, Sr., M. T. Camp; 1896—William Meyer, Sr., John Grindell,

Augustus Kettler, M. T. Camp, Fred Leibert, Hiram Gilmore; 1897—
Jacob Karrman, J. V. Gardner, Augutus Kettler, M. T. Camp, Clinton
Dewitt, Henry Kleinhammer; 1898—J. V. Gardner, Jacob Karrman, C.
B. Barnes, Henry Kleinhammer, Robert Wilkinson, Clinton Dewitt;
1899—J. V. Gardner, Wm. Place, D. E. Gardner, August Kettler, Henry
Kleinhammer, R. S. Heer; James Harcleroad, Henry Kleinhammer, F.
S. Knapp, John D. Plapp, Charles Weitenhiller, R. W. Wilkinson.

Clerk and Police Justice.—1880-81—W. R. Laughton; 1882—Den-
nis J. Gardner; 1883-84—H. H. Rountree; 1885-86—A. L. Brown;
1887-89—W. H. Peck; 1890-91, A. L. Brown; 1892-1900—A. W.
Hastings.

For supervisors of village and city see roster of Board of Super-
visors of the County.

CHAPTER IV.

PLATTEVILLE, SPECIAL HISTORY.

Railroads—Banks—Educational—Newspapers—The Powder Mills—
Other Manufactories—Churches—Secret Societies—The Mail
—The Fire Department—Platteville Agricultural
Society.

RAILROADS.

In 1860 there was strong agitation for a railroad from Platteville to Calamine, and a survey was made in the fall of that year, but the war coming on, the project languished. However, the railroad company was incorporated March 15, 1861, with M. M. Cothren, D. W. Jones, Hanmer Robbins, E. Bayley, Samuel Moore, John H. Rountree, N. H. Virgin, Nelson Dewey, and others as incorporators, and a capital stock of $500,000. In 1863, the charter was amended to allow the construction of the road from Monroe to the Mississippi River, and in that year some of the towns subscribed for some stock.

In January, 1867, Hanmer Robbins introduced a bill into the legislature, authorizing the citizens of Platteville, Lima, and Harrison, to vote aid to the Platteville & Calamine Railroad on condition that the cars should be running through to Platteville by September 1, 1868. In August, 1867, the people of Platteville, Elk Grove, and Kendall subscribed for $270,000 stock in the road, and grading was begun. The people of Platteville were so impatient for the railroad that they made a bee to work on the grading, and 113 of the citizens worked November 19 and 20. Four of these men were more than 70 years of age and five others more than 60. Work proceeded slowly, however, and it was not until the latter part of 1867 that the track-laying began. Governor Dewey was of great assistance in building the road. He made two trips to New York at his own expense to procure money for the iron. The road was completed into Platteville July 1, 1870. For the month of November, 1870, the outgoing carloads of freight were: hogs, 20; cattle, 14; zinc ore, 16; powder, 1.

In 1871 the route was surveyed for the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge Railroad from Galena to Fennimore, *via* Platte-

ville. It was projected by Galena capitalists. On November 14, 1872, Platteville voted $32,000 in bonds to aid the railroad, on condition that the cars should run into the city by one year from the date of the election. The time was extended to January 1, 1875. The road was built by the the time stipulated, but in so hasty a manner that much of the track had to be relaid. The Galena Company attempted to build the road northward from Ipswich, leaving Platteville out on a spur, but the Platteville people objected, and the whole matter was tied up. Not until the Chicago & Northwestern Company bought out the Galena Company in 1879 and completed the road from Ipswich to Montfort, making it a standard gauge, did Platteville have direct connection with Milwaukee and northeastern points by that road; and after all, the city was left out on the spur.

BANKS.

In May, 1857, a bank of issue was established in Platteville with a capital of $26,000. E. P. Hinckley was president and L. McCarn cashier.

In 1866 the firm of J. Augustine & Co. (L. McCarn being the Co.), brokers, was reörganized by the substitution of Isaac Hodges for Mr. Augustine, and the new firm I. Hodges & Co., began a general banking business. The firm occupied a building on Main Street since occupied as a store by David Wilson. This building was badly damaged by the fire of 1870, and the bank was removed to the building on the corner of Main and Third Streets, since occupied by the post-office. In the fall of that year they erected a commodious brick building on the opposite corner which they afterward occupied. In March, 1873, Mr. McCarn died, and O. S. Griswold entered the firm, but he retired January 1, 1880, leaving Mr. Hodges to continue the business alone. The business was conducted with apparent prosperity until February 8, 1884, when the bank failed. The liabilities were $164,554; the nominal assets were $235,719, but they consisted mostly of overdrafts which were practically worthless. The bank had enjoyed the entire confidence of the community and the failure created no less surprise than consternation. It was a decided blow to the prosperity of Platteville, and reputations as well as fortunes were damaged.

The banking firm of W. S. Northrop & Co. (George Eastman being the other partner) was formed April 1, 1880, and soon had a large business. The firm withdrew from business in August, 1884, a few months after the failure of Hodges & Co.

The present banking business of Platteville is conducted by two companies: The First National Bank of Platteville with a paid-up capital of $50,000, George W. Eastman President, J. H. Evans Vice President, W. M. Hetherington Cashier, Clinton DeWitt Assistant Cashier, Geo. W. Eastman, Thomas Jenkins, W. T. Jennings, J. H. Evans, W. M. Hetherington, C. DeWitt, A. W. Kemler, Thomas Shepherd, Eibe Reige, E. F. Newton, Directors. The other is the Platteville State Bank, with a capital of $60,000, J. P. Huntington President, Duncan McGregor Vice President, A. J. McCarn Cashier, Frank Burg, M. P. Rindlaub, Duncan McGregor, Charles Roselip, Nadab Eastman, H. C. Doscher, J. P. Huntington, B. F. Huntington, Directors.

EDUCATIONAL.

As before stated, the first school in Platteville, and perhaps in the county, was taught in a log cabin in Section 16, now included in the city limits. The teacher was Samuel Huntington, who remained in the settlement and taught about two years and drifted away out of the knowledge of his Platteville patrons. It is hard to say whether he was a professional teacher and an amateur prospector, or *vice versa*; at any rate, his prospecting is said to have interfered with his success as a teacher.

The next school was begun in 1836 in a house on the Deffenbacher lot. It was taught by Dr. A R. T. Locey and his sister. They had about forty pupils. In May, 1837, Hanmer Robbins opened a school in a log house near the present Congregational church. He had about sixty pupils. The common school branches were taught at the rate of $4.50 for a term of sixteen weeks. He taught successfully until the spring of 1839. In that year the Methodist church was built with a view of having the basement for a school-room, and it was so used. Rev. A. M. Dixon, who came to Platteville, in 1838, opened a school in the basement of the M. E. church as soon as it was completed and taught there till 1840. The attendance in 1839 was 149 pupils.

By an act approved January 21, 1842, the Platteville Academy was incorporated with the following trustees: Joseph Basye, David Kendall, John Bevans, James Durley, Henry Snowdon, William Davidson, Charles Dunn, William J. Madden, Benjamin Kilbourn.

The summer of that year the building for the Academy was erected. It was a two-story frame, 40×60 feet. John Myers was the

principal builder. The school in this building was opened some time in 1843 with Prof. D. R. Carrier, A. B., as principal. School was continued there until near the close of 1853, when the stone building was ready for occupancy. In the fall of 1845 Prof. George F. Magoun succeeded Prof. Carrier as principal. Meanwhile a common school was kept in the basement of the Methodist church, the teachers being Rev. Nolan, Miss Annette L. Goodell, A. L. Burke, and probably others. In 1846 the brick school-house on Pine Street was built. The same year or the next the brick school-house in the north district was built. Thus it will be seen that Platteville was early at the front in providing educational facilities for its youth.

The academy and the two common schools were not the only means of education in the progressive young community. Through the efforts of Major Rountree and others, kindergartens for the very small children were provided, taught by Miss Julia Bevans, Mrs H. A. Nixon, and perhaps others.

In the academy Prof. Magoun was succeeded by Prof. J. L. Pickard whose reputation as an educator soon became broader than the State, and the academy rooms were crowded with pupils, not from Platteville alone, but many from considerable distances. More room was needed and the trustees decided to build a large stone building On the 5th of July, 1852, the corner stone of this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Major Rountree was president and the address was delivered by W. R. Biddlecome, of Potosi. A box was inclosed in the stone, containing a copy of the charter of the academy, the subscription book, the names of the trustees and building committee, a history of the academy, a copy of the *Independent American*, and a map of Wisconsin. Work on the building was prosecuted that year as long as the weather permitted, but it was not completed till late in the fall of 1853. In this building was housed the Platteville Academy as long as it existed as such. Under the principalship of Profs. Pickard, A. K. Johnson and George M. Guernsey, it obtained a high reputation throughout the State.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The constitution of the State adopted in 1848 provided for the support by the State of Normal Schools, primarily for the purpose of training teachers for the common schools. The Regents of the State University established a Normal department in 1849, but for lack of funds no Normal Schools were established. In 1857 Hon.

J. Allen Barber introduced a bill in the State Senate to create and establish a literature fund from the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands. At the same session a bill was introduced into the Assembly to establish a Normal School and Teachers' Institute. A special committee reported a substitute providing that "the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands shall be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools appointed in pursuance of a provision of that act." The act passed. In 1865 the Normal School Fund was further increased by giving it one-half the proceeds of the swamp land sales. The trustees of the Platteville Academy decided, at a meeting held in July, 1865, to offer the academy building to the State as a Normal School building for $25,000, the State to assume the $4,000 debt of the corporation. On the 19th and 26th of August meeting of the citizens of Platteville were held to determine what inducements the town would offer for the location of the Normal there. At the second meeting the trustees were authorized to offer the academy building for a Normal School at a fixed price, the citizens of Platteville assuming all liabilities except the amount due the State. On the 29th of August a resolution was adopted for the levy of a tax to pay the debt of the academy. In September, 1865, the Board of Normal Regents appointed a committee to visit and examine the various sites proposed for the Normal School. This committee came to Platteville November 19, and met the citizens in the hall of the academy. Hon. Hanmer Robbins presided over the meeting. The subject was discussed but nothing decided upon. On February 23, 1866, a public meeting was held in Platteville, presided over by G. K. Shaw, and a resolution was adopted, petitioning the legislature to direct the town clerk to insert on the town tax-roll a sum sufficient to pay the debts of the academy and leave a surplus of $5,000 to be appropriated by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for building purposes. On the 28th of February the Board of Regents decided to locate one of the two Normal Schools of the State at Platteville. The transfer of the necessary titles was made May 2, and the building committee was instructed to proceed with the necessary improvements.

The first session of the Normal School was opened October 9, 1866, with appropriate exercises. There was a large attendance of the citizens of Platteville and the surrounding country. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. P. E. Mather. Then followed remarks by

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.
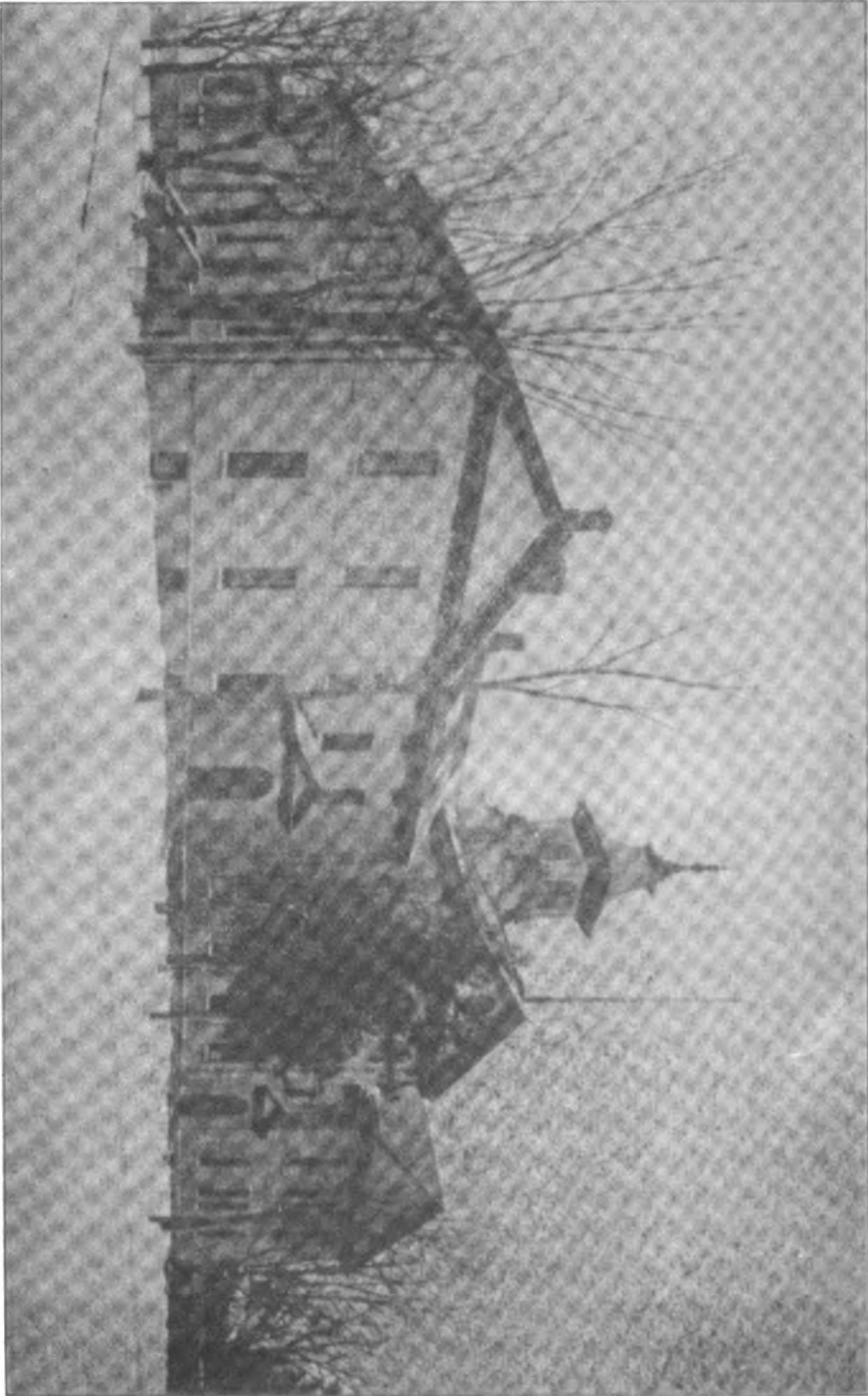
the Principal, Prof. C. H. Allen, and an able address by Prof. J. L. Pickard.   At the close of the address an elegant silver service, consisting of a coffee urn, caster, and cake basket, was presented to Hon. Hanmer Robbins, as a testimonial by the citizens of Platteville for his untiring and finally successful efforts to have the Normal located there. The presentation address was made by W. E. Carter.   The gift was received with appropriate remarks by Mr. Robbins.   The exercise concluded with a reunion supper to the old students of the academy.

The faculty of the School consisted of Prof. C. H. Allen, Principal; Prof. Jacob Wernli, assistant; Prof. George M. Guernsey, Professor of Mathematics; Fanny F. Joslyn, Instructor in History, Geography and Physiology; Esther M. Sprague, Principal of the Model Department.

During this term there were 60 pupils in the Normal Department, and 38 in the Model School.   The next year there was an attendance of 219 besides the Model School.

In 1867 the building of a new wing was begun to accomodate the large attendance. This wing was finished in 1868, at a cost of $20,000. The dedication took place September 10, 1868, the address being delivered by State Superintendent Craig.   Speeches were made by Mayor Rountree, Hanmer Robbins, J. C. Cover, Prof. Allen, and Revs. Pond and Parmelee.   General Grant was also present and made a few remarks.

The completed buildings consisted of the main building three stories in hight, 70×40 feet, and the wing 40×60 and two stories high, connected with the main building by a corridor 32×40.   The building material is blue limestone.   In 1863, a two-story addition 20×40, also of limestone, was built to occupy the west front of the corridor.   It cost $2,000.   In 1881 an addition to the Main Street front was completed at a cost of $20,000.

The course of the Normal is designed to train teachers for the common schools.   It consists of a review of the branches taught in common schools; with lectures upon the best methods of teaching these branches; upon the organization, classification and government of common schools; and upon school law.   There is an advanced course to fit teachers for the higher departments of graded schools.

The first class was graduated in June, 1869, and consisted of Melvin Grigsby, Andrew J. Hutton, Edward H. Sprague, Louis Funk, Richard H. Jones, James Roit, Ella Marshall, and Alvena E. Schroeder.

In July, 1870, Prof. Edwin A. Charlton succeeded Professor Allen

as Principal and Mrs. Charlton became assistant. In 1874 the Board provided that the time of the elementary course should be two years, and the advanced course four years.

The Normal gives free tuition to students from all parts of the State. Each assembly district is entitled to eight students, and in case vacancies exist in the representation from any district, the vacancy may be filled by the President of the Board of Regents. The candidate for admission is nominated by the County or City Superintendent, must be of sound health and good moral character, and pass a satisfactory examination in the branches required by law for a third-grade certificate. Upon the completion of the course the student receives a diploma which entitles him or her to teach. The school year is divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each, beginning on the first Tuesday of September, the first Tuesday of January, and the second Tuesday of April. The total enrollment of 1897–98 was 658, of which 403 were in the Normal course. The total number of graduates up to 1898 was 134 in the elementary course and 535 in the advanced class. The number of graduates for the class of 1897–98 was 21 in the elementary course and 56 in the advanced course.

The Platteville Normal School enjoys a high reputation and is acknowledged as a most valuable aid in placing Wisconsin in its high educational rank.

Professor Charlton was succeeded by Prof. Duncan McGregor in 1878, and the latter in June, 1894, by Dr. James Chalmers, who resigned in June, 1897, and was succeeded by Professor McGregor. The present faculty is :

Normal Department.—Duncan McGregor, M. A., Litt. D., President, Psychology, Science and History of Education; Albert Hardy, M. A., English Literature and Institute Conductor; William H. Dudley, Biology and Chemistry; James A. Wilgus, M. A., History, Civil Government and Political Economy; E. C. Perisho, M. S., Physics and Geology; W. H. Williams, M. A., Geometry, Trigonometry, and Higher Algebra; Philip Kolb, Ph. M., Music; Martin P. Rindlaub, Jr., B. L., Latin; H. H. Liebenberg, B. S., Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra; Thomas H. Gentle, Assistant Psychology, Pedagogy, and Reviews; Emma S. Wyman, B. I., Drawing; Isabella Pretlow, Geography, Grammar, Orthoepy and Reading; Alice E. Gifford, B. A., German; Ella N. Allen, Methods and Supervisor of Practice; Nina A. Page, Physiology and Physical Culture; Rosa M. Cheney, B. L., American

History; Bee A. Gardner, Literary Readings and Reading Room Librarian; Emma E. Graham, Clerk and Text Book Librarian; Laura J. Rountree, Pianist, Instrumental Music.

Training School.—Myrtle L. Carpenter, Principal and Critic Grammar Grades; Maud M. Averill, B. L., Assistant Grammar and Preparatory Grades; Edith A. Purdy, Principal and Critic Intermediate Grades; Carol Goff, Principal and Critic Primary Grades.

To return to the district schools: Platteville was divided into two school districts until 1857, when they were combined into one. In that year it was decided to erect another and a larger school-house. After a great deal of discussion as to the location, a site was finally chosen near the east end of Main Street and the contract was let for what has since been known as "the Stone School-house." It is a two-story building, begun in 1857, but not completed until 1860, and then only the lower story.

The village was again divided into two districts and another school-house of brick was erected on Adams and Chestnut Streets, completed in 1863. The total cost of both houses was $12,000. The city now has a third school building called the Cottage School-house.

The two districts have been again consolidated. The principal is Prof. Oliver E. Gray, a graduate of the Normal School and of the State University.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Northern Badger.—The first newspaper printed in Grant County bore this name. The first number was issued July 30, 1840. It was a four-page paper, five columns to the page, printed in brevier. It may seem remarkable that a county of nearly four thousand inhabitants should be without a paper at the county seat; but papers were not so easily printed then as now. Thomas Eastman was the editor and publisher. The first number contained, besides general news and congressional proceedings, considerable local intelligence and a short editorial on "Our Southern Boundary," a matter then of great interest to the people of Wisconsin (see page 136). The principal local article bears the title, "The Broken Head," and says: "We are happy to hear from high authority that William Rogers is entirely out of danger and able to walk out. He could easily attend to his labors, but his medical attendant deems labor too early as yet. The legal proceedings, however, are going on, and should the person aggrieved think proper

to prosecute the action in the name of the people, or try a civil suit for damages the case must come before a jury. If we might offer a word of advice, we would say, keep the case out of court. We have understood, however, that a gentleman of great legal ability has been spoken of as likely to be retained for the defense. Should the case take such a direction it is probable that our young but highly gifted townsman, B. C. Eastman, will have an opportunity of entering the forensic arena with a veteran adversary in a highly interesting suit. That he will be retained in the pending trial we infer from the very deep impression he has made on the public mind by his efforts in the preliminary investigation before the justice's court." The paper contains the announcement of the following candidates for office: Dr. A. Hill, of Lafayette, Cyrus K. Lord, Miles Hollingsworth, Samuel Lewis, Thomas P. Burnett, and Dr. Crockwell for the legislature: Stewart McKee, of Platte Mills, Norman McLeod, Darius Bainbridge, and Robert Langley for County Commissioners; William Macauley for Treasurer; Ira W Brunson for Collector of Taxes. It contained a few advertisements—three of them "legal ads," one a Sheriff's sale by Harvey Pepper. The others were the card of Ben C. Eastman, attorney, W. G. Spencer, boot and shoemaker. Stewart McKee, lumber dealer, B. Roulette, dealer in lime, J. Reynard, tailor, and Miss Longsden, teacher of piano music. Of course, the publisher occupied considerable space with a prospectus of the *Badger*. He also printed the prospectuses of the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier* and the *Brother Jonathan*. Those who were readers in the forties and early fifties will remember this latter mammoth sheet, with pages much larger than those of any newspaper of these days.

THOMAS EASTMAN.

The *Badger* owed its existence to the aid afforded by a subscription of money by the citizens of Platteville, Major Rountree being the leading spirit. The other subscribers were: Sylvester Gridley, W. Farmer, Thomas Parrish, James Bass & Co., A. M. Dixon. G. M. Price. A. C. Inman, J. R. Vineyard, William

Davidson, J. Allen Barber, Stewart McKee, Nelson Dewey, Jonathan Craig, James Groshong, Irvin O'Hara. There were Lancaster and Potosi men, as well as Platteville men, among the subscribers. The subscribers stipulated that the paper should be neutral in politics. The material was purchased in St. Louis for $754.41. The office was in a frame building on Second Street, one door north of Pascoe's store.

The *Badger* was short-lived—just how short it is difficult now to learn, as the only copies in existence, as far as the editor can learn, are those of the first four numbers, in the library of the Historical Society at Madison. The *Wisconsin Whig* and the *Wisconsin Register*, printed on the material of the *Badger*, followed; but they were both very short-lived. For some unaccountable reason, a paper could not be kept up in the Lead Region outside of Galena. The *Whig* was published for a few months by Alonzo Platt, who sold it to J. L. Marsh and Dr. L. C. McKenney, who continued the publication about a year and then suspended it. The *Register* was published by Charles Mallet. It was Know-Nothing in politics. Only two or three numbers were published.

In March, 1845, J. L. Marsh (since well known in Grant County) started the *Independent American and General Advertiser* at Platteville. These double titles were then much in vogue. The *American* was a six-column paper of four pages, very well printed. It was neutral in politics and devoted itself to news and to efforts to promote the development of the Lead Region and Platteville in particular. Contrary to the usual course of country papers at that time, it devoted much space to local matters and preserved much of the early history of Platteville in a series of articles devoted to the early settlement of the place. It was quite worthy of the patronage it received, which enabled it to live, although (unlike its predecessor, which had a clear field) it had a competitor in the *Herald* at Lancaster, and later in the *Republican* at Potosi. Mr. Marsh published the paper alone until January 14, 1848, when he took in E. F. Bayley and the publishing firm became Marsh & Bayley. The paper was suspended in 1849, the publication being resumed September 13, 1851, by Mr. Marsh alone. The paper had a new dress of type and was very well printed and ably edited. The office was in Moore & Hodges's block. On October 6, 1854, soon after the beginning of the ninth volume, Page & Chatterton became the proprietors and Harlan M. Page editor. Under Mr. Marsh, whose instincts were commercial rather than political,

the paper had been neutral in politics, but Mr. Page espoused the cause of the young Republican party, which that fall triumphed in Grant County. Mr. Page became the sole proprietor January 11, 1856. He published an excellent local paper, and evidently labored hard, but the hard times of 1857 were too much for him, and on October 30, 1857, he suspended publication, and this time it was never renewed. The publisher subsequently became Assistant State Superintendent of Schools.

J. T. Lindley published a few numbers of a paper called the *Examiner* on the material of Page's defunct *American*, but it cannot properly be called a revival of that paper. Platteville was then for nearly two years without a newspaper.

HARLAN M. PAGE.

Grant County Witness.—The first number of this paper was issued in Lancaster, May 26, 1859, by Israel Sanderson; but on July 14 of that year the paper was removed to Platteville, the removal being accomplished without missing an issue. Mr. Sanderson remained proprietor for about three years when he sold to George K. Shaw and Daniel Bockius. The latter withdrew in November, 1863, and in December Mr. Shaw sold his interest to F. S. Houghawout. In less than a year Mr. Houghawout sold the office back to Mr. Shaw, who continued to run the paper until March 1, 1867, when he sold out to Martin P. Rindlaub, who has continued in entire control since that time. Mr. Rindlaub had been for years assistant editor of the *Herald* and was a practical printer. Under his management the *Witness* has been financially successful and for its full local news a valued visitor in nearly every household in the southern part of the county. He has always taken a great interest in the newspaper press of the State and has been for some years President of the Wisconsin Press Association. For some time the labors of publication have in great part fallen on the shoulders of the associate editor, Will M. Rindlaub, son of the publisher, who was brought up in the newspaper business and has be-

come very efficient in it.   The *Witness* has always been Republican in politics.   It was successively enlarged from a seven-column to an eight-
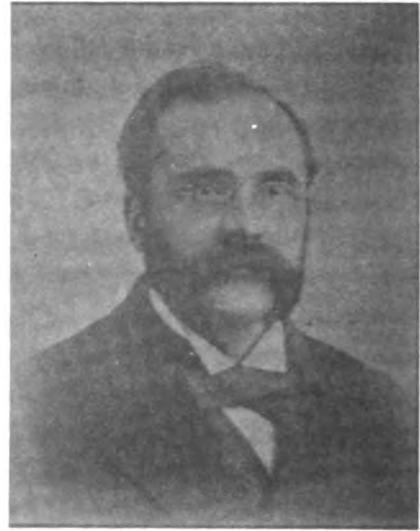
MARTIN P. RINDLAUB.   GEORGE K. SHAW.

column and a nine-column folio.   For some years it has been printed in a six-column quarto.

Der Correspondent, a German weekly, was started in Platteville in the fall of 1879, by Herman Melster and Ferdinand Reinsberger.   It was an eight-column folio and obtained a profitable patronage.   The partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Reinsberger sold his interest to his partner, who continued the publication alone.   In a few more years a more profitable field presented itself at Helena, Montana, and the paper at Platteville was discontinued and the material shipped to Helena.

Platteville Times.—This paper was started October 27, 1881.   It was a nine-column folio, Greenback in politics.   It was published for about four years and then discontinued and the material moved away W. A. Thompson was the editor and publisher.

Grant County Democrat.—This paper was started at Platteville September 26, 1884, by W. H. Peck, formerly editor of the Mineral Point *Democrat.*   He continued publishing it until May 2, 1889, when he sold it to L. C. McKenney, formerly of the Bloomington *Record* and later of the Boscobel *Dial*, who changed the name of the paper to the *Grant County News*, which name the paper still retains.   In May,

1893, McKenney sold the paper to R. C. Huntington, who continued as its publisher until September, 1895, when W. L. Washburn became the publisher and remained such until May 24, 1897, when he sold it to R. I. Dugdale, who is now its publisher. It is a six-column quarto.

Grant County Advocate.—This paper was started in Platteville in the fall of 1895 by R. C. Huntington, who published it a few months and discontinued it. It was followed by the *Mound City Advocate*, published for a short time in 1896 by James Conley.

Platteville Journal.—This paper was started February 25, 1899. B. F. Huntington is editor and publisher, and Roy C. Huntington is associate editor. It is independent in politics.

THE POWDER MILLS.

The great demand for blasting-powder in the mines of the Lead Region was the inducement for establishing these mills near Platteville in 1848 by F. A. and E. H Stowell and D. Marble. They purchased the Griffith saw-mill on the Little Platte a mile and a half west of Platteville. The necessary buildings were erected and the plant got into operation in 1849. The first of the many explosions the plant has suffered occurred the very next year. It was in July, 1850, that the citizens of Platteville were startled by a dull, heavy roar that shook the ground. They at once surmised that an explosion at the powder mills had occurred, and hundreds of them hastened thither. They found the *débris* of the packing-house scattered around and also some fragments of the body of J. R. Marble, who was in the packing-house when the explosion took place. The unfortunate young man had an engagement to take a buggy ride with the Misses Vineyard that very afternoon.

The destroyed building was replaced and business resumed. In the spring of 1855 the plant was purchased by Elijah Bayley and Laflin & Smith, the celebrated powder-makers of Saugerties, N. Y. Previous to this purchase the annual output of the mills had been about 8,000 kegs of blasting powder, worth from $3 to $3.75 a keg. The firm had at first made considerable sporting powder, but this manufacture was not found profitable. After the purchase just mentioned the output was increased to 12,000 kegs a year.

Mr. Bayley withdrew after about a year and the firm was composed of Dwight Laflin, S. H. Laflin, F. Laflin, and Solomon A. Smith. This continued until 1869, when the Laflin & Smith and the Rand companies consolidated, forming the since famous Laflin & Rand

Powder Company, owning mills in various parts of the country.   The firm consisted of the Laflin Brothers, A. T. Rand, Solomon and John Turck, with A. T. Rand president.

The mills are situated on a tract of 175 acres of land, the rough hills of the Little Platte, wild and unreclaimed, except in the immediate vicinity of the buildings.   These are scattered along the valley and hillside, seemingly without design, but really intended to be so placed that an explosion in one will not injure the other; but it has sometimes done so.   The buildings are low and plain, grimy with powder stains. At a distance from the buildings are the kilns for the burning of charcoal.   This is made mostly from white poplar or quaking aspen.   Willow is thought to make a superior quality of charcoal, but it cannot be obtained in large quantities.   The bark is peeled from the wood, which is corded up till it is thoroughly seasoned.   It is then put into the kilns or retorts each 12×14 feet, built of brick, with openings in the sides for the escape of the smoke and steam.   The fires are then lighted and the mass left to burn slowly, or rather char, when the drafts are closed and sealed and the kilnful left until wanted for use at the mills.

The next important ingredient, in fact 75 per cent. of the whole, is niter or saltpeter.   This attracts moisture very readily and when moist cannot be ground up with the charcoal and sulphur.   Therefore there is a furnace over which the niter is dried in an iron pan 6x12 feet, capable of holding a thousand pounds of niter, in which it is stirred up until thoroughly dry.   It is then carefully weighed and transferred in canvas bags on cars running on a narrow track to the cylinder mills, about a quarter of a mile from the furnace.   There are two of these mills, 20x30, each containing ten cylinders 2½x7 feet. Into each of these cylinders is placed four hundred pounds of niter, charcoal, and sulphur, in proper proportions, and the cylinders are set to revolving at the rate of fourteen revolutions a minute, and kept at it for forty or fifty hours.   The pulverizing is effected by two hundred and fifty copper balls which roll about in the composition and crush it.   The crushing was formerly done with an iron wheel on an iron bed, but the iron was apt to strike fire and an explosion would follow. Even the copper balls have of late years been discarded for wooden ones.   When ground as fine as flour and thoroughly mixed, the powder is taken from the cylinders and carried in tubs on a railroad to the pressing rooms, about a thousand feet distant.

In the pressing-room the powder is pressed into cakes by a hydro-static press of enormous power. A copper sheet about two feet square covered with a piece of canvas of the same size is first laid down and powder to an inch in depth is laid on; then another canvas and another copper sheet, and so on until the layers are about three feet high; then the pile is pushed under the press, the platen of which is brought down with enormous power until the mass will no longer yield to the pressure. After a few moments of rest the settling together of the particles in the mass allows of still further compression. These intervals of rest and renewed pressure continue for about two hours, when the compressed mass is taken out and another is put in. The copper and canvas sheets are then removed, leaving the powder in thin, hard sheets called press-cake.

The press-cake is taken to the graining-house, which is also distant from the other buildings. It contains ten cylinders, each of which will hold twenty-five kegs of powder. The press-cake is broken up by cogged wheels driven by water-power. The broken powder falls upon a horizontal wire screen which is shaken like the sieves of a fanning-mill. The particles sufficiently small pass through the screen, while the larger ones pass off and are again put under the crushers. It is then placed in cylinders which revolve for some time, in which the grains of powder are polished by rubbing against each other. It is then assorted into sizes by being pressed through screens, and taken in barrels to the drying-room.

The drying-room is of brick 20x40. The powder is placed in wooden trays with pasteboard bottoms, the trays stacked up eight or ten feet high, and for seventy hours it is dried by a current of hot air sent from a furnace some distance away. When dry the powder is put up in kegs and placed in the magazine to await shipment and sale.

All possible precautions are taken against accidents. The workmen are selected for their skill, judgment, and carefulness. When coming to work they change their clothes, their working-clothes never leaving the mill. Shoes without a particle of iron about them must be worn and the tools are made as far as possible of materials which will not strike fire. Yet with all the precautions, explosions have occurred.

The first explosion has been described. The second occurred on the night of November 7, 1870. About two hundred pounds of powder in one of the cylinder mills exploded, blowing away all the build-

ing and machinery except the water-wheel. Many of the copper balls in the cylinders were found a mile away. A clock in one of the work-shops was stopped by the shock of the explosion, indicating its time as 10:15. As no one was in the mill at the time, no one was hurt. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

On Friday morning, February 8,1877, the coining-mill was blown up, killing John Stout, who was working in the mill. There was about 250 pounds of powder in the room, but as some of it was damp perhaps it did not explode. The origin of the fatal spark was un-known. The side of the building was blown out and the roof blown off, but the machinery remained in place and continued to run. The body of Mr. Stout was found outside of the mill, lying partly in the water, with all his clothing stripped from him except his boots and stockings. The hair was burned off and the body badly burned. The loss was estimated at $3,000.

On November 8, 1877, the press-mill was blown up. James N. Mc-Granahan was in the bath-house and, seeing the flash, plunged under the water in the mill-race, barely escaping death. He was severely in-jured, but upon his recovery he resumed work in the mill.

On Monday evening, September 16, 1878, the most disastrous ex-plosion occurred. The report was so loud as to startle the residents of Platteville and hundreds flocked to the scene. The drying and pack-ing house, containing about eleven tons of powder, had blown up, leaving hardly a piece of the building, not even the foundation stones, in place. All the buildings were more or less injured; the house for drying lumber, the keg factory, coining-mill, old keg factory, wash-house, old sorting-room, and store-room were completely destroyed. One of the cylinder mills was considerably damaged, as were the press and saltpeter houses. The coining-mill, at least two hundred yards from the drying-house, was badly damaged. James McGranahan was in the wash-house, taking his bath after his day's work, just as in a previous explosion. The wash-house was knocked to pieces and he was buried under the ruins. His cries were heard and he was rescued with great difficulty from the mass of rubbish. He was badly cut and bruised on the head, shoulders and thigh. Jacob Kramer was in the old store-house and was somewhat injured on the shoulders. Mr. Toppes with his team was near the charcoal towers; and the horses were so stunned that they fell down and the wagon was overturned. Daniel Schaffer, in company with some other workmen, was at work

near the coining-mill, and, though the building was badly damaged, the men were not hurt. Henry Dobson, the engineer, was in his house just across the river, about two hundred yards from the dry-house. His wife had just asked him to eat his supper, before he was to go to his engine on the night shift. He and his wife were thrown out of their chairs to the floor. The house was badly riddled, the windows all broken and the plastering knocked from the walls and ceiling. A stone of a hundred pounds' weight came through the side of the house, struck the floor and the ground, and bounded up, passing out of the house near the ceiling. The bedstead was broken and the chair of Mrs. Dobson was shivered to pieces. George Dobson was in a building a few rods from his father's house, painting kegs. The side of the building was blown out, the paint-keg tipped over and the contents thrown in his face. The trees for several hundred yards were stripped of their leaves, and one tree, more than a hundred yards from Dobson's house, was torn up. Daniel Schaffer lived in a house on the hill about four hundred yards from the explosion, and the windows and doors were nearly all broken and much of the plastering knocked off. The chimney on B. A. Jacob's house, nearly half a mile from the mills, was knocked off. The explosion was heard and felt at Warren, Ill., more than thirty miles away. The cause of the explosion was not known. Mr. Smith, who worked in the packing-house, had left it about an hour before the explosion and said that everything was all right when he left. The loss was about $10,000.

Just before the explosion J. L. Rewey had visited the works and was at the superintendent's house. "There," said the superintendent, "You have seen all there is to a powder-mill except an explosion, and if you want to see that I'll ring up the curtain." Without waiting to give Mr. Rewey a chance to decline the invitation, the explosion occurred. We may be sure, however, that the superintendent didn't press the button. Mr. McGranahan recovered and went to work in the mills again. He experienced another explosion in 1891. His experience furnished the ground for a good bit of humor by a local writer. Describing a game of base-ball by a fat men's club, he said that when the heaviest one made a run "the ground trembled as it does when the powder mill is blowing up Jim McGranahan." Mr. McGranahan retired at last and afterward served as treasurer of the city of Platteville.

One of the cylinder mills again exploded on the night of November

24, 1886, with three hundred kegs of powder. No one was on the grounds except the engineer, George Higley, who was severely shocked but otherwise unhurt. Trees were torn up and great pieces of metal were thrown a mile or more. The great column of smoke reddened with flame that rose up hundreds of feet and spread out like an umbrella was a grand sight.

On Monday morning, July 17, 1891, there was another explosion of a cylinder mill. John Lorey, who was working in the mill, was killed. He was blown a quarter of a mile away and the body struck the ground with such force that it rebounded about fifteen feet. The head was almost blown off and all the clothing stripped off. Workmen McGranahan and Hayden were near the mill, but were not injured otherwise than a severe shock. The engineer, George Higley, was at his post; the concussion threw him against the boiler, bruising his head. About 7,500 pounds of powder exploded. The loss to the company was about $2,500.

On Monday afternoon, June 18, 1894, a shock which shook the buildings of Platteville like an earthquake, and a volume of smoke rising over the powder mills told that another explosion had occurred there. It was in the same cylinder mill that had been twice before destroyed. Scarcely a stick of timber was left on the spot and the trees were stripped of foliage. The saltpeter house, about a hundred yards distant, and the charcoal mill about the same distance in another direction, were badly damaged. Fortunately no one was on the grounds at the time except the engineer, Mr. George Higley, and he escaped unhurt.

The last and worst of these explosions occurred a little after three o'clock in the afternoon of February 24, 1900. The cylinder mill, the usual place for the origin of such explosions, was the first to explode. The fiery *débris* thrown from this mill caused an explosion in two of the press-mills. The pulverizer caught fire and burned up. The engine room and other buildings were badly damaged. Thomas D. Bass, who had charge of the cylinder mill, had finished charging the cylinders and had given the engineer the signal to start the engine. A few seconds more and he would have left the building, but in these few seconds the explosion came. His body was blown to a considerable distance and badly mutilated, all the clothing being burned off. William Rottiker and Fred Genthe, who worked in one of the press-mills, were also killed. H. S. Deck, a civil engineer in the employment of the company,

was badly injured. He was superintending the replacing of some old machinery with new and was in one of the press-mills at the time of the accident. E. F. Newton, the superintendent of the works, had just returned from a visit to the works at Pleasant Prairie. He had entered the grounds, but before he could reach any of the buildings the explosion occurred and the body of Mr. Bass dropped within a few steps of him. Several of the employees had narrow escapes.

The mills have not since been rebuilt and perhaps never will be.

The explosions were all unaccountable, unless we suppose that a bit of gravel got into the cylinder and ignited the powder by the friction.

OTHER MANUFACTORIES.

Butler's Carriage Factory.—This establishment was the development of a small wagon-shop by one Mahaffy, in a small frame building near the present factory, begun sometime in the forties. It was purchased by Calvin Russell in 1848. J. Cheever was carrying on a wagon-shop in 1847, but he also sold out to Russell. The latter built the large frame building (afterward occupied as the paint-shop establishment), employed eight hands and manufactured about two hundred wagons a year. In 1863 Alexander Butler, who had been for some years an employee of Mr. Russell, bought the business, and continued to carry it on. Finding his building too small, in 1869 he erected a large brick building of two stories forty feet square, and put in new and more extensive machinery. The building cost $3,000. For years Mr. Butler employed ten hands and did business to the amount of about $25,000 a year. But he found himself unable to compete with the great factories in the cities in carriage-making, and so he gradually withdrew from the business, and now has a modest blacksmith and wagon-shop a little north of the old factory, which is now occupied as a hardware store and dwelling.

Hawley & Son's Carriage Factory.—In 1846 Gideon Hawley came to Platteville and began work as a wagon-maker. He soon associated with Henry C. Lane, a blacksmith, and carried on work in a shop on Main Street on the site of P. D. Hendershot's harness-shop. In 1847 P. B. McIntyre bought Lane's interest. In 1848 the firm built a brick building of two stories 24x30, and in 1859 and subsequent years made additions to it. In 1855 Mr. Hawley bought out Mr. McIntyre's interest and continued the business alone. In 1867, F. A. Hawley was admitted to partnership and the business was enlarged. In 1871 the

junior Hawley took charge of a branch house which had been estab-
lished at McGregor, Iowa. The firm manufactured every description
of vehicle from the lightest to the heaviest and employed thirty-three
hands, and did a business of $33,000 a year. Mr. Hawley withdrew
from the carriage business, and in 1870, with the advent of the rail-
road, he built an elevator opposite the depot, and in company with
his sons and other partners, did a large business in handling grain and
produce, having branch houses in several other towns. With the de-
cline of wheat and flax culture in the county this business declined.
In 1887 the elder Hawley sold out and removed to Denver, Colo.

Bass's Mill.—This was built by N. W. Bass in 1847, on the Little
Platte, about three miles southwest of Platteville. It is a frame build-
ing, 30x40, and cost $4,500. At the time of the erection bolted wheat
flour was a Sunday luxury in Grant County, and this was the first
mill in this part of the county to furnish it. McKee's mill, about five
miles from Platteville in the town of Harrison (for a sketch, see His-
tory of Harrison on a subsequent page), was only a "corn-cracker"
The machinery was brought from New Orleans and was up to the
times, but was afterward replaced by more modern appliances. It
had two runs of stones. After many years of operation Mr. Bass
leased the mill for a year to Henry Pearce, and several years afterward
to F. C. Folts. In 1880 new and improved machinery was put in.

Cheever's Mill.—This mill, on the road to Potosi, but within the
city limits, was begun in 1859 by J. Cheever, and finished in May,
1860. The original building was 32x18, two stories high, but in
1865 an addition 14x32 was built on, and in 1866 another 8x32.
The total cost was about $3,500. The mill at one time had two runs
of stones, but one run was afterward taken out. In April, 1881, the
mill with forty-three acres of land was sold for $2,000 to H. B.
Phillips, who operated it a short time and then abandoned it.

Platteville Woolen Mills.—This establishment, a mile and a half
north of the city, was established in 1848 by Davidson & Fairchild,
and called the Limestone Carding Mills. In 1855 it was bought by
E. A. Robinson. It was burned during the war and rebuilt in 1865 by
N. W. Bass. In 1866 it was owned by Bass & Nye. The building is a
frame with a stone basement. In 1880 the mill employed eight hands
and was worked principally on blankets and flannels. The annual
sales were about $25,000. Like Platteville's other manufactures, it

could not stand the competition of the great plants and was abandoned soon after 1880.

Snowden's Foundry and Machine Shop.—This establishment was begun early in 1850 by R. & G. Snowden. It was located on Second Street, between Rountree and Cedar. At this time there was a small foundry at Galena, but none in Dubuque nor anywhere else in the Lead Region. The Snowden Brothers started in on a considerable scale, building a steam engine the first year. The shop was of brick 25x36. The firm manufactured engines, pumps, turbines, castings for mills and machinery and a great variety of work. At one time their work went all over the State, but with the building up of large cities with immense plants, the Platteville foundry was obliged to restrict its work to local demands. Robert Snowden went West in war time and Randolph Snowden, the remaining member of the firm, committed suicide in 1883, making an end of the business.

Straw's Furnace.—This old furnace is on the Dubuque road inside the city limits. It was built in 1838 by James R. Vineyard and Leonard Coates, and was 20x40, with one shaft and a capacity for smelting two "shifts" of mineral a day. After operating the furnace day and night for four years, the proprietors sold it to O'Hara & Hopper for $4,000. In about five years more the latter firm sold to Leonard Coates and Robert Chapman. Henry Snowden was also a silent partner. The new proprietors put in another shaft at a cost of $1,500, and did an immense business. From 1848 until 1851 Mr. Coates conducted the business, when he sold it to Straw, Spenseley & Staley. Staley was killed by accident and Straw & Spenseley continued to carry on the business. In 1880 the furnace was turning out 350 pigs a week. An account of the output of this furnace will be found on pages 238–9. It ceased operations in 1892, and in 1893 Mr. Straw died.

Rickard's Machine Shop.—This shop was established about 1860, on Furnace, near Mineral Street by Rickard & Son. The firm engaged in building engines, saw machines, fan-blowers, turning-lathes, etc. In 1874 the establishment was moved into a new shop at the east end of Mineral Street. About 1880 it engaged in the manufacture of the Gratiot Patent Heater, a device invented by a resident of Platteville for drying grain preparatory to grinding. The firm turned out fifteen of the heaters a week, employing four hands. This industry has also declined.

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The Platteville Brewery.—This was built in 1868 by Dennis Cent-liver. In 1871 John Kemler became the possessor through foreclosure of a mortgage. Immediately afterward the brewery was destroyed by fire. In 1872 the main building was rebuilt. It is of stone fifty-six feet square, two stories high. There is an ice-house, of stone 25x56, and a barn 20x30 with two stories and basement; also a brick dwelling 20x30, two stories.

In the fall of 1875 the brewery was sold to Richard Briscoe and H. F. Rehmsted, who conducted the business until 1878, when the establishment went into the hands of a receiver, John Kemler, who afterward became half owner of the property.

Genesee Mill.—This was built in the spring of 1851 by N. H. Virgin, on the Little Platte near the Lancaster road, two miles from the city. The building is of stone 36x40, two stories high. It had three runs of stones. In 1864 Mr. Virgin sold to Julius Augustine for $7,-500. The latter carried on the business till 1869, when he sold to Stephen Carhart for $10,000. A year afterward Carhart sold to Burley Jacobs, and in 1879 J. C. Holloway became the owner under the foreclosure of a mortgage. The mill was operated only at intervals after that and was at last abandoned.

Virgin's Flour Mills.—In the fall of 1838 J. H. Rountree, N. H. Virgin, and Neeley Gray formed a partnership for the erection of a grist-mill. Platteville then depended on McKee's "corn-cracker" five miles distant. In the spring of 1839 the firm began putting up the frame of a mill building, the timbers having been cut and hewn the previous winter. The work went on slowly and was not completed until the spring of 1840, and the machinery was not got into working order till the fall of that year. It was a three-story frame building 36x40, with two runs of stones driven by an overshot wheel; capacity 150 bushels a day. In 1843 Mr. Rountree withdrew, and in 1849 Mr. Gray did likewise, and Mr. Virgin became sole owner. In 1863 the old building was torn down and a new stone building of the same dimensions erected on the site. The cost of the new mill was $10,000.

Butter Tub Factories—In 1870 A. Potter established a butter tub factory on Elm Street, and for a time it employed six hands and turned out about two thousand tubs a month. but in a few years the business declined. Conrad Weitenhiller succeeded Mr. Potter in a modest business. In 1890 John D. Plapp established a shop near Butler's factory,

and it now turns out about two thousand tubs a month and some other cooper work.

In 1853 an oil mill was established in Platteville by Moore & Hays, but with the decline of flax culture the mill was abandoned.

The manufacture in Platteville probably employing more hands than any other branch is that of cigars. M. S. Sickle & Co. have a factory employing about twenty-five hands, and Knebel & Steffens have one somewhat smaller.

The city has a system of waterworks constructed in 1896. The contract for the works, exclusive of the well, was let to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, for $13,635. The well is 1,740 feet deep, going down into the Potsdam Sandstone for soft water.

A system of electric lights was put in a few years ago under a franchise to private parties. In winter the plant heats several buildings with ste .m.   The street lamps are of the incandescent type.

Platteville Cemetery Association.—The first cemetery of Platteville was laid out on land donated by Rountree & Virgin, south of Virgin's mill. Here the dead of Platteville were buried until about 1850, when the space became all occupied with graves and a new cemetery became necessary. The old one was deeded to the village on condition that the village should forever care for it. A cemetery association was formed September 15, 1855, with the following officers: John Lewis, president; I. S. Clark, secretary; V. P Eastman, treasurer; N. Goodrich, J. L. Pickard, H. C. Lane, H. Perry, John Lewis, and William Butler, trustees. Ten acres of land in Section 16, west of the city, was purchased and laid out and handsomely adorned.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the spring of 1832 Major Rountree and his wife and W. B. Vineyard and his wife met in a log cabin on Major Rountree's grounds and organized a Methodist class, the first in what is now Grant County. Rev. Smith L. Robinson preached a few times, but on the outbreak of the Black Hawk War he left the lead mines. Rev. John Mitchell came in the fall of 1832 and preached in the log house referred to. The next year both he and Rev. Barton Randall were assigned to this circuit and meetings were held at Platteville with some regularity. When the log school-house was built on the east side of Section 16, it was used as a meeting-house. There was preaching by Revs. Hooper Cruse, John Hadley, James Mitchell, and

Lorenzo Bevans, who united the calling of exhorter with those of law-
yer and prospector.   In the early winter of 1836 Rev. James Mitchell
had a great revival, services being held in a log house on the corner of
Furnace and Fourth Streets.   The population of the settlement having
largely increased, the need of a more commodious church building was
felt.   Rev. Samuel Mitchell, an old but energetic man; came to Platte-
ville in the spring of 1837 and succeeded in raising a subscription of
$1,500 for building a Methodist church, but the amount was not suffi-
cient and the work was postponed.   In January, 1839, Major Roun-
tree deeded to the trustees of the M. E. Church a lot on condition that
the basement of the church building to be built on it should be used for
a school.   The trustees were Samuel Mitchell, John F. Lyttle, James
Mitchell, Robert Chapman, Peter Bell, J. H. Rountree, Bennett At-
wood, A. R. T. Locey, and William C. Smith.   The building was erected
in the summer of 1839.   It was a frame 30×40, capable of seating
three hundred persons.   Rev. Wellington Weigley preached the dedi-
catory sermon.   The building cost $2,600.   It has been repeatedly
stated in print that this church was built in 1837, but the conditions
of the deed of the lot show that it was not built before 1839.

In 1837 a Methodist preacher named B. Weed came to Platteville
and in a short time got into trouble with the resident preacher, James
Mitchell, who combined the pursuit of lucre as a merchant with the
preaching of the gospel.   Weed preferred charges against Mitchell and
a long-drawn trial disturbed the Methodist society for two years,
when the tribunal decided that Mr. Mitchell was not guilty of—what-
ever it was.

The amount raised by subscription had not been sufficient to pay
for the church building at the time it was built, and Major Rountree
advanced the rest on a mortgage, which he was obliged to foreclose
some years later.   By 1845, however, the society had become suffi-
ciently wealthy to begin the erection of a brick church on the corner
of Main and Chestnut Streets.   The veteran Samuel Mitchell was still
the leading spirit in raising the money and spending it, supervising the
details of building.   The church was of brick, 40×50, with a steeple.
It served as a place of worship for about thirty years.   In 1877 it was
decided to have a new church.   Rev. G. W. Case, Major Rountree, and
Captain John Grindell were appointed a building committee.   They
visited Oregon, Illinois, and decided to adopt the plan of the church
there with some changes and improvements.   The old church was de-

molished to clear the site for the new one.   While the latter was being
built the congregation held services in the Stone School-house.   The
corner-stone of the edifice was laid in July, 1877, Revs. Bonson and
Knox officiating.   The building was roofed and the lecture-room pre-
pared for services that fall and the whole building completed the next
year.   The dedicatory sermon was preached on Thanksgiving Day,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PLATTEVILLE.

1878, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago.   The edifice is on the corner of
Main and Chestnut Streets, fronting on the former.   It is of brick,
60×90, of the Queen Anne style of architecture.   It has one tower one
hundred feet and another seventy feet high above the pavement.   Its
seating capacity is one thousand and it is practically fire-proof.   Be-

fore the establishment of the electric light plant the church was lighted with gas manufactured on the premises. In one of the towers is a clock that cost $1,025. There are six memorial windows: one at the southern front to the memory of Mrs. Mary Grace Rountree, by her family; two on the eastern front, one in memory of the veteran Samuel Mitchell and his wife Eleanor, contributed by John H. Rountree, J. S. Mitchell, J. F. Mitchell, and John T. Hancock—the other to Frederick V. Hollman and his wife, contributed by their son, James Hollman; two at the western end, one to Mr. and Mrs. John McMurty, and the other to Mrs. Hannah Howdle; also one to Mr. and Mrs. David Cook.

Since 1840 the church has had the following pastors: 1841, Solomon Stebbins; 1842, Charles N. Wayar; 1843, J. G. Whitford; 1844, Rufus J. Harvey; 1845–47, N. P. Heath; 1848, Isaac M. Lehiey; 1849 –50, P. S. Bennett; 1851, Isaac Searls; 1852–53, W. Wilcox; 1854– 55, Isaac M. Stagg; 1856–57, James Lawson; 1858–59, Enoch Tasker; 1860, J. C. Aspinwall; 1861–62, Edwin Buck; 1863–65, James Lawson; 1866–68, P. S. Mather; 1869–71, John Knibbs; 1872–73, W H. Palmer; 1874–75, A. D. Dexter; 1876–78, G. W.Case; 1879–81, H. Goodsell; 1882, W. R. Irish; 1883, A. J. Davis; 1884–85, Bert E. Wheeler; 1886–87, E. E. Clough; 1888-89,William M. Martin; 1890– 91, John Tresidder; 1892–94, S. W. Trousdale; 1895–97, H. W. Troy; 1898, O. A. Luse; 1899–1900, H. E. Beaks.

Primitive Methodist Church. This society was organized in Platteville in 1847, by Rev. Mr. Lazembee. The original society consisted of John Trenary, John Chapman, John Clayton, Mark Waters and his wife, Mrs. Mary Bonson, Mrs. Verran, and Henry Snowden and his family, and perhaps a few others. The members first attended church at Shullsburg. About 1850 a small church building was erected near the corner of Cedar and Second Streets, and about ten years later a brick building about thirty-five feet square, with a seating capacity of two hundred, was erected on the site of the old church. Since then the scoiety has built a parsonage. The following are some of the pastors: Revs. Frederick Dobson, James Evans, John Sharpe, Charles Dawson Charles Doughty, George Wells, Henry Lewis, Christopher Hendra, Joseph Hewitt, John Harrington, James Arnold, and Aaron Breeze.

The Congregational Church.—Next to the M. E. Church this is the oldest church society organized in western Wisconsin. It was organized as a Presbyterian congregation, August 17, 1839, with nine mem-

bers. The first year it had no preacher and no church building. In August, 1840, the Rev. Solomon Chaffee began to preach in Platteville on alternate Sundays. The same fall Rev. James Gallagher, an itinerant evangelist of the Presbyterian faith, came to Platteville and held protracted meetings in the Methodist church. He converted about thirty who joined the church, and in a short time collected $85, and, while rumors began to come in that he was a "blackleg," he disappeared. There was never any confirmation of the rumors. For a time the society held worship on the ground floor of the new academy building completed in 1842. Rev. A. M. Dixon preached in 1841 and 1842; in November of that year Rev. E. G. Bradford began preaching and continued till early in 1844. In the summer of that year Rev. J. D. Stevens became the pastor of the society and continued as such about three years. In 1844 the society bought two lots as a church site, and the next year began the erection of a church building, which was completed and dedicated December 20, 1846. On September 1, 1847, Rev. John Lewis began a long and successful pastorate. In July, 1849, the society, by a unanimous vote, and in accordance with a special act of the legislature, changed its name and form of government from Presbyterian to Congregational. The society grew considerably, principally from accessions during revivals in 1849, 1851, and 1855. The health of Mr. Lewis having become very poor, the congregation gave him a recess of a year, his place being filled by Rev. D. W. Pickard. In 1860 the church accepted his repeatedly tendered resignation, and five months afterward he died. In the interim the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Charles Jones and occasionally others, until December, 1861, when Rev. J. E. Pond accepted the pastorate. In 1868 the second church building was torn down to clear the site (at the corner of Bonson and Furnace Streets) for the erection of a new building. The plans were proposed by George Nettleton, to cost $11,000, and the building promptly put up. The dedicatory sermon was preached July 19, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Whiting of Dubuque. At the close of the sermon the matter of the church debt was brought up and in less than an hour's time a sufficient sum to pay it off was subscribed. Mr. Pond's ministry continued until 1872, and was fairly prosperous. In November of that year Rev. A. P. Johnson, of Woodstock, Ill., accepted the pastorate on six months' trial, and at the end of that time became the permanent pastor, continuing in that capacity until 1886. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Carter, who remained until 1893 and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Wight, the present pastor.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—In the fall of 1842 the Rev. James Causse established a mission at Platteville and said mass in the houses of John Morrison, Bernard McKernan, and John Micka. He succeeded in raising money to begin building a church that year and complete it in 1843, but for some reason it was not dedicated nor used until 1844, mass being said meanwhile at private houses. The church was a frame 24x36. Many contributions were made by non-Catholic residents, Major Rountree donating the lot. The members of the congregation in 1844 were John Morrison, John Micka, Bernard McKernan and the families of these, Edward Dorsey, David Gardner, Patrick Bannagan, Anthony Hallagan, Owen Gallagher, James McLaughlin, Michael Maher, Peter Carroll, Frank Fies, J. Droulette, Philip Reilly, Patrick McMahon, Cornelius and Joseph Schutner, Casper Hermann, Mrs. Pitts, James Savage, Patrick O'Malley, the Hennessey brothers, the McGovern brothers, and others. The church was a mission attached to the Potosi and Mineral Point parishes for some years, but afterward became an independent parish. In the spring of 1871 the foundation of a church building was laid. The corner-stone was laid May 13, with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. H. P. Albrecht preaching the sermon. The construction was pushed with vigor, and on November 21 of the same year the building was dedicated, the Right Rev. Bishop Henni officiating. The edifice is of brick 40x80, with a seating capacity of 400 and cost complete $15,000. The following prelates have been in charge: Rev. Fathers James Causse, Doherty, Francis di Vivaldi, Martin Hobbes, M. W. Gibson, P. A. Vorssen, Charles Exel, Joseph Prasch, M J. Goerger, Philip Albrecht, J. M. Cleary, J. Gmeiner, W. Miller, Gerhardt, Wibbert, and E. Allen.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—Before 1862 the limited number of Episcopalians in Platteville did not justify the establishment of a parish there and those of that faith worshiped at Lancaster and elsewhere. In that year Rev. L. C Millette established a mission at Platteville. At that time there were only two adult communicants of that faith in the place: George R. Laughton and Miss Wilhelmina Hooper. For a year or more services were held in the houses of members; then the Stone School-house was obtained as a meeting-place until the growing congregation was able to build a church. In 1863 Rev. C. H. Rice superseded Mr. Millette and remained until November, 1864. After an interim he was succeeded by Rev. Francis Moore. As early as 1863 attempts were made to raise funds for a church by

subscription, but not succeeding, Mr. H. Kimball went East and raised
the money. In 1865 the building was begun, but it proceeded slowly.
A debt of $1,200 prevented the consecration of the church until Eas-
ter Sunday of 1867, when money to pay the debt was raised. The
building was formally dedicated in August of that year, Right Rev.
Wm. E. Armitage preaching the dedicatory sermon. The edifice is
of brick, of Gothic style, 40x70 and has a seating capacity of 250.
The society has a parsonage which cost $1,800 and other church pro-
perty the whole valued at $12,000. The church was soon again left
without a rector or regular service until June 24, 1868, when the Rev.
S. W. Frisbe took charge of the parish. Since then the church has had
regular services. It has had the following rectors since Mr. Frisbe:
the Revs. James S. McGowan, from February 23, 1874, to July, 1876;
Samuel D. Pulford from November 6, 1876 to 1882; 1882–90, Rev. R.
B. Whipple; 1891-92—Rev. Charles H. Lemon; 1892-94—Rev. H. W.
Perkins; 1894—Rev. W. B. Magnan; 1895–1900—Rev. Octavius
Edgelow.

The Free Methodist Church.—This was at first a part of the
Mount Valley Conference and was organized as a separate charge in
June, 1871, by Revs. Louis Bailey and G. C. Coffee. The original
members were William Hart and his wife, John Capels, Mrs. Nasmith,
Lizzie Capels, and a few others. For about a year services were held
in residences and school-houses. In 1872 a frame church was erected
on Cedar Street between Hickory and Chestnut Streets. It has a seat-
ing capacity of three hundred and cost $1,000. The congregation has
grown considerably. The pastors have been Revs. G. C. Coffee, C. E.
Harroun, James Scott, John A. Murray, E. Z. Thwing, L. Whitney,
D. M. Sinclair, —— Travis, W. E. Parks, J. A. Bolton, —— Doubleday,
—— Sutton, J. E. Coleman, George Endicott, John Turgeson, J. Knapp,
and J. F. Thomson, the present pastor.

The Church of Christ.—This society was organized in 1847 by
Rev. J. P. Lancaster. It was at first composed of Dr. James Campbell
and his wife and mother, William Tibboot and his wife, J. W. Smelker
and his wife, Messrs. Whitaker and Chatfield and their wives, and L.
H. Wannamaker and his wife. Others were added in time. In 1865
the society bought the church building of the German Methodists for
$500. Previous to that they held services at the houses of the mem-
bers. The society has had the following pastors: Revs. J. P. Lancas-
ter, Calvin Smith, Mr. Dixon, Charles Levin, John Sweeney, William

Sweeney, Henry Exley, E. C. Bennett, C. J. Mortimer, Mr. Searls, Mr. Monroe, and others.

The German Evangelical Church.—Platteville has always had a large German population, and a large proportion of them are Lutherans. Before they had a church of their own they worshipped at the German Presbyterian church. In 1855 a society was organized consisting of A. Groath, H. Martens, Messrs. Johnson, Mehren, Gilbert, Knebs, and others and it employed Rev. S. Fritschel as pastor. Services were held in the Brick School-house. In 1856 Henry Carl donated two lots on "Dutch Hill," and the erection of a church was begun. It was completed in the spring of 1857, Rev. Grossman, of Iowa, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is of brick, 30×50, with a seating capacity of 150, and it cost $2,800. In the spring of 1857 Rev. Mr. Burk came as pastor. He soon became unpopular by his advocacy of the private confession of sins and the use of an offensive form of absolution. Part of the congregation withdrew and employed Rev. C. Starck as pastor. Eight families stood by Mr. Burk and erected a church building for him on the lot opposite the old church. In 1859 a parsonage was built and in 1862 Rev. Dr. Neumann became the pastor and continued until 1868 when the society was left without a pastor. Revs. Bartlett and Thiele served short terms and after an interval without a pastor Rev. Reichenbacher came in July, 1870. Again factional troubles ensued and the society united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. The factional bitterness was so great that on the night of July 17, 1875, the house of Mr. Reichenbacher was attacked by a mob, all the windows broken, and five shots fired through the door. Rev. Dr. Sveringham, President of the Wartberg Synod, came to Platteville in 1876, reorganized the congregation and procured the appointment as pastor of Rev. J. Salinger, who was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. C. Starck, who had before been pastor of the church. He remained until 1884 and was succeeded by Rev. E. O. Giesel, the present pastor. There is a parish school connected with the church, with from twenty to thirty pupils.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was organized April 17, 1876, by Rev. E. Naltz, then Vicar of the Wisconsin Synod, who held services in the Stone School-house. Before this date the congregation had formed part of the Lutheran Church of Platteville, but a difference of opinion on certain doctrines arose and many members seceded. A new society was formed, electing for trustees R. Barz-

mann, W Goeke, J. H. Weise, A. Besers, A. Beutz, and F. Goeke. Work
on a new church was begun in May, 1876. Being a frame house, it
was finished the same season and dedicated, the services being by
Revs. Ungrest and Stregenmeier. The edifice is on Broad Street, is
36×60, well finished and cost $4,000. In July, 1876, the congregation
was incorporated and Rev. L. Jaeger installed as pastor and remained
until August, 1878. He has been succeeded by Revs. E. Hoyer, M. Hin-
sel, E. John, and E. Reul. The last one has been the pastor for the
last three years.

The German Presbyterian Church.—This was organized in 1850 as
the German Evangelical Church of Platteville. The original members
were: Valentine Fitz and his family, John P. Kolb and his family,
Christian Schlegel and his family, Heinrich Landsberg, John Carl, J. J.
Brodbeck, Augusta Brodbeck, C. N. Doscher and his family, Maria
Brucker, Maria M. Carl, Catherine M. Fert, and others. In 1850 the
present church building was erected and John Bantley installed as pas-
tor. The following pastors succeeded Mr. Bantley: Revs. Jacob
Schwartz, John Van Derlass, John Fechudy, John Grab, Joseph Wit-
tenberger, Lucas Abel, August Hilkeman, and W. R. Mundhenke, who
came in November, 1899.

The German Methodist Church.—This society was organized in
1848 with Rev. H. Whitthorne pastor. During the next year a frame
church building was erected near the corner of Cedar and Second
Streets at a cost of $500, the lot having been donated by Major Roun-
tree. In 1862 the building was sold to the Christian Church for $500
and a new church built at the corner of Furnace and House Streets,
costing $3,300 for the building and $500 for the lot. The original
members were John Spink, Rebecca Spink, A. H. Spink, Meta Spink,
E. F. Nehls, John F. Nehls, Nicholas Nehls, Henning Nehls, Anna Nehls,
Dietrich Boldt, Helena Boldt, Minnie Wellers, Henning Reige, Nicholas
Niehaus, and some others. The following have been the pastors:
Revs. John Braener, F. Henz, L. Kunz, Henry Voshall, C. Schuler, R.
Fregenbaum, John L. Schaefer, F. Rinder, Charles Weinreich, E. Felz-
ner, P. Hellweg, F. Fischer, C. Hess, F. Schmidt, J. Schmidt, John C.
Miller, Charles H. Priebe, Daniel Pfaff, John F. Steiner, Louis J. Bren-
ner, A. M. Brenner, and Gottlob E. Kienle, the present pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Melody Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—This is the second lodge of
the order established in Wisconsin, and was organized February 15,

1843, with the following officers: B. F. Kavanaugh, W. M.; Hugh R. Colter, S. W.; W. C. Fillebrown, J. W.; Louis W. Link, Sec.; J. H. Rountree, Treas.; Rufus Spalding, S. D.; John W. Wiley, J. D.; David Rich, Tiler. For nearly a year the lodge worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. For a few months meetings were held in the hall of the academy, when a log building built by Samuel Moore was bought and converted into a temple. It stood on the corner of Mineral and Bonson Streets. Early in the year 1846 the growing lodge concluded to build a hall and Samuel Moore, W. G. Spencer, and Joel C. Squires were appointed a building committee, a lot was bought on the corner of Court and Pine Streets, and on June 24, 1846, the corner-stone of the new temple was laid and the building was completed and dedicated the same year. It was of brick, 24x40. The total cost was $2,200. January 17, 1844, the lodge was reorganized under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. The present officers are: William Marcusson, W. M.; Loren Nye, S. W.; William Snowden, J. W.; A. J. McCarn, Sec.; J. H. Evans, Treas.; O. H. Bennett, S. D.; Charles Weittenhiller, J. D.; N. P. Rice, Tiler; Samuel M. Jones and George W. Briggs, Stewards.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—This chapter was instituted August 14. 1844, under a dispensation from the General Grand Chapter of the United States to B. F. Kavanaugh, Moses Meeker, Marcus Wainwright, Ephraim F. Ogden, Thomas C. Legate, William R. Smith, Eleazer Smith, Hugh R. Colter, and Charles Knight. B. F. Kavanaugh was High Priest, Moses Meeker, King, and Marcus Wainwright, Scribe.

Lily of the Mound Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted January 6, 1846, under a dispensation by the Grand Lodge of the United States, to Edward Symmes, J. L. Marsh, A. M. Holliday, J. W. Basye, H. L. Bevans, and A. S. Bennett. The following were the first officers: J. W. Basye, N. G.; Edward Symmes, V. G.; A. M. Holliday, R. S.; J. L. Marsh, P. S.; I. Hodges, Treas.

On February 1, 1848, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to R. Chapman, N. H. Virgin, R. Milton, John N. Jones, A. M. Holliday, and Noah Hutchens. The following officers were elected: N. H. Virgin, N. G.; A. M. Holliday, V. G.; J. N. Jones, R. S.; Robert Milton, P. S.; N. Hutchens, Treas. The society remained in the Masonic Hall until 1858, when it fitted up a hall in the third story of Kellogg's building, corner of Main and Pine Streets. The present officers

are: A. H. Nehls, N. G.; C. Graesser, V. G.; W. J. Funston, R. S.; Joseph Shepherd, Prem. S.; C. G. Marshall, Treas.; Charles E. Wright, R. S. to N. G.; Geo. S. Patterson, L. S. to N. G.; M. T. Camp, O. G.; H. C. Hinners, I. G.

The following are the officers of the Rachel Rebekah Lodge: Miss Kate Stein, N. G.; Mrs. L. Vanderbie, V. G.; Mrs. S. W. Traber, R. S.; Miss Hinkins, P. S.; A. A. Stevens, Treas.; W. J. Funston, R. S. to N. G.; Mrs. C. Horstman, L. S. to N. G.; Mrs. Hinkins, Warden; Mrs. Doscher, Conductor; Mrs. Shepherd, R. S. to V. G.; Mrs. Funston, L. S. to V. G.; Jos. Shepherd, O. S.; Mrs. Graeser, I. S.; Miss Hinkins, Organist.

Platteville Encampment, No. 47, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted December 6, 1871, under a dispensation to Patriarchs B. F. Chase, John Grindell, J. L. Nye, Alexander Butler, B. F. Dugdale, Geo. M. Guernsey, S. M. Tracy, and E. M. Wilson. The first officers were: William Grindell, C. P.; C. H. Nye, H. P.; F. R. Chase, S. W.; S. M. Tracy, Scribe; Alexander Butler, Treas.

Badger Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was organized April 16, 1877, with these members: W. H. Beebe, G. D. Streeter, E. R. Friedrich, A. T. Davidson, H. J. Traber, J. H. Parnell, T. J. Hooper, H. H. Virgin, A. F. Bass, J. T. Munger, H. D. Thiele, and G. C. Hendy. The first officers were: H. H. Virgin, P. M. W.; G. D. Streeter, M. W. H. J. Traber, Overseer; J. C. Hooper, Foreman; H. D. Thiele, Financier; W. H. Beebe, Recorder. The present officers are: Frank C. Budd, P. M. W.; Charles N. Nehls, M. W; George N. Nicklas, Foreman; Moses Petty, Overseer; Walter H. Hillary, Guide; Chris. H. Horstman, Financier; Wesley F. Grindell, Receiver; Gustave E. Friedrich, Recorder; C. H. Knapp, I. W.; William F. Lonsberg, O. W.

W. T. Sherman Post, No. 66, G. A. R.—The post was organized in March, 1883, with thirty-one charter members and the following officers: H. J. Traber, Commander; W. H. Beebe, Senior Vice Commander; F. Libert, Junior Vice Commander; H. H. Virgin, Officer of the Day; W. H. Funston, Adjutant; D. McGregor, Chaplain; C. Weittenheller, Q. M.; M. T. Camp, Officer of the Guard. The present officers are: I. C. Smelker, Post Commander; Dr. E. E. Berry, Senior Vice Commander; Wm. Schneider, Junior Vice Commander; W. F. Grindell, Chaplain; Dr. Loy, Surgeon; C. H. Wanemaker, O. D.; W. J. Funston, Adjutant; C. G. Doelz, Q. M.; S. W. Traber, Sergt.-M.; S. B. Spencer, Q. M. Sergt.; Wm. Craven, O. G.

Connected with the post is the W. T. Sherman Women's Relief Corps, No. 75, with the following officers: Anna McGregor, President; Flora McCoy, S. V. Pres.; Maria Traber, J. V. Pres.; Lydia A Woodward, Secretary; Rosa Bennett, Treasurer; Oteria Wilson, Chaplain; Mary Snowden, Guard; Jane Petty, Ass't Guard; Nettie Hale, 1st C. B.; Alice Doelz, 2d C. B.; C. Schroder, 3d C. B.; J. Bondurant, 4th C. B.; Jennie Weittenheller, Press Cor.

Platteville Lodge, No. 125, Knights of Pythias.—This lodge was instituted July 23, 1894, with the following officers: B. T. Reed, P. C.; Herman Gasser, C. C.; B. Webster, V. C.; E. E. Burns, P.; T. O. Meltzer, M. W.; C. H. Schnitzler, K. of R. and S.; M. S. Sickle, M. E. and M. F.; C. C. Grindell, M. A.; C. H. Gribble, I. G.; J. E. Fawcett, O. G. The present officers are: F. S. Knapp, C. C.; George F. Meyer, V. C.; J. W. McCarn, P.; C. A. Loveland, M. W.; F. H. Dugdale, M. E.; R. S. Heer, M. F.; C. H. Schnitzler, K. of R. and S.; M. B. Bishop, M. A.; Louis Thomas, I. G.; James Parish, O. G. The lodge has a commodious hall on Main Street.

THE MAIL.

The first post-office in the county was at Platteville and John H. Rountree was postmaster. His commission, signed " William T. Barry, Postmaster-General," was dated March 10, 1829. Mr. Rountree opened the office in a house on grounds on which his lifelong residence was afterward built. No mail route was then established to Platteville, the mail being brought by private hand, when convenient, from Galena. In 1831 a semi-weekly stage route from Galena to Prairie du Chien *via* Platteville was established. Afterward the route was changed to run from Galena to Mineral Point. It was the best service Platteville had for many years. Not until the spring of 1854 could the *American* boast that Platteville had a tri-weekly mail from Galena by the express of Noah Hutchens. In the fall of 1855 Jud Hurd began competition with Hutchens and put on a daily stage between Galena and Prairie-du Chien and after a while obtained the contract to carry the mail. In 1835 the post-office was removed to Rountree's new store on the corner of Third and Main Streets. In 1838 Rountree was succeeded as postmaster by N. W. Kendall, who kept the office in his store on Grocery Street. About 1841 Sylvester Gridley was appointed postmaster and kept the office in his store on the site of Hodges's bank forty years later. In 1845 Thomas Eastman was appointed and kept the office in a building near where Wright's drug-

store stands. In 1849 Dr. James Russell came in under Zach Taylor. In 1853 there was another turn in the political wheel and Hopkins Hurlbut came in and removed the office to Rountree's Block on the corner of Main and Bonson Streets. In 1857 John H. Rountree was again appointed and remained in office until 1861, when B. F. Wyne was appointed. For several years he occupied the present site of Bondurant's confectionery store; in 1879 he removed the office to the corner of Main and Third Streets, where it still remains on the site to which it was taken in 1835.

Willam Elgar held the office for four years from March 1, 1886, when he was relieved by Martin P. Rindlaub, editor of the *Witness*. Thomas Jenkins, Jr., held the office during Cleveland's second administration and was followed by Benjamin Webster, the present incumbent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Before the great fire of 1874 the means of fighting fire in Platteville was quite primitive. That disaster clearly showed the necessity of better means, and a meeting of the citizens was called to organize a fire department. A committee was appointed to organize a hook and ladder company. Another meeting was held May 18, 1874, at which a company was organized with the following officers: H. J. Traber, foreman; H. H. Virgin and John Grindell, assistants; A. W. Bell, secretary; Thomas Shepherd, treasurer.

The truck was built by Alexander Butler at a cost of $600. It is about twenty-four feet long and completely equipped.

The company now consists of sixty men. W. H. Funston is forc·man and Richard Goodell secretary.

Mound City Engine Company No. 1.—As it was evident that a hook and ladder company alone was not a sufficient defense against fire, in the fall of 1874 an engine company was organized with thirty members and John Grindell foreman. An excellent chemical engine was purchased and an engine-house built. At present the company has sixty-eight members. George Schramm is foreman and C. H. Gribble secretary. There are two hose companies made up from the hook and ladder company and the engine company.

A regular fire department was organized in 1874 with Alexander Butler chief, H. J. Traber and H. G. Chase assistants, John Grindell treasurer and W. J. Funston secretary. The present officers are: D. J.

Gardner, chief; A. W. Hastings, secretary; L. L. Harms, treasurer; I. C. Smelker and Peter Pitts, fire wardens.

PLATTEVILLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1853 with George R. Laughton as president, Thomas Chapman treasurer, and C. C. Clinton secretary. The first fair was held May 20, 1853. For more than twenty years successful fairs were held, but bad weather during several successive fairs bankrupted the society and the mortgage on the grounds was foreclosed. The society was revived and several fairs, most of them only horse fairs, were held, after which the society was dissolved.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Among the pioneers and prominent men of Platteville Ben C. Eastman deserves further notice in this work. •He was born in Strong, Maine, October 21, 1812, and came to Platteville in 1840, having lived in Green Bay during the preceding year. Although quite young, he at once took a prominent place as a lawyer and a politician. He was twice elected to Congress as a Democrat. If we may judge his oratory by his writings which are yet accessible, his style was florid and rather stilted, but for that very fault pleasing and effective with the frontiersmen of the Lead Region. He died February 2, 1857, too soon to leave the lasting mark on the history of the county which his talents promised.

Among the men who have been prominent in Platteville for a generation, although not among the pioneers, is Hon. Jonathan H. Evans. In 1846, at the age of sixteen, he came with his father to Kendall, Lafayette County, and attended the Platteville Academy in 1851-52. In the fall of 1852 he became salesman in the store of Samuel Moore, and in 1864 he became one of the merchants of Platteville. Beginning in 1872, he was for many years a member of the Board of Normal Regents and three times President of the Board. He has been prominent in all the public enterprises of Platteville.

CHAPTER V.

POTOSI.

First Comers—The Jim Crow Murder—Potosi's Growth—Latimer's
Duel and Death—Potosi's Canal—The Town's Decline—Town
Officers—Village Officers—Murders, Suicides, and Acci-
dents—Newspapers—Schools—Churches—Socie-
ties—Dutch Hollow—British Hollow—
Rockville.

FIRST COMERS.

It is said that mineral was found in 1829 on the hill opposite the
present Catholic church, at the foot of a tree which had been blown
down, but nothing definite is known about it. In the same year
Thomas Hymer built a cabin at the mouth of the hollow near the
present railroad station, but did not remain there long. In the spring
of 1832 William S. Anderson built a log cabin in the valley. Terrence
Coyle had previously built a cabin near where British Hollow now is
and lived in it with his wife and three children—one of them a son
named Peter, who was afterward somewhat prominent there. In the
spring of 1832 a number of miners came to the valley and located a
mining camp there. The doings of this party are described by one of
them, Hawkins Taylor, in a letter published in the Dubuque *Times*
in 1879: "A few days before I reached Galena the surveyors in Wis-
consin discovered lead on a branch about two miles from the Mis-
sissippi River where Potosi is located. The excitement in Galena was
then very great over the new discovery and our party, that had got
acquainted in the East, started for the discovery at once. Of our
party were Sam Druen and Hayden Gilbert. We stopped one night at
Gilmore's, near Sinsinawa Mound, and the next day we got to the
mines. We made little shanties of logs, generally split, and covered
with elm bark, and bunks two stories high. Our bed and covering was
a thick Mexican blanket, but what good sound sleep we had! All of
us were confident of striking a lead very soon. Each had a tin cup and
we had a common coffee pot. Our meat was mess pork. We made
our own bread. The huts were scattered for a mile along the branch,
generally four men in a hut. There were about sixty miners in camp

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and only one quarrelsome man, an Irishman named Maloney, and his spite was against Free Williams, a peaceable man and weakly. In the midst of our happiness news came to us one evening that the Indians had defeated Stillwell on Rock River and were then making their way toward the Mississippi and would most likely pass down the Platte and rob the stores of De Tantebar at his town and Loren Wheeler at Gibraltar, and also take in our camp. Cox, then Sheriff of Grant County [it was Iowa County] had sent a messenger from Mineral Point to give us the warning. Within ten minutes of the time the news reached our camp more than forty miners were at Major Anderson's camp. He had been an old Indian fighter and with one accord we went to him to be our commander and adviser. I learn that he died recently in Dubuque. There were some fifteen or twenty Irishmen in the camp who had come from Galena in skiffs and a pirogue. They had brought their provisions and tools in this way, and when the alarm was given they naturally went for the vessels, that were in a branch of the river about a mile from the camp. Maloney, the bully, got behind, and the last of the party had got out into the stream before he got there, but he jumped in and was barely saved from drowning. Free Williams joined Stephenson's company of dragoons and made a brave soldier. By morning our party had dwindled down to thirteen. We then went to De Tantabar's on the Platte, and a man named Cornwell, a Virginian, and I went down to Wheeler's, who "had a horse and joined the dragoons." Finding that the Indians were in no hurry to come our way, we went back to our diggings. I have no record of the names, but we had with us then Major Anderson, a man by the name of Hillis, Ham and his nephew, Theiskell, Tennesseeans; a man by the name of Cook, from Mississippi; Cornwell, and Nehemiah Dudley, from Vermont. Dudley was the ugliest man, I think, I ever saw, but, notwithstanding the antipathy that was then universal in the Mississippi Valley against Yankees, we all liked Dudley. I have never heard of him since I left the Mississippi, but I have often thought of him. We built a blockhouse of large hewn logs and kept a supply of provisions on hand in case of an attack by the Indians. We mined through the day and slept in our blockhouse at night. It was on the high ground north of the branch, and I understood some years ago that there was a Catholic church near by, and that the old shanty I had lived in was standing near the church."

In the summer of 1832, at the close of the Black Hawk War, Isaac Whittaker came with his wife—the second white woman in Potosi.

Willis St. John came at the same time and discovered a cave containing a large quantity of mineral and also a great many snakes, from which circumstance the valley was called "Snake Hollow," a name it long retained. "St. John's Cave," as it was called, turned out a very large quantity of mineral and St. John was long a prominent person in the settlement, but in his old age he became poor and despondent, although rich in the esteem and good-will of all his neighbors. He died in 1853.

James P. Cox, then Sheriff of Iowa County (which included all of what is now Grant County), spent some time here in the summer of 1832, and afterward made his home here until he removed to his farm five miles south of Lancaster, a homestead which he called "Waukon." He was quite prominent in public affairs. He died in 1866.

In the fall of 1832 Wheeler & Price (G. M. Price, afterward a prominent man at Cassville) opened a store in the new mining camp. In 1833 Ruel Morrell, who afterward settled in the Hurricane, and Robert Porter, who afterward had a mill on Grant River in Beetown, came to the Hollow. Porter was a blacksmith and did some work sharpening miners' tools. John Lyon came in 1834. Mrs. Davies, of British Hollow, and Mrs. Peter Woodhouse, of Bloomington, are daughters of his.

1n 1835 there were many new comers, some of whom remained for life. Among them were John Van Dyke, who died there April 5, 1883, aged 71, and Jefferson Toulouse, who became a smelter in Rigsby Hollow, and who had been a *voyageur* or trapper in the service of the Northwest Fur Company. With him, or not long after him, came several other Frenchmen, some with families, who had been in the service of the Northwest Fur Company at Pembina: Guyon, Montpleasure, Gautier, Fourchette, Robideaux, Cornique, and Thibeault. Some of these names were afterward anglicised in spelling, as, Gotier, Freshett, and Tebo.

Some of the new comers in 1836 afterward became prominent in other places. "Thode" Barber, soon afterward and still a resident of Lancaster, was one; another was Celestin Kaltenbach, who became the dean of

CELESTIN KALTENBACH.

postmasters in the United States, holding that office from August 8, 1837, to the time of his death, March 18, 1891, with the exception of the time between 1862 and 1870. Before coming to Potosi he had mined for three years about Dubuque. On coming to the "Hollow," he started a store (in the location then known as Van Buren) which he carried on for more than fifty years. He held several town offices and was so much esteemed in the community that to hundreds his advice or admonition was law. He was 78 years old at his death. Another comer this year was Samuel Morris, who had been living at Dubuque and was carrying on a little store there in 1832 when the soldiers under Lieutenant (afterward President) Jefferson Davis came and drove the miners from the place, which was then Indian land. In a few years he went to Cassville and carried on a store there for many years, and then returned to Potosi, where he died September 27, 1891. He was a rough and rugged frontiersman, but intelligent and highly respected. Also in 1836 came David Goodrich, who spent the rest of his life in Potosi and died there March 18, 1891, at the age of 84, "full of years and honor;" and Bartimeus White, who, after mining several years, settled on a farm near Lancaster, where he still lives at the ripe age of 89; and Sylvester Brawner, a pioneer miner of Potosi, now past 90. Stephen B. Chase first came to Potosi in 1834, then returned to Dubuque, came back to Potosi in 1836 and lived there many years. He was in an early day superintendent of the county poor-farm. He died in Lancaster February 14, 1887. Elisha E. Brock and Tarlton F. Brock, afterward county officers, came some time before 1836. David Gillespie, since a well-known justice of the peace, Robert Templeton, William Garey, William Clark, Joseph Woolley, Henry B. Uppena, W. T. Ennor, William Woods, Mrs. Fulton, Myron Harper, Joseph Petty, Peleg Hull, James White, George Maderie, Simpson and Tyre Oldham, Alexander Walker, and John and Ira Dodson came in 1836, or perhaps some of them a year or two before. James F. Chapman, a surveyor and afterward a prominent man, came with his family, and Braton Bushee, with his family, this year. Chapman moved into a cabin built by Peleg Hull. He long afterward went to Colorado and died there in 1895. It is said that on December 19, 1836, the first white child was born in Potosi: Mary, daughter of Celestin Kaltenbach and his wife. She grew up in Potosi, married Hyman Block, a merchant, and went to St. Louis to live.

In 1837 Snake Hollow was "booming." James R. Vineyard put

in another store there. The famous "Long Range" was discovered
this year. Andrew J. Greene came this year with his family and spent
the rest of his life there, dying September 11, 1899, aged 84. John
Woodhouse with his numerous family, who afterward helped materi-
ally to populate Beetown and Tafton, came this year. Other comers
were James Threlfeld, Patrick McKenney, Thomas Mudd, Richard
Wilmott, William Casey, Alexander Polkinghorn, Owen McLaughlin,
and P. F. Dillon, afterward a well-known resident of Lancaster, who
went to California and died there. Mrs Fulton had a large story-and-
a-half building put up and leased it to a man named Kibbe as a tav-
ern, subsequently called the Bell Tavern. Kibbe did a rushing business
for a while until he had to "skip out" to escape one of his previous
wives from whom he had not been released by law or by death. A
post-office named Van Buren was established here this year with C.
Kaltenbach as postmaster. According to some accounts, Peter Coyle
was postmaster for a few months early in 1837, with his office at "the
Head of the Hollow." The Lafayette Mining Company, composed of
Louis Eaton, William B. Sheldon, Morgan L. Martin, and F. K. O'Fer-
rall, was organized this year and began operations on Section 28,
Town 3, Range 3. The village of Lafayette was laid out in the spring
of this year, by Samuel B. Rountree and William Clark, upon Grant
Slough, near the present railroad station. The slough was then nav-
igable for large steamers, and this was long the port of Potosi. John
R. Coons opened a store at Lafayette, afterward conducted by the firm
of Coons, Woolley & Co. Cook & Brenneman, Millechop & Co., and
Braton Bushee also opened stores there.

In 1838 Jonathan Craig came in and put up a warehouse at Lafay-
ette. John Spenseley and Matthew Ham had been running a furnace
on Section 33, near the present village of Potosi, and this year they
sold it to Thomas Palliser, Joseph Woolley, and Joseph Petty, who en-
larged it. The landing at Lafayette was becoming an important port.
Questions of titles to mines brought on litigation, and David T. An-
derson and H. C. Green came in as lawyers. The physicians were Drs.
C. D. Crockwell and Allen Hill. Among the new comers were Enos P.
and Henry Wood, who had settled in Town 3, Range 4, in 1837; Elias
Dean, who settled on Section 4, Town 2, Range 3; Henry Snare, Wil-
liam McDaniel, Jacob D. Merritt, Abram Morgan, William McDonald,
Thomas Harrison, Alexander George, Edward Lull, and William A.
Coons, who settled in Lafayette; Green Bandy, who continued to live

in Potosi until his death in 1889 aged 80; Marquis D. Briggs with his family, and Joseph Jarrett.

The legislature of 1838 had granted a charter to James P. Cox and Justus Persons to run a ferry from a landing in Dubuque County to Osceola, a place that was hardly more than a name, on the bank of the Mississippi, a mile or so from Lafayette. The County Board, at its April session, 1838, granted Cox & Persons a license, fixing the rates of fare. This ferry has been described on pages 42 and 43.

THE JIM CROW MURDER.

In 1838 occurred the "Jim Crow" murder, which created great excitement, not only in Potosi but throughout the county. The Long Range, referred to on page 517, was discovered by one Phipps, who failed to find the main body of mineral and sold to Moore & Watson. The wealth soon developed in the lode tempted some persons to try to obtain forcible possession of it, and to accomplish this they enlisted two or three of a gang of ruffians who then infested the settlement, ready for any evil deed that promised plunder. The owners heard of the design, and to guard against it they gave a "fighting interest" to James Wagner, better known as "Jim Crow," a man of enormous strength and brave as he was strong. As an opening move John Calder appeared on the ground, with a rifle, and claimed the mine. Jim Crow snatched the rifle from Calder's hands and kicked him off from the diggings. A few days later the principals in the plot, Samuel Rountree, William Clark, and Cyrus Harper, and their retainers, Jacob Derrick, William Cooley, and Lindsay Evans, all armed, approached the mine. Jim Crow was ready, heavily armed. Raising his rifle, he ordered them to halt. Knowing that if they came on Jim would shoot and shoot to kill, the gang halted and tried to parley; but Jim sternly ordered them to shut their mouths and get off the range, and so great was their dread of him that, although six against one, they obeyed.

But the matter was not ended. Several days later Jim was sitting one evening in Owen McLaughlin's "grocery" and Cooley, Derrick, and Evans entered. They exhibited no hostility to Jim; on the contrary, they asked him to drink. But as they were leaving the room Evans suddenly drew a pistol and shot Jim through the heart.

Evans, Derrick, and Cooley were arrested; but their employers were men of prominence and influence and the preliminary trial was a farce—the assassins were set at liberty.

But the outrage aroused the people and the gang were again arrested and brought before Justice Nelson Dewey at Lancaster for trial. They brought strong influence to bear to clear themselves, but they found the Governor-to-be of quite different stuff from the Potosi justice, and they were sent to Prairie du Chien for safe keeping until their trial in the district court. But they soon got free on a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge Dunn, much to the dissatisfaction of the majority of the people.

The gang, including Rountree, Clark, and Harper, were compelled to leave the settlement. A meeting of the citizens also discussed the question of driving out Dr. Allen Hill, a friend of Rountree and Clark. But the Doctor himself took the floor with a rifle, and with great decision, enveloped in a good deal of profanity, informed the meeting that they could not drive him out and should not discuss the matter, and that he should shoot the first man that made a movement or spoke a syllable in an attempt to drive him out. The meeting at once adjourned informally, each man getting out of the room as quickly and quietly as possible.

POTOSI'S GROWTH.

In 1839 there was considerable improvement. Simon E. Lewis, Solon M. Langworthy, and James F. Chapman opened stores. A Methodist church was built. A log house for a Catholic chapel had been built in 1836. Among the new comers were William Hewitt, Hiram Hallowell, Henry Webster, Ezra Hall, Isaac Martin, William Hosmer, William Kinney and Alfred Kinney, and the families of these; also, Thomas Smith, Samuel Yenowine, Myron Patterson, C. C. Drake, Briar Davis, Charles Davis, Newton Morris, Robert Bulman, Hiram Weld, William W. Wright (who afterward opened a farm three miles north of Potosi), A. W. Emery, and Cornelius Kennedy, a Revolutionary soldier and a teacher.

In the spring of 1839 the village of Van Buren was laid out by Joseph Woolley, Thomas Palliser, and Joseph Petty, although the place had for two years had a post-office and several buildings. Kaltenbach that year added a tavern to his store. The city of Osceola was laid out by James P. Cox and the plat filed April 3, 1839. It was a magnificent plat on Sections 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15, Town 2, Range 3, and took in the entire river bottom from the main stream, across the sloughs, and part of the bluffs, south and east of Lafayette. The city did not materialize and the county records fail to show the sale of any

lots, except to Hiram Weld, who afterward had a ferry landing there.

In 1840 Woods & Massey (H. L. Massey, for years one of the County Commissioners) opened a store. In 1841 S. M. Langworthy built a brick residence—the first brick building in the place, and Langworthy & Massey put up a frame store building. Among the comers in 1840 and 1841 were Joseph Palliser and William Longbotham. The former engaged in smelting and the latter in smelting, mining, and farming.

By act of the legislature approved February 19, 1841, the village of Potosi was incorporated (this and Platteville, incorporated the same day, being the first incorporated villages in the county) embracing the settlement called "the Head of the Hollow," Van Buren, and Lafayette, the first election to be held at the house of C. Kaltenbach.

In 1841 James White built a stone blacksmith shop. In 1842 John Simplot built a brick house; in 1843, the Wisconsin House (later the residence of J. W. Seaton) was built; in 1842 the hotel later called the Banfill House was completed by Cox & Groshong and occupied by James Hudson. At this time there were two stores in Lafayette: those of Braton Bushee and D. McKenzie; one in Van Buren: that of George Maderie; in Potosi there were several, among them those of I. G. Ury, Langworthy & Massey, S. E. Lewis & Co., Lowther & Dyer, and Cook & Brenneman. In 1843 "Madam Entz, late of Galena," put out her sign as milliner.

From the report of the port of Potosi April 29, 1843, we learn that "the steamer *Rapids* arrived April 24 from St. Louis with merchandise and sundries and twenty-five passengers—steamer *Osage* from St. Louis arrived—departures: steamer *Rapids* for St. Louis April 25; steamer *Osage* for St. Louis April 26, with 3,000 pigs of lead. Stock of lead on hand today, 15,000 pigs—our furnaces all in blast. Freight to St. Louis 12½c. Price of lead $2.12½ cash."

As mining was the first industry, furnaces were the first manufacturing plants of Potosi. The first one was built by Ham & Spenseley in 1834 in Rigsby Hollow. In 1837 they built a blast furnace. The French furnace was built in 1839. In 1840 Jonathan Craig built a furnace at British Hollow, and Thomas Taylor had a furnace at Osceola.

In the spring of 1844 Potosi put on still more city airs, as Martin T. Ennor announced that he had started a bakery at "the Head of the

Hollow." The lawyers of Potosi in 1844 were J. E. Dodge, Cyrus K. Lord, Charles Latimer, and F. A. Chenoweth.

In 1845 Potosi boasted of three churches, two of them (Methodist and Presbyterian) of brick, a female seminary, a male academy, 8 dry-goods stores, 2 drug-stores, 1 clothing store, 1 hardware store, 4 cabinet shops, 4 furnaces, 6 "groceries," 3 blacksmith shops, 1 chair shop, 2 brick-yards, 1 tan-yard, 1 livery stable, 1 fanning-mill factory, 3 physicians, 1 jeweler, 2 bakers, 2 tinners, 2 tailors, 25 joiners, 12 masons, 1 painter, 1 barber, a Free Masons' lodge, an Odd Fellows' lodge, and 1,300 population. At that date Potosi was the largest town in the western part of the State and ranked with Galena for both wholesale and retail trade. The river towns and trading posts clear up to Fort Snelling laid in their supplies from Potosi. The lumbermen from the Kickapoo and Wisconsin, the surveyors from the Dubuque and Mineral Point land offices, and the hundreds of teamsters coming up from Illinois in the spring with their ten-ox teams to break up the prairie, all obtained their supplies at Potosi. Galena and Dubuque were as jealous of Potosi as of each other, and employed runners to divert the trade from Potosi.

This busy town was strung out for about three miles along a valley so narrow as to give room for only one street. Goodhue said of it: "It seems to be a question whether the creek or the street has the right of way down the hollow." After a heavy rain the creek decidedly had the right of way and the street was "sidetracked" for a time.

LATIMER'S DUEL AND DEATH.

A formal duel and a subsequent informal shooting affair which greatly excited the inhabitants of Potosi at the time was one in which an Englishman named Charles Latimer was the principal figure. Considerable feeling had been stirred up by the efforts of some persons to have the law permitting foreigners to vote after a three months' residence in the State repealed. Latimer, as a foreigner, of course, opposed the repeal. One of his strongest coadjutors was Peter Coyle, an Irishman and a justice of the peace for the precinct of Potosi.

Latimer was discussing the matter with some heat in a saloon, and took occasion to set off American character and peculiarities in a manner very distastasteful to some of his hearers, among whom was Thomas Gloster, a Kentuckian, who knocked Latimer down. The Englishman got up and fearlessly continued his remarks and Gloster knocked him down again, giving him a very black eye. Latimer then

drank several glasses of liquor in a short time, and then addressed
Colonel White, a Kentuckian, in a very irritating manner, and White
took his turn in knocking Latimer down. This occurred on Saturday
night, February 17, 1845. On the next morning Gloster went to Lat-
mer, acknowledged that his acts had been without sufficient provoca-
tion, and begged his pardon, and the matter seemed amicably settled.
On Monday morning Colonel White received a note from Latimer,
asking him either to acknowledge publicly that he had injured and
insulted him without cause, or fight a duel. White agreed on the
meeting and the time was fixed at early the next morning. Gloster
acted as second for White and Celestin Kaltenbach as second for Lati-
mer. On the scene of combat the friends of the parties persuaded them
to refer the dispute to a committee, who reported that it was a mis-
understanding and no apologies from either party were necessary.

The affair might have ended here had not ill-advised friends of
Latimer led him to believe that Gloster still had dangerous designs
against him, and half-crazed by drink and excitement, he easily believed
it. So, on the next Friday morning, he armed himself with three pis-
tols and a bowie-knife and sought his supposed enemy. He met Glos-
ter and fired a pistol at him and missed. Gloster said he was unarmed
and Latimer told him to go and arm himself. Gloster went into a
saloon and procured a double-barreled shotgun and came out, finding
his enemy waiting for him. "I am ready," said Gloster. The other
drew a pistol and snapped it, but it missed fire. He then, drew a bo-
wie-knife and advanced. Gloster fired both barrels of the gun at short
intervals, retreating as he did so. The second shot gave Latimer a
mortal wound.

Gloster was tried and acquitted on the ground that he acted in
self-defense. The justice, Peter Coyle, was severely censured for not
arresting Latimer when it was evident that he was armed and hunt-
ing for blood.

Latimer was a brilliant but dissipated man, an attorney of much
ability. Although an Englishman, it is not true that he irritated
Americans by boasting about England, as he had himself taken up
arms against the mother country in the "Patriot War" in Canada,
and for this reason was a fugitive from that country.

Among the citizens of Potosi and vicinity at this date who have
net been before mentioned were William Hull, attorney, T. J. Emerson,
Dr. G. N. Bicknell, Edwin Bicknell, Mrs. Emeline Fisher, Dr. Bennett

Armstrong, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Vance, Valentine Huntemer, William Lightfoot, Joel Pedlar, William McCulloch, Levi Brown, John P. Lewis, James Woolfolk, Allen Woolfolk, Davis Gillilan, John Swale, C. G. Hanscomb, John Sweeney, Conners Sweeney, T. W. Lakin, Jacob Neufang, T. D. Connor, C. Smith, L. D. Lewis, Thomas J. Kerling, and A. B. Southworth.

POTOSI'S CANAL.

An act of Congress in June, 1844, had been obtained, appropriating a section of land for the improvement of Grant River in the town of Potosi. The legislature of 1845 appointed commissioners who were to cause Section 34, Town 3, Range 3, to be surveyed into lots, and to decide upon and award preëmptions. The lots were to be appraised and sold. A receiver was appointed to receive all money paid for lots and give certificates of such payments, which entitled the purchasers to receive from the Governor of the State patents for the lots. The commissioners were also to cause a survey and estimate to be made of the improvement provided for by the act of Congress and report at the next session of the legislature. The money was to remain in the hands of the receiver, to be applied to the improvement in such a manner as the legislature should direct.

The commissioners submitted their report to the legislature of 1846, together with the report of the receiver, from which it appeared that they had caused the section to be surveyed into village lots and "outlots;" that they had examined and determined all claims to preëmption rights presented, the valuation of which had been assessed by persons appointed by the Surveyor-General, and that they had, in pursuance of the act of the last session, sold all the lots in said section of land; that the aggregate amount of all the sales was $4,130.64; that the expenditures under the said act of the legislature were $1,405.21, leaving a balance in the hands of the receiver of $2,725.43.

The commissioners also submitted a report of Captain Joshua Barnes, U. S. engineer, superintending the improvement of the Dubuque harbor, who, after making an examination and estimates of the several different plans of improving the harbor of Potosi, recommended a direct cut from the Mississippi River to Grant River slough, the cost of which he estimated at $20,041.

The reports of the commissioners, receiver, and engineer were referred to a committee of the House, of which Thomas P. Burnett was chairman, which reported that: "Although the cost of the proposed

canal greatly exceeds the funds now available for its construction, and it may seem a large sum to apply to such a work, yet the committee are of the opinion that the importance of the improvement to the western part of the Territory is of such magnitude that the work ought to be undertaken, and a commencement made with the funds now applicable for that purpose. The sum will be very nearly or quite sufficient, according to the estimate that has been made, to pay for the clearing and grubbing of the ground and making the first course of excavation. This much of the work can be completed during the present year, and it may reasonably be expected that Congress will appropriate a sufficient sum to finish the improvement after it shall have been commenced."

The legislature approved the report of the committee and appointed James F. Chapman a commissioner to expend the money in the hands of the receiver, upon the plan recommended by Captain Barnes. The legislature memorialized Congress for an appropriation of $17,316.02, but no appropriation (not even the odd two cents asked for) was obtained.

The same legislature gave James F. Chapman an exclusive charter for a ferry across Grant and Mississippi Rivers at the place of this improvement.

Mr. Chapman made his report to the legislature of 1847. The first work performed was the clearing and grubbing of the line of the canal, which was let to the lowest bidder at $688.20. He reported that the estimate of the engineer of the amount of excavation to dig the canal to the depth of six feet below the average surface and fifty feet wide at the surface was 31,027 cubic yards—one hundred feet wide double that amount. To dig the canal four feet deep and fifty feet wide would require 17,315 yards of excavation.

The citizens of Potosi at a public meeting requested the commissioner to limit the excavation to fifty feet in width and to make it as deep as the funds would admit of. He accordingly adopted that width, and let the contract for 14,000 yards at twelve cents per cubic yard. He reported that the contractor had completed 11,000 yards and would complete the remaining 3,000 yards by the first of April.

The legislature approved this report and authorized the town of Potosi to borrow $5,000 for the purpose of completing the canal.

The available funds were honestly expended in digging, but, of course, without any valuable results, and the enterprise finally died.

THE TOWN'S DECLINE.

In 1847 the Henderson Block, a fine three-story brick building, was put up. Potosi celebrated the Fourth in 1848 "with great éclat," as the newspapers said. A county official in his diary exhausted his adjectives in describing the splendors of the fireworks and the dance, where "the light shone o'er fair women and brave men." Potosi was then at the zenith of her prosperity, but the era of her rapid decline and permanent depression was soon to open. It came with the rush to the California gold-fields. To describe the effects of this exodus on Potosi would be to repeat our history of the county and of the towns of Lancaster and Platteville during this period. Then came the cholera, and this dreadful scourge completed the depopulation the California exodus began. Another cause of Potosi's decline was that Grant Slough filled up with mud and steamers could no longer come up to the Lafayette landing, so that Potosi's river trade went to Cassville and Dunleith. A bridge was built across the slough in the winter of 1860-61, and a road made to the river bank, but it did not save the trade of the town. The phenomenal agricultural development in the county during the fifties did not revive Potosi, because most of her area was of rude and rocky bluffs, and the prairie in the north part of the township became tributary to Lancaster.

The population of the town of Potosi in 1855 was 2,596; in 1860, 2,078; in 1865, 2,754; in 1870, 2,686; in 1875, 2,644; in 1880, 2,375; in 1885, 2,147; in 1890, 2,110; in 1895, 2,061. The population of the village shrank from 1,300 in 1845 to 454 in 1895.

Potosi is one of the original towns formed in 1849. It consists of Town 3, Range 3, and the part of Town 2, Range 3, lying on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi. In 1899 the assessor found 32,734 acres of land assessed at $196,404; 754 houses, 2,661 cattle, 694 sheep, and 2,592 swine.

Among the justices of Potosi precinct in territorial times were: Peter Coyle, Wm. McDaniel, and James Chapman, 1843; Samuel Morris, 1844; David Gillespie, O. Cole, and C. K. Lord, 1846.

The roster of town officers since 1849 is:

TOWN OFFICERS.

1849—Supervisors, James F. Chapman, Wm. T. Ennor, Thomas Palliser; clerk, James W. Seaton; treasurer, Donald A. McKenzie; as-

sessor, Lewis Reynolds; supt. of schools, Wm. Hull; justices, W. R. Biddlecome, Cyrus K. Lord, James McCarrick, G. W. Ogilvie; constables, Bluford Stone, John H. Clark.

1850—Supervisors, Wm. R. Biddlecome, Robert Templeton, Wm. Roberts; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, Wm. Ennor; assessor, Lewis Reynolds; supt. of schools, Wm. Hull; justices, Joseph Petty, Thomas Laird; constables, John H. Clark, Bluford Stone.

1851—Supervisors, B. F. Woods, Wm. Roberts, O. L. Stone; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, Wm. T. Ennor; assessor, G. W. Ogilvie; supt. of schools, Orsamus Cole; justices, David Goodrich, James McCarrick; constables, James Blewett, John H. Clark.

1852—Supervisors, Orsamus Cole, Joseph Palliser, Jonathan Craig; clerk, James W. Seaton; treasurer, Hyman E. Block; assessor, Josiah Dailey; supt. of schools, James W. Seaton; justices, John D. Mullikin, George McFarlin; constables, John H. Clark, Bluford Stone.

1853—Supervisors, Thomas Palliser, William Roberts, Christian Miseley; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, C. Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph Palliser; supt. of schools, J. W. Seaton; justices, J. W Seaton, Orsamus Cole; constables, Bluford Stone, John H. Clark.

1854—Supervisors, S. Wilson, Wm. Roberts, Joseph Petty; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, Thos. Palliser; assessor, J. Palliser; supt. of schools, H. D. Bristol; justices, John D. Mulligan, Wm. Hull; constables, Bluford Stone, W. H. Palmer, J. H. Clark.

1855—Supervisors, Wm. T. Ennor, Celestin Kaltenbach, Wm. Roberts; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, Thomas Palliser; assessor, Edward Walter; supt. of schools, J. W. Seaton; justices, J. W. Seaton, Elijah P. Hampton, Richard Armstrong; constables, John H. Clark; Wm. Cain, George W. Wright.

1856—Supervisors, Celestine Keltenbach, A. W. Emery, Philip Gross; clerk, James Roach; treasurer, John H. Vance, assessor, Joseph Palliser; supt. of schools, James Roach; justices, John Carlos, James Nixon; constables, Charles Vincent, Patrick Darcy.

1857—Supervisors, David McKee, A. W. Emery, P. Gross; clerk, J. W. Seaton; treasurer, Frank Holl; assessor, Joseph Palliser; supt. of schools. J. P. Hubbard; justices, J. W. Seaton, Thomas Stephens; constables, Patrick Darcy, Chas. Vincent, J. S. Rankin.

1858—Supervisors, Samuel Vance, Wm. Richards, Philip Gross; clerk, James W. Seaton; treasurer, Frank Holl; assessor, Joseph Palliser; supt. of schools, J. P. Hubbard; justices, R. Armstrong, Joseph

Pedlar; constables, Patrick Darcy, F. Curtis, John M. Clark.

1860—Supervisors, Samuel Vance, Thos. Hammond, Philip Gross; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, Frank Holl; assessor, Joseph Palliser; supt. of schools, J. P. Hubbard; justices, Edward Ivey, J. W. Seaton, Frank Holl; constables, John Dobb, Patrick Darcy.

1861—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, T. L. Hammond, Frank Muller; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Frank Holl; supt. of schools, W. W. Hodges; justices, J. W. Seaton, James Stephens; constables, John S. Dobb, Patrick Darcy.

1862—Supervisors—A. W. Emery, T. L. Hammonds, Frank Muller; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, C. Kaltenbach; assessor, Frank Holl; justices, John Carlos, A. M. Neaville; constables, Patrick Darcy, John S. Dobb.

1863—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, T. L. Hammonds, Frank Muller; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenback; assessor, Frank Holl; justices, J. W. Seaton, Jas. Stephens; constables, Patrick Darcy, John S. Dobb.

1864—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, Jacob Neufang, Henry Schwass; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, H. E. Block; assessor, Frank Holl; justices, John Carlos, Frank Holl; constables, John S. Dobb, John L. Sweeney.

1865—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, Henry Schwass, John Bonn; clerk, Alex. Ivey; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Frank Holl; justices, Thos. Stephens, Andrew Walker; constables, Chas. Hilgers, J. S. Dobb.

1866—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, John Bonn, O. L. Stone; clerk, V. F. Kinney; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, A. M. Neaville; justices, J. W. Seaton, Alex. Ivey; constables, Chas. Hilgers, Jas. Bonham.

1867—Supervisors, Jabez Hurd, John Bonn, G. W. Paugh; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justices, Andrew Walker, Frank Holl; constables, Chas. Hilgers, John S. Dobb.

1868—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, H. P. Bell, John Bonn; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W Seaton; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justices, J. W. Seaton, Thomas Stephens, Engelhart Falk; constables, John S. Dobb, Charles Vincent.

1869—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, R. H. Kendrick, John Stelpflug; clerk, H. P. Greene; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justice, H. B. Coons; constables, J. S. Dobb, Charles Bennett.

1870—Supervisors, J. W. Seaton, Andrew Walker, John Stelpflug; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph

Palliser; justices, Henry B. Coons, Thomas Stephens, Andrew Walker, Frank Holl; constables, J. S. Dobb, H. P. Bell.

1871—Supervisors, J. W. Seaton, John Stelpflug, Thomas Stephens; clerk, G. F. Brawner; treasurer, C. Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justices, Frank Holl, Andrew Walker; constables, John S. Dobb, Isaac Hull, Chris Kreutzer, George P. B. Campbell.

1872—Supervisors, J. W. Seaton, Henry Gillilan, V. Huntemer. clerk, G. F. Brawner; treasurer, C. Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justices, Theodore Mikesh, John S. Dobb, Thomas Stephens; constables, E. M. Wilmott, Michel Lingscheid, C. Kreutzer.

1873—Supervisors, J. W. Seaton, Andrew Walker, John Stelpflug; clerk, Ed. M. Wilmott; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Jos. Palliser; justices, Frank Holl, Andrew Walker; Joseph Thomas, Isaac Hall.

1874—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, Henry Gillilan, Andrew Walker; clerk, Ed. M. Wilmott; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Jos. Palliser; justices, Thos. Stephens, Andrew Wilhelm; constables, Wm. Bowles, Joseph Thomas, Anton Rupp.

1875—Supervisors, R. H. Kendrick, Jacob Dawson, Joseph Gerhardt; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Joseph Palliser; justices, Frank Holl, Andrew Walker; constables, Joseph Thomas, Christian Kreizer.

1876—Supervisors, R. H. Kendrick, Phineas Walker, Joseph Gerhardt; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, Geo. W. Hampton; justices, Thomas Stephens, Andrew Wilhelm; constables, Isaac Hull, Christian Kreizer, Chas. Vincent.

1877—Supervisors, Thomas Stephens, Ed. Castello, R. H. Hendrick; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, C. Kaltenbach; assessor, George W. Hampton; justices, Frank Holl, A. Walker; constables, Christian Kreizer, G. P. B. Campbell.

1878—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, R. H. Kendrick, Joseph Gerhardt; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, Celestin Kaltenbach; assessor, G. W. Hampton; justices, Wm. Mohrenburg, Theo. Mikeish; constables, C. Kreizer, Samuel Morris, M. A. Lingscheid.

1879—Supervisors, Thomas Davies, Chris. Zeller, Edward Castello; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, H. B. Coons, A. Walker; constables, Chris. Kreizer, Samuel Morris, Wm. Phillips.

1880—Supervisors, Geo. W. Hampton, Edward Cottell, Andrew

Walker; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, Wm. Mohrenberg, Frank Holl; constables, Samuel Morris, C. Kreizer, J. B. Stephens.

1881—Supervisors, Jabez Hurd, G. W. Hampton, Samuel Stephens; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, Jas. W. Seaton; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, Andrew Walker, H. B. Coons; constables, Samuel Morris, Christian Kreizer.

1882—Supervisors, G. W. Hampton, Samuel Stephens, Joseph Gerhardt; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, Frank Holl; constables, Samuel Morris, John B. Stephens, Christian Kreizer.

1883—Supervisors, Henry Gillilan, Samuel Stephens, Frank Holl; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Bernard Elscamp; justices, H. B. Coons, John R. Price; constables, Bernard Elscamp, Henry C. Smith, John Kirkenbush.

1884—Supervisors, A. W. Emery, Philip Roesch, Wm. Mechler; clerk, H. B. Coons; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, Ed. M. Wilmott, justices, Henry B. Coons, John R. Price; constables, Michael Hilgers, Martin Kirkenbush.

1885—Supervisors, G. W. Hampton, Wm. Mechler, Joseph Kline; clerk, Richard Wilmers; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; assessor, E. M. Wilmott; justice, George P. B. Campbell; constables, John R. Campbell. John B. Stephens, Chris. Kreizer.

1886—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Philip Roesch, Jacob Dawson; clerk, Richard Wilmers; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; assessor, Bernard Elscamp; justices, Andrew Wilhelm, A. W. Emery, Richard Wilmers, George W. Hampton; constables, Wm. Gibson, Charles O'Hara, Frank Kirkenbush, W. J. Fine.

1887—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Philip Roesch, W. H. Hounsel; clerk, Richard Wilmers; treasurer, Robert H. Kendrick; assessor, Benj. F. Elscamp; justices, Richard Wilmers, E. M. Wilmott; constables, Wm. Gibson, W. J. Fine, Joseph Schroeder.

1888—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, A. W. Emery, Wm. Mechler; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; assessor, Ben. Elscamp; justices, A. Wilhelm, A. W. Emery; constables, C. Kreizer, Henry Schroeder, John Bimler, George Campbell.

1889—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, Geo. D. Campbell, clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; assessor, Frank B.

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Giesen; justices, E. M. Wilmott, Barney Russell; constables, John Campbell, Christian Kreizer, Jr., J. W. Schiffman.

1890—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, Barney Russell; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; assessor, F. B. Giesen; justices, Andrew Wilhelm, A. W. Emery; constables, John Campbell, John A. Druen, Christian Kreizer.

1891—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, Geo. D. Campbell; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; assessor, John Campbell; justices, E. M. Wilmott, Joseph Fine; constables, John Campbell, P. J. Huepper, W. J. Fine.

1892—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, Geo. D. Campbell; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, J. R. Campbell; justices, Andrew Wilhelm, Barney Russell; constables, J. R. Campbell, Frank Kreizer, Henry Schroeder.

1893—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, Geo. D. Campbell; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, John Campbell; justices, E. M. Wilmott, W. E. Uren; constables, John Campbell, P. J. Huepper, Henry Schroeder.

1894—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, G. D. Campbell; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, Andrew Wilhelm, E. C Thomas; constables, P. J. Huepper, J. H. Jackson, Henry Schroeder.

1895—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, William Mechler, Chris. Bryhan; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, E. M. Wilmott, Wm. E. Uren; constables, P. J. Huepper, Henry Kreizer.

1896—Supervisors, John J. Tobin, Wm. Mechler, E. C. Thomas; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, Bernard Elskamp; justices, E. C. Thomas, Andrew Wilhelm; constables, J. H. Jackson, Henry Schroeder, Henry Kreizer.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1896; assessor, Thomas Welsh; justices, E. M. Wilmott, Wm. Uren; constables, James Jackson, Henry Kreizer, Henry Schroeder.

1898—Supervisors, Clem Thomas, Ed Pierce, Joseph Stelpflug; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, Chris Kuhner; justices, Andrew Wilhelm, Clem Thomas; constables, Henry Kreizer, Henry Schroeder, William Vesperman.

1899—Supervisors, Clem Thomas, Joseph Stelpflug, Ed Pierce; clerk, E. M. Wilmott; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, Thomas Ger-

hardt; justices, E. M. Wilmott, W. E. Uren; constables, Henry Schroeder, William Liendecker.

1900—Supervisors, E. C. Thomas, Joseph Stelpflug, Ed Pierce; clerk, John Wallenhorst; treasurer, P. J. Blindert; assessor, J. A. Gerhardt; justices, E. C. Thomas, Andrew Wilhelm; constables, Henry Schroeder, J. C. Kreizer.

The charter of the village given in 1841 was withdrawn in 1854. There is no record left from which to ascertain the names of the village officers of the first corporation. The village was again incorporated in 1887. Following is the roster of village officers since that time:

VILLAGE OFFICERS.
(For supervisors see roster of county officers.)

1887—President, W. H. Hunt; trustees. D. J. Greene, George H. Lewis, Thomas Hymer, Andrew Kaltenbach. H B. Coons, T. R. Seaton; clerk, Richard Wilmers; treasurer. R. H. Kendrick; marshal, C. W. Jewett; police justice, Richard Wilmers.

1888—President. W. H. Hunt; trustees, D. L. Greene, George H. Lewis, Andrew Kaltenbach. Thomas Zeller, George Kinney; clerk, J. A. Neaville; treasurer, J. W. Seaton; marshal, James Jackson; police justice, J. A. Neaville.

1889—President, T. R. Seaton; trustees. Frank Elskamp, W. H. Hunt. R. H. Kendrick, George H. Lewis, Joseph Patzner, John Fure; clerk, John A. Neaville; treasurer, W. A. Sprague; marshal, J. R. Campbell; police justice, John M. Grogan.

1890—President, T. R. Seaton; trustee W. H. Hunt, Theo. Runkel. F. Elskamp, Horace Hymer, R. Schumacher, D. L. Greene; clerk, J. A. Neaville; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; marshal, J. R. Campbell; police justice, H. B Means.

1891, President, John A. Neaville; trustees, W. H. Hunt, Horace Hymer, J. R. Campbell, A. Schumacher, J. J. Duve, Theo. Runkel; clerk, Wesley Hymer treasurer R. H. Kendrick; marshal, Ben Bier; police justice, W. A. Sprague.

1892—President, John A. Neaville; trustees, J. B. Fahey, Jacob Duve, Horace Hymer. W. H. Hunt, John R. Campbell, Cel. Brawner; clerk, Theo. Runkel; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; marshal, Wm. Gibson.

1893—President, T. R. Seaton; trustees, John Fure, T. B. Ennor, Frank Morris, Bennett Elskamp, John R. Campbell, Horace Hymer, clerk, T. H. Runkel; treasurer, R H. Kendrick; marshal, R. P. Holmes; police justice, H. B. Coons

1894—President, W. H. Hunt; trustees, Horace Hymer, Frank Morris, T. B. Ennor, T. H. Runkel E. Staheli, John Fure; clerk, Wesley Hymer; treasurer, R. H. Kendrick; marshal, J.H. Jackson; police justice, H. B. Coons.

1895—President Horace Hymer; trustees, John Baumler, Bennett Elskamp, T. B. Ennor, W. H. Hunt, John Fure, Fred Grimm; clerk, Wesley Hymer; treasurer, W. H. Thomas; marshal, J. H. Jackson; police justice M. L. Spaulding.

1896—President, W. H. Hunt; trustees, John Baumler, B. Elscamp, J. Duve, J. B. Fahey, W. Hoffman, John Fure; clerk, J. A. Seaton; treasurer, W. H. Thomas; marshal, J. H. Jackson.

1897—President, T. R. Seaton; trustees, James Scullan, Thomas Galway, Frank Doser, John Fure, George Schumacher, Wesley Hymer; clerk, J. A. Seaton; treasurer, W. H. Thomas; marshal, J. H. Jackson; police justice, T. R. Seaton.

1898—President, T. R. Seaton; trustees, G. H. Lewis, W. H. Hunt, W. C. Hymer, John Bonn, B. Ennor, G. H. Coons; clerk, J. A. Seaton; treasurer, W. H. Thomas; justices, J. W. Seaton, E. A. Berge; constable, J. H. Jackson.

1899—President, T. R. Seaton; trustees, W. H. Hunt, T. B. Ennor, Wesley Hymer, Henry Walters, James Scullan; clerk, Ambrose Seaton; treasurer, Wm. H. Thomas; marshal, J. H. Jackson; police justice, E. A. Berge.

1900—President, W. H. Hunt; trustees, H. E. Coons, G. H. Lewis, T. B. Ennor, P. McLaughlin, W. H. Thomas, H. Walters; clerk, J. A. Seaton; treasurer, Wesley Hymer; marshal, J. H. Jackson; police justice, T. R. Seaton.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, AND ACCIDENTS.

Homicides have not been numerous in Potosi. Besides the two killings already described, the most noted one was the murder of James Short in 1837 by a man named Gardner. The body was not discovered for a long time. The murderer was hanged at Jacksonville, Illinois, three years afterward for another crime and confessed to this one.

Robert B. Turner killed his brother Albert with an ax in a mineral hole near the village, November 29, 1873. There was considerable evidence of insanity, but the slayer was convicted of murder in the first degree.

On the night of October 22, 1896, Ed Day and his brother Alex. Day were going home intoxicated and were seen to have a fight on the

way. The next morning Alex. was found dead in a creek with his head in water six or eight inches deep. Ed was tried for murder but was acquitted, as it was supposed that the death was caused by the drunken man accidentally falling into the water and drowning.

John Hail, who owned the Potosi brewery, committed suicide April 28, 1881, by shooting himself with a pistol. No cause for the act was known.

In the latter part of June, 1895, an old man named John Dunstane, living alone near Rockville, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had a cancer and despaired of cure.

Joseph Ott, an apprentice in the Potosi flour-mill, was carrying an empty sack, when a revolving shaft caught the strings of the sack, winding up the sack and the boy with it, crushing him. He was thrown with such force that his boots and socks were stripped off and thrown across the mill.

George Hayward was killed May 15, 1867, by a large rock falling on him in a mine near Rockville.

Joseph Kitto was killed May 15, 1896, in a mine near Rockville, by a tub of water falling on him. He and his partner were bailing out the mine, and the tub got loose from the rope before reaching the top of the shaft.

The very narrow valley in which Potosi is situated is favorable to floods. A memorable one occurred in August, 1851, but without loss of life. Another occurred August 13, 1862, in which Peter Kaltenbach, a brother of Celestin, was drowned. His body was found half a mile from where the flood had engulfed him. At the same time a building was washed away in British Hollow.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Potosi Republican.—This paper was begun in May, 1847, as a Democratic paper, edited and published by Lucien B. Leach. It was a four-page paper with five wide columns (16 picas) to the page. With Vol. 2, No. 15, the names of Seaton & McKee appear at the head. J. W. Seaton and David McKee were a combination of talent sufficient to make a bright and able paper, and that is what the *Republican* was. The slashing editorials and withering invectives of Goodhue's Whig *Herald* had no terrors for such able knights of the pen as the Potosi pair. McKee's name, however, appeared on only two numbers, when the style changed to Leach & Seaton, and with Vol 4, No. 28, Seaton alone. At the close of Vol. 8 Seaton retired, leaving

Edwin R. Paul to attend the dying struggles of the *Republican*, for when the end came, August 14, 1855, Potosi was suffering such a business depression that it could not support a paper.

The Potosi Signal.—This paper was established by David McKee and Robert McKee, the first number issuing July 13, 1852, from an office in the Langworthy building. The McKees were bright, able men and they made a spicy paper; but they began in the very hight of the California exodus, and the decline of Potosi was so rapid that the paper was very short-lived. As no files are preserved, no further particulars can be given.

SCHOOLS.

In 1838 Cornelius Kennedy, a Revolutionary soldier, opened a school in Potosi. Among his pupils were Henry B. Coons, Samuel Coons, John Coons, Mary Coons, George Langley, William W. Forbes, Harriet Forbes, Amanda Bushee, and John Long Kennedy taught one year with satisfaction, and was succeeded by a teacher named Eayers, who taught in a cabin at Van Buren. During this year, as we learn from the report of the County Board the next spring, sixty-eight pupils attended school in the "Snake Hollow" District. In the spring of 1840 G. C. Drake began school and taught six months at Van Buren and then moved his school to Bull's Tavern at Lafayette. After that a Mr. Johnson taught in a building formerly used as Clark & Wood's saloon. C. S. D. Crockwell followed in the old log Methodist church, and he was followed by Miss Emeline Fisher. Business tending toward "the Head of the Hollow," school was taught there in a log cabin by Edward Storey and others until 1846, when the brick school-house was built at a cost of $1,500 and a Mr. Cameron, said to have been a brother to the ex-Senator Angus Cameron, employed to teach. In 1847 James W. Seaton came to Potosi and was placed in charge of the school in the new brick house. He was an earnest and able educator and in the two years during which he was in charge he "set the pace" which his successors strove to follow, and it was a rapid one.

HON. JAMES W. SEATON.

In 1867 a new and more commodious brick school-house was erected—not because the population had grown, for it had shrunk—but because modern ideas of common-school education had expanded. This new building on Northeast Street is two stories high with rooms for three departments and cost $7,500. This school is at present under charge of Prof. Bohn ann Misses Spaulding, Medley, Fure, and Holl.

In the early forties there was what was called a female seminary, by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin, in the Catholic parsonage, with about fifty pupils.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Church.—This society was formed in 1839, when a class was formed with Thomas Clayton, leader, John Crockwell, Catherine Crockwell, George Maderie and his wife, James R. Short and his wife, John Pedlar and his wife. That year a brick building which the Mormons had built was bought and occupied as a church for five years. In 1850 the building afterward known as Temperance Hall was built and occupied as a church until 1877, when the society was dissolved. Among the resident ministers were: J. G. Hudson, 1853; E. B. Russell, 1855; Robert DeLap, 1856; Wm. Summersides, 1859; Richard Burge, 1860; W. Thomas, 1876.

St. Thomas Catholic Church.—This society was organized in 1836. Celestin Kaltenbach, Peter Coyle, Michael Lawler, John Tobin, and the families of these, with some others, were the original members. Mass was said at the houses of members until 1838, when a log chapel was built near the present church. The sawn timbers were brought from Hough's mill on the Platte. A log dwelling for the priest was also built on the opposite side of the street and was recently standing. The church had no resident priest until 1840 Services and ceremonies were occasionally conducted by Father Matthias Loras, Bishop of Dubuque, and Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, resident priest at Galena.

Since then the resident priests have been: Father James Causse, from 1840 to 1854. Father Perrecton and Father Martin Hobbs, temporarily in 1851 and 1852. Father J. N. Brogard, from 1854 to 1857. Father M. W. Gibson, from 1857 to 1861. Father Peter J. Voissen, temporarily in 1860. Father G. H. Brennan, temporarily in 1861. Father W. C. Verhoef, from 1861 to 1865. Father T. M. Albers, from 1865 to 1867. Fathers Nuits and Vivaldi, temporarily in 1867 and 1868. Father Thomas Hodnett, from 1868 to 1871. Father Joseph Kleiber, from 1871 to 1873. Father J. A. Mueller, tem-

porarily in 1872. Father James Tiernan, from 1873 to 1876. Father
J. C. Devine, from 1876 to 1880. Father Joseph A. Dreiss from 1880
to 1886. Father Grobschmitt, from 1886 to 1890. Father August
B. Salick, from 1890 to 1895. Father Peter Pape, from 1895 to the
present time.

The affiliated Catholic societies are the Catholic Knights, the Mu-
tual Benevolent Society, and the Married Ladies' and Young Ladies'
Societies.

In 1847 a handsome brick church was erected (the present build-
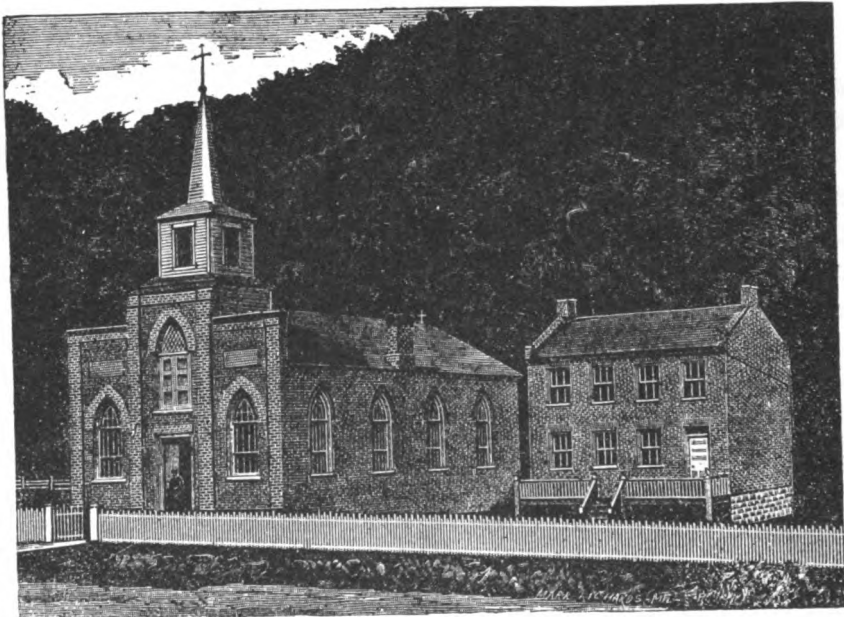
ST. THOMAS CHURCH, POTOSI.

ing), 35×56, with a lofty spire. The corner-stone was laid October 3.
A brick parsonage close by the church had been erected in 1845. The
cost of church and parsonage was $11,000.

The Congregational Church. This society was organized as the
first Presbyterian Church of Potosi, December 20, 1840, by Rev. Sol-
omon Chaffee. Dr. Gallagher preached occasionally in 1840–41. He
wrote to his friends in the East that he was preaching in a theater in
a place called Snake Hollow; boarding with a Universalist, and his
horse was stabled in a ten-pin alley. The first resident minister was
Rev. W. E. Boardman, who came in July, 1842, and left in 1844. Rev.
Calvin Walker came in October, 1844, and staid two years. Rev. H.
Freeman followed him, remaining two years. Rev. Edward Morris

came in October, 1850, and staid six years, and was followed by Rev. E. M. Lewis, previously a Baptist preacher, who remained five years. Rev. Nicholas Mayne, a convert from the M. E. Church, preached from 1861 to 1871. Rev. James F. Mitchell preached from September, 1872, to August, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Gilmore in 1875, for four and a half years and Rev. John Willan for two years, Rev. E. M. Corey for four years, and these were followed by Rev. W. A. Griffith and Rev. Aaron Breeze, who came in 1896 and still remains.

The church was formally changed from Presbyterian to Congregational, February 29, 1876.

SOCIETIES.

Warren Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—The first meeting of Masons ever held in Potosi was on April 20, 1844, in the upper rooms of Coons & Woolley's store building in Lafayette. The following officers were elected: E. P. Wood, W. M.; Marcus Wainwright, S. W.; Simon E. Lewis, J. W.; John R. Spaulding, Secretary. Under a dispensation signed by Benj. F. Kavanaugh, Grand Master, and Ben C. Eastman, Grand Scribe, a meeting was held May 2, 1844, in the same room as before. The officers were as follows: Enos P. Wood, W. M.; Marcus Wainwright, S. W.; Simon E. Lewis, J. W.; Thomas J. Taylor, Treas. *pro tem.*; George Medary, Sec. *pro tem.*; Myron Patterson, S. D. *pro tem.*; D. W. Hall, J. D. *pro tem.*; T. R. Seaton, Tiler *pro tem.*

The first regular election was held under a dispensation November 15, 1844, and the following officers were elected: G. W. Bicknell, W. M.; H. R. Colter, S. W.; George Medary, J. W.; Thomas Palliser, Treas.; Wm. H. Hood, Sec.; S. E. Lewis, S. D.; D. N. Hull, J. D.; J. H. Barnett, Tiler. These officers, although they entered upon the discharge of their duties December 19, 1844, were not installed until January 24, 1845, after the charter had been received. At the close of 1845 the lodge had thirty members. Among them were Samuel Downs, John Penman, Samuel Alex, James Prideaux, Joseph Woolley, Ezra Gleason, Joseph Petty, Cyrus K Lord, Charles Hewitt, Thomas Taylor, Wm. McDaniel, James F. Chapman, Lewis Reynolds, B. F. Forbes and Alexander Polkin horn.

The present officers are: E. Clem Thomas, W. M.; John Ringland, S. W.; W. C. Hymer, J. W.; T. B. Ennor, Sec.; W. H. Hunt, Treas.; E. Berge, S. D.; W. R. Wise, J. D.; John D. Cenfield, Tiler; M. L. Spaulding, S. S.; John Marcue, J. S.; F. Roesch, Trustee.

Concord Camp, No. 2726, M. W. of A.—This camp was organized February 6, 1895, with the following officers: E. C. Thomas, V. C.; W. H. Thomas, W. Adviser; Horace Hymer, Banker; T. H. Runkel, Clerk; Frank Ott, Watchman; F. H. Grimm, Sentry; T. B. Ennor, Physician. The present officers are: Fred Grimm, V. C.; J. P. Gibson, W. A.; W. H. Thomas, Clerk; E. C. Thomas, Banker; John R. Campbell, Escort; T. B. Ennor, Physician; Louis Marcue, Watchman; W. Skaife, Sentry; E. A. Berge, Manager three years.

Fire Department.—Potosi has a fire department of which E. A. Berge is chief and Joseph Pink assistant. Columbia Engine Company is officered as follows: John Fure, foreman; E. C. Webb, secretary; Geo. H. Lewis treasurer; T. B. Ennor, trustee one year; W. H. Hunt, trustee two years; W. R. Wise, trustee three years; H. Swale, J. A. Seaton, nozzlemen; T. H. Runkel, J. Champion, W. Wunderlin, captains.

The Potosi Brewery.—This institution employs more men and brings more money into the place than any other one business institution. It is situated near the site of old Van Buren, about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad station. It is a two-story stone building, which cost $10,000. It was built in 1855 by Gabriel Hail, and operated by him until his death and afterward by his heirs. Adam Schumacher is now the proprietor, and carries on the business.

Potosi Flour Mill.—This was established in 1879 by Chris Peacock and G. Y. Bownas. It had four runs of stones and a forty horse-power engine, and cost $5,000. With the decline of wheat culture in the county the operation of the mill was discontinued. On the night of May 5, 1895, the building, which was then in use as a furniture warehouse, was destroyed by fire.

Potosi has a large creamery, established in 1894, owned by W. H. Hunt.

Among the early settlers of Potosi Major John R. Coons was prominent. He was born in Kentucky and in 1808, while a boy he came to St. Louis, which was then a small French village. In 1827 he came as a clerk to Gratiot's Grove in Lafayette County. He took part in the Black Hawk War. In 1836 he came to Potosi, or rather Lafayette. Here he put up the first frame store building in the place, shipping the material from Cincinnati by river. This pioneer building is, or was a few years ago, a stable on the farm of Nicholas Bonn. His prosperous career as a merchant in Lafayette was cut short by the panic of 1837, when a house in Galena with which he was con-

nected, failed, dragging him down with it. He never recovered from the disaster, but financial disaster could not obscure his good qualities, and he lived and died in Potosi with the esteem of all its inhabitants.

DUTCH HOLLOW.

This is a settlement, mostly of Germans, as its name indicates, a mile or so east of Potosi village.

In 1836 Henry Kreizer and Godfrey Kreizer settled there, Henry being a butcher and furnishing beef to the miners. The old Kreizer cabin still stands and is occupied by Godfrey's grandson. Opposite this across the ravine was the cabin of Peter Ott, partly a dug-out. It was used as a "grocery" and dance-hall. Another early settler was Bernard Markus, a noted musician. Peter Zens, Markus's brother-in-law, was another early settler, both living to a great age. David Gillilan was another old settler who came in 1842.

In 1845 a Catholic Society was organized in the Hollow by Father Andrew Tusch. In 1846 the society built a brick church which they occupied for thirty years. Rev. Nicholas Thiele came as pastor in 1851. In 1876 the building of a large brick church was begun, and it was dedicated in 1877. It is a magnificent church, worthy of a city of considerable size, and it cost $25,000. It·is 48×110 with a spire 135 feet high.

BRITISH HOLLOW.

Terrence Coyle was the first settler, having built a cabin and occupied it with his family before the spring of 1832. When the county was organized the Hollow was put in a precinct distinct from Potosi and named Pleasant Valley (see map on page 135). George Ballantine, afterward a prominent citizen of Patch Grove, was a miner there in 1840. William Webb came there in 1842 and lived there until his death in 1889, aged 76. W. H. Hunt came there in 1844 and kept a store many years, and then removed to Potosi. He died in Colorado in 1887. William Vance opened a hotel there in 1841. John S. Sumner came there in 1843. Thomas Davies came there in 1844 and still lives there. At one time there were several stores in the place and much business was transacted, but it has suffered even more decline than Potosi, and now it has only one store, kept by P. J. Blindert, successor of Ivey & Webb, in the post-office as well as the store. There are three saloons in the place.

About 1850 a brewery was started in British Hollow by Joseph Udelhoven. In 1858 he sold it to William Mohrenberg, who afterward associated Samuel Stephens with him in the business. It did not pay and was discontinued about fifteen years ago.

It is of frequent occurrence in a declining town that buildings no longer profitably used are insured and then there is a mysterious fire. It speaks well for the honesty of the citizens of Potosi, British Hollow, and Rockville that their houses no longer in demand by a declining population have not thus disappeared from the scene. The most serious fire on record in British occurred February 11, 1876, when the saloons of Joseph Pugh and James Thomas and a vacant building were burned.

The settlement has a Methodist Episcopal church, a frame building 25×30, built in 1859 at a cost of $600. It is in the Georgetown circuit and is supplied by the ministers of that place.

The settlement has done well in educational matters. In 1868 the citizens built a stone school-house 27×36 at a cost of $1,200. A wing 21×31 was built in 1875 at a cost of $1,200, for the use of a primary department. This school has always stood high in efficiency. It is at present conducted by Prof. Frank Cenfield and Miss Matie Seaton.

ROCKVILLE.

This little village is three and a half miles from Potosi on the Lancaster road. The first settler was A. W. Emery in 1832, Samuel Druen in 1832 or 1833, D. C. Phillips, the discoverer of the "Phillips Range," in 1844; Joel Stephens, Birch, and Chester in 1845; Thomas Carthew, Edward Ivey, Andrew Jackson, Hudson Smith, James Jackson, the Allisons, Bradley, and some others in 1847. It was at one time a lively mining town, but it is now a quiet hamlet with one store, three saloons, and ten or twelve dwellings. The original English settlers in the vicinity have been largely replaced by Germans. The post-office is kept by Thomas Carthew, successor to John Carthew in the store as well as the office. The place has a frame school-house 26 by 36, two stories, intended for two departments, built in 1872. Only one department is now carried on. Miss Lizzie Marcue is the teacher.

The M. E. church was built in 1845 and belonged in the Georgetown circuit. Services were long ago discontinued and the little church stands open and dilapidated by the roadside.

In 1850 a Presbyterian church society was organized composed of both Americans, English and Germans, but in a few years the Americans and English withdrew and joined the church at Potosi, while the Germans organized a new society. It has a small brick church building which cost $1,000. The following pastors have resided here: Revs. John Buelly, J. Liesfeldt, J. Burk, A. C. Starck, W. R. Mundhencke. It is now supplied with ministers resident at Platteville. The trustees are Henry Kuester, Chris. Vespermann, and Jacob Kundart.

St. Andrew's Catholic Benevolent Society was organized February 28, 1875, with the following officers: Wm. Mechler, president; Anton Zeller, vice president; Theo. Mikesch, secretary; John P. Friesen, treasurer; W. Schmitz, marshal; C. Simon, assistant marshal.

Rockville Lodge, No. 356, I. O. G. T., was organized February 22, 1881, with twenty charter members and the following officers: J. C. Emery, W. C. T.; Ellen Carthew, W. V. T.; Mary A. Kitto, W. C.; T. H. Carthew, W. S.; Julia Carnow, W. A. S.; Maggie L. Phillips, W. F. S.; Abbie Dawson. W. T.; John Druen, W. M. It was discontinued some fifteen years ago, and there are now no secret societies in the place.

CHAPTER VI.

HAZEL GREEN.

Origin and Growth—Town Officers—Village Officers—The Great Cy-
clone—Minor Tragedies—Schools—Churches—Secret
Societies—Biographical Notes.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

This is the first place in Grant County which was occupied by the
miners who swarmed out from the Galena settlement. John Bonner
was the first miner in the place of whom there is any record. He was
sent out by Moses Meeker, a wealthy smelter of Galena. In one pub-
lished statement Meeker says it was in the year 1824, and in another
1825. The latter appears the more probable date. Bonner discovered
an old Indian mine, and on the second day took out a large quantity
of mineral—Meeker said 17,000 pounds.

In the spring of 1826 Major Adney, who had been an officer in the
regular army, came in and built a cabin. With him was his daughter
Mary, the first white female in the present Grant County, and also
William Billings. He soon discovered the famous "Adney Lead." The
same spring came James Groshong, Henry W. Hodges, Thomas Shan-
ley, Eli Perkins, and Kidge Williams. A trio of partners—John Ewin,
Steven Thrasher, and McKnight—came in that spring and built a
cabin in which the three lived. A Frenchman, who had a Menominee
squaw for a wife, came in and built a cabin. Christian Eversoll and
his family came this year. Mrs. Eversoll was probably the first white
woman in the new settlement. She was a true pioneer's wife. She
had come with her husband to the Hudson Bay settlements, and
thence to Pembina. Concluding to get into the United States, they
came to the head of the Minnesota River and thence in a flat-boat to
St. Louis—a voyage of great hardship and peril. The next summer
Eversoll put up a log house—the first, and for some time the only one
in the settlement. The other cabins were made of rough stones, sods,
sticks and clay, and some of them were dug-outs. As the logs had to
be hauled a great distance, the building cost a good deal of labor.

Most of the comers of 1826 returned south in the fall and came back to the settlement the next spring.

The settlement was for several years called Hardscrabble. More than one story as to the origin of the name has been told. According to one story, it originated in a fight between two miners, Moses Meeker and James Hardy, about a mine which each claimed, Hardy winning the fight, which was called "the Hardy Scrape," whence "Hardscrabble." This is improbable. Moses Meeker was a wealthy physician, as well as a smelter, living in Galena and sending out employees to attend to his mines, and not likely to get into a fist-fight. Then, "scrabble" is not a corruption of "scrape," but of "scramble," and was used by the Missourians very much as the term "rustle" or "hustle" is now used. Another story is that one of the miners of 1826 struck mineral at the head of the ravine east of the Magor residence, and went south for the winter. Another miner "jumped" the claim early the next spring and with what help he could get, worked out the lode before the discoverer come back, having "hard scrabbling" to do so.

Among the comers in the spring of 1827 were Louis Curtis and his son Horace. The latter lived to be one of the last old settlers of the place, dying April 22, 1895, at the age of 92. The same year the Wolcott and Townsend families and a man named Floyd came in. Dr. William Davidson came and mined a while at Hardscrabble in 1828. In 1830 Capt. Charles McCoy came in and remained there till his death in 1861.

In the spring of 1832 the Curtises began farming on Section 13, planting corn, wheat, and oats. The Black Hawk War breaking out, their horses were taken away and they did their plowing with oxen. This spring came Jefferson Crawford, who became the leading citizen of the place, and William E. Dudley, who lived there till his death March 17, 1887.

Another prominent comer in 1832 was Gen. George W. Jones, who settled near Sinsinawa Mound. Two other men, Lowell and Maxey, who had settled near the Mound, were killed by the Sacs in 1832. During this war Captain McCoy raised a company and built a fort, which consisted of a wall of sod built around the house of Christian Eversoll. Most of the settlers fled to Galena. A man named Eastman with three sons, Solomon, Andrew, and John, had settled two miles north of Hazel Green in 1827, and all four went into a fort near

Elk Grove, Lafayette County, and remained there during the war. After the war Jehiel and Oliver Rice opened a farm between Hardscrabble and the Mound; P. P. Patterson opened a farm on Section 14, and a man named Stone another one just north of the State line.

After the year 1832 there appears to have been very little immigration for several years. There were several new comers in 1837, among them John Edwards, Hiram Wetherbee, W. B. Slaughter, and John Catlin; the last two opened farms. J. M. Chandler, who became a prominent business man, came this year.

In 1838 a post-office was established in the settlement, and named Hazel Green, the name being selected by Captain McCoy. Jefferson Crawford was the first postmaster. John Gribble came in 1839. Otis B. Peck put in a saloon or "light-house," in 1838, and shortly afterward Preston & Chandler put up a frame building on the present site of the Crawford Block, which was occupied as a saloon and bowling alley. It is still standing as a part of the Empire House. Allen Preston, one of the proprietors, built a frame house near the saloon, and R. R. Young built a frame story-and-a-half house on the site of the Empire House, for a hotel. It still forms a part of the Empire House. T. G. Stephens, afterward a business man of the place, came in 1841; Benjamin and Richard Straw in 1840; William Simms, Philip Shilliam, and James Glasson, a farmer, in 1842.

In 1843 the population was less than two hundred. There was no store—it was too near Galena—no church, no school-house, no doctors, and no lawyers; it is presumed that the Galena lawyers attended to the business of disputed mining titles. In 1843 a plat for a village was surveyed by Samuel Wiltse and filed May 6. It contained only four blocks with twenty-eight lots. Soon after that Ezra Dorman and Orville B. Cottle each put in a store. William Brubaker carried on a blacksmith shop. H. D. York was a prominent arrival this year. There were several prominent arrivals in 1844, among them. Lewis Rood, James A. Jones, Dr. Bridden, (the first physician), George Babcock, Jonathan Chamberlain, Alden Adams, Rand, Peter Brown, Frank Brown, and Robert Frazer, the inventor of Frazer's axle-grease. The last two put up a building on Main Street (since occupied by H. D. York), and opened a store. A large number of Cornish miners arrived this year, and their descendants form no inconsiderable part of the present population. A small frame school-house was built on East Main Street, which stood there till the cyclone of 1876 destroyed it,

Although no very great lodes were struck, a goodly quantity of mineral was taken out, money became plentiful, and the "light-houses" flourished. Joseph Harris came in and opened a farm this year.

In 1845 the Empire House was built. Louis Rood laid out "Rood's Addition" at the north end of town and built two houses there, which were recently standing. In this year the Richards Brothers built the stone house which was destroyed in the cyclone of 1876.

In 1846 the Catholic and Presbyterian churches were begun, and John Edwards built the first brick house as a residence. Daniel Brewster came in, opened a store and built a residence. Rev. Robert Langley also built a dwelling. William Warner came in as superintendent of a mining company and built the residence afterward occupied by Dr. J. L. Jenckes. The Wisconsin House opposite the Empire House, was built this year. It afterward became the residence of Jefferson Crawford. Henry C. Wiltse laid out a new town this year called Lewisburg, on the Curtis farm a mile north of Hazel Green, but it failed to materialize and was never anything but a paper town. By the census of 184) the population of the precinct was 1,050.

In 1847 the old stone building which was afterward known as the Masonic Temple, was built for a store building by John Edwards. It was destroyed by the cyclone of 1876.

Among those who came from 1845 to 1850 and became permanent settlers were Edward Rogers, J. F. Eastman, and John Faherty, who came in 1845; Jacob Hunsaker, and S. Lightcap in 1847; John Williams, James Wills, R. D. Roberts, John Kohl, Mr. Atkinson, and W. H. Teasdale, in 1848; Thomas C. Andrews, George Broderick, Joseph Clementson, and Wm. Roberts, in 1850.

The Mexican war drew away a larger proportion of the young men of Hazel Green than of any other town in the county. Their names will be found in another part of this work. The exodus to California drew off many of the most enterprising citizens of the place and gave it a great backset. Among those who went were Thomas Edwards, Bennett Andrew, James Blight, Joseph Harris, Joseph and James Johns, James Wills, J. L. Williams, Peter Skinner and James Glasson. Many of them afterward returned with considerable capital and helped to develop the resources of the town. Along in the fifties the agricultural resources of the fine prairie of the township began to be well developed, and the village depended more on the trade of the

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farmers than that of the miners. Further account of the mines of Hazel Green has been given in Part III.

The abandonment of the work by the Hazel Green Mining Company in 1856 and the panic of 1857 gave the village a backset. The Galena Narrow Gauge Railway gave it the "go-by," and it has become a very quiet but moderately prosperous agricultural village, having in 1895 a population of 448, while in 1870 it had 723.

The town of Hazel Green is one of the original towns created in 1849. It is six miles square, being Town 1, Range 1, in the extreme southeastern part of the county. The population has been as follows: 1850, 1,840; 1855, 2,181; 1860. 2,443; 1865, 2,686; 1870, 2,161; 1875, 2,121; 1880, 1,821; 1885, 1,764; 1890, 1,549; 1895, 1,453; the decrease since 1865 being very marked.

The roster of town officers from the organization of the town to the present time, except omissions from defective records, is as follows:

TOWN OFFICERS.

1854—Supervisors, Lewis Rood, James T. Taylor, Hiel E. Rice; clerk, James A. Jones; treasurer, John Flaherty; assessor, Benj. Straw; supt. of schools, Thomas Stephens; justices, James A. Jones, P. H. Sain, Robert Nash; constable, Amon Miller.

1855—Supervisors, Jefferson Crawford, Clark Bean, Benj. Straw; clerk, H. D. York; treasurer, J. A. Bowden; assessor, Joseph Harris; supt. of schools, George Babcock; justices, Oliver Rice, Wm. Brubaker.

1857—Supervisors, John M. Chandler, Matt Thompson, Joseph Harris; clerk, James A. Jones; treasurer, J. A. Bowden; assessor, J. L. Wilson; supt. of schools, George Babcock; justices, Oliver Rice, Horace, Curtis, William Thomas; constable, T. W. Nash.

1858—Supervisors, John M. Chandler, J. L. Wilson, Joseph Pascoe; clerk, James A. Jones; treasurer, J. A. Bowden; assessor, T. W. Nash; supt. of schools, J. H. Miller; justices, James A. Jones, Henry Gray, L. S. Loomis.

1860—Supervisors, John M. Chandler, John Zisler, Joseph Harris; clerk, T. W. Nash; treasurer, Thomas G. Stephens; assessor, Joseph Pascoe; supt of schools, D. Gray Purman; justices, William Hodgens, Jared Bishop, Amon Miller; constable, William Hosop.

1861—Chairman, Solomon Lightcap; clerk, Geo. Babcock; treasurer, M. A. Harper; assessor, Henry Mitchell; supt. of schools, Chas. H. Nye.

1862—Chairman, H. D. York; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, John M. Chandler; assessor, Henry Mitchell.

1863—Supervisors, H. D. York, William Sims, Jacob Millhouse; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, John M. Chandler; assessor, P. Skinner; justices, William E. Dudley, Oliver Rice; constable, F. M. Chandler.

1864—Chairman, Geo. Broderick; clerk, Thos. W. Nash; treasurer, Arthur Doyle; assessor, Benjamin Straw.

1865—Chairman, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1864; assessor, Henry Mitchell.

1866—Chairman, Thomas G. Stephens; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh; assessor, William Allen.

1867—Chairman and clerk, same as in 1866; treasurer, Wm. E. Dudley; assessor, John B. Byrne.

1868—Chairman and clerk, same as in 1866; treasurer, Washington Noland; assessor, Benj. Straw; justices, Edward O'Neil, William Hodgson.

1869—Chairman, Thomas G. Stephens; clerk, Thomas W. Summersides; treasurer, Washington Noland; assessor, James Birkett, Sr.; justices, Wm. E. Dudley, J. M. Chandler.

1870—Chairman, Thomas G. Stephens; clerk, Joseph Jackson; treasurer, Arthur Gribble; assessor, James Mitchell; justices, Joseph Mason, Josiah Thomas, E. M. Sanford.

1871—Chairman, Thomas G. Stephens; clerk, Thomas W. Edwards; treasurer, John M. Chandler; assessor, Robert Harrison; justices, Wm. E. Dudley, J. J. Vosberg.

1872—Chairman, Thomas G. Stephens; clerk, T. W. Edwards; treasurer, Arthur Thompson; assessor, James Birkett, Sr.; justices, Frank Lightcap, James Edwards.

1873—Supervisors, John M. Chandler, Amon Miller, Matthew Thompson; clerk, T. H. Edwards; treasurer, Arthur Thompson; assessor, James Birkett; justices, T. G. Stephens, T. W. Summersides, Joseph Vosberg, Joseph Mason; constables, John Clair, William Chandler.

1874—Supervisors, John M. Chandler, Hiel Rice, William Blight; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, James Jackson; assessor, William Allen; justices, William E. Dudley, James Lowry, Thomas Banning; William Chandler, Charles Altenberg, John Seely.

1875—Supervisors, Matthew Thompson, H. E. Rice, Thomas An-

drew; clerk, Thomas Magor; treasurer, Joseph Jackson; assessor, William Allen; justices, Joseph Mason, W. D. Jones; constables, Thomas Anthony, Frank Lightcap.

1876—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1875; justices, James Lowry, W. D. Jones, F. B. Quimby; constables, Thos. W. Williams, C. Thistlethwaite.

1877—Supervisors, W. D. Jones, W. Harvey, Nicholas Williams; clerk, A. J. Treganza; treasurer, John Gribble; assessor, Free Quimby; justices, James Lowry, Joseph Mason, J. F. Eastman, R. Hayes; constables, John Treganza, W. Andrew.

1878—Supervisors, T. G. Stephens, John Muffett, James Blight; clerk, A. J. Treganza; treasurer, M. Kavanaugh; assessor, James Harvey; justices, Joel Eastman, William E. Dudley; constables, Frank Chandler, John Moon.

1879—Supervisors, T. G. Stephens, James Harvey, Nicholas Williams; clerk, L. P. Reifsteck; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, William Allen; justices, none qualified; constables, Frank Chandler, Robert Moon.

1880—Chairman, Joseph Harris; clerk, George Mills; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, W. W. Allen; justices, Joel F Eastman, Wash Nolan.

1881.—Chairman, W. D. Jones; clerk, George Mills; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, W. H. Lightcap; justices, Thomas A. Williams, Josiah Thomas, M. A. Harper.

1882—Supervisors, J. M. Chandler, John Altenburg, Bennett Andrew; clerk, F. E. Broderick; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, W. H. Lightcap; justices, J. F. Eastman, J. L. Crawford; constables, Richard Glasson, Joseph Allen.

1883—Supervisors, Edward O'Neil, James Harvey, E. R. Patterson; clerk, Peter Kavanaugh; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, W. H. Lightcap; justices, R. Eustice, T. G. Stephens; constables, Wm. Chandler, Geo. Kendall.

1884—Supervisors, Edward O'Neil, H. E. Rice, Geo. Jeffrey; clerk, P. Kavanaugh; treasurer, T. G. Stephens; assessor, John Sherard; justices, Matthew Thompson, Joel F. Eastman, J. H. Cox, Philip Shilliam; constables, Wm. Chandler, John C. Simmons.

1885—Chairman, Edward O'Neil; clerk, James McBrien; treasurer, Thomas G. Stephens; assessor, Joseph Larkin; justices, Richard Eustice, Thomas A. Nash, A. G. Crane.

1886—Supervisors, James Harvey, James Glasson, Sr., Jos. Runde; clerk, James McBrien; treasurer, T. G. Stephens; assessor, Joseph Larkin; justices, Thomas W. Nash, Wm. E. Dudley, P. H. Larkin; constables, Wm. Chandler, George Kendall.

1887—Supervisors, James Harvey, James Glasson, Bernard Miller; clerk, James McBrien; treasurer, T. G. Stephens; assessor, Charles Doyle; justices, Patrick Larkin, Bement Cornelison, Louis Gentz; constables, Wm. Chandler, Herman Rothe.

1888—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, same as in 1887; justices, Joseph Runde, Thomas W. Nash; constables, Frank Murry, James McBrien.

1889—Supervisors, Jos. Harris, M. Mills, John Altenberg; clerk, James McBrien; treasurer, John Metters; assessor, Edward Beard; justices, T. H. Edwards, W. H. Budden; constables, James Grinyer, Wm. Curtis.

1890—Supervisors, James Harvey, Clem. Runde, Jr., C. W. Patterson; clerk, Jas. McBrien; treasurer, John Kohl; assessor, C. H. Doyle; justices, Thomas W. Nash, J. H. Jeffrey; constables, James Grinyer, James Noland.

1891—Supervisors, James Harvey, Thomas Banigan, C. W. Patterson; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, John P. Metters; assessor, P. H. Larkin; justices, Richard Eustice, Thomas N. Edwards; constables, Wm. N. Morgan, Jr., Amon Miller.

1892—Supervisors, W. D. Jones, C. W. Patterson, Nick Hoffman; clerk, Thomas W. Nash; treasurer, John P. Metters; assessor, Patrick H. Larkin; justices, W. H. Jeffrey, Thos. W. Nash, Wm. Harker; constables, Wm. Chandler, Wm. B. Morgan.

1893—Supervisors, Jas. Harvey, Ben Stoekel, P. H. Larkin; clerk, W. H. Jeffrey; treasurer, John P. Metters; assessor, Benj. Glasson; justices, Richard Eustice, John Murphy; constables, Wm. Chandler, Clem. Runde.

1894—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1893; treasurer, Richard Pearce; justices, Herman Rothe, T. W. Nash; constables, Wm. Chandler, Al. Eustice.

1895—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1894; clerk, W. Williams; assessor, Ed. Dugan; justices, J. H. Budden, J. P. Byrne; constables, none qualified.

1896—Chairman, James Harvey; clerk, Peter Cavanaugh; treas-

urer, J. R. James; assessor, Edward Dugan; justices, Wm. H. Jeffrey, C. M. Andrew; constable, W. Chandler.

1897—Supervisors, James Harvey, Benj. Stoekel, T. Day; clerk, James Woland; teasurer, J. R. James · assessor, A. H. Hendricks; justices, T. W. Nash, T. A. Williams; constables, Wm. Chandler, H. B. Straw.

1898—Supervisors, W. G. Williams, John Wills, Thomas Day; clerk, E. Witherbie; treasurer, Joseph Lundy; assessor, A. H. Hendricks; justices, Wm. Hodge, W. H. Budden; constables, Frank Loving, Henry Horstman.

1899—Supervisors, P. H. Larkin, Wm. Simons, Wm. Curtis; clerk, E. Witherbee; treasurer, John Glasson, assessor, Wm. Andrew; justices, James Harvey, Joseph Llewellen; constables, Joseph Mauneman, Ed. Watters.

1900—Supervisors, C. W. Patterson, W. H. Simmons, James Trewartha; clerk, Wm. Morgan; treasurer, John Glasson; assessor, Bert Sampson; justices, Ed. Watters, Wm. Scadden, Wm. Trewartha; constables, Wm. Kay, Peter Pedalty.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1869 and has had the following officers.

1869—President, John M. Chandler; trustees, Joseph Clementson, R. D. Roberts, Charles Schabacker, J. L. Crawford, B. Cornelison, William Allen.

1870—President, Joseph Clementson; trustees, Conrad Gentz, Henry Magor, W. R. Jackson, Josiah Thomas, James Johns, Jacob Steppee.

1871—President, George Broderick; trustees, Solomon Hatheral, Matthew Thompson, J. A. Gribble, J. F. Walsh, John Kohl, Philip Sullivan.

1862—President George Broderick; trustees, Washington Noland, William Allen, James Johns, J. F. Walsh, T. W. Summersides, Edward O'Neil.

1873—President, George Broderick; trustees, T. W. Summersides, Edward O'Neil, Joseph Clementson, J. F. Walsh, Arthur Gribble, Horace Curtis.

1874—President, George Broderick; trustees, Edward O'Neil, J. F. Walsh, Edward Thompson, Charles Schabacher, B. Cornelison, W. R. Jackson.

1875—President, Joseph Clementson; trustees, Edward O'Neil,

Edward Thompson, Henry Magor, Conrad Genz, Charles Schabacher, J. R. Fisk.

1876—President, Joseph Clementson; trustees, John Looney, Edward Thompson, J. F. Eastman, Josiah Thomas, J. R. Fisk, Charles Schabacher.

1877—President, Matthew Thompson; trustees, E. Wynne, James McBrien, Henry Magor, Wm. R. Jackson, Christian Andrew, George Broderick.

1878—President, Matthew Thompson; trustees, Ellis Wynne, Wm. R. Jackson, John Gribble, James McBrien, Thomas Andrew, Philip Sullivan.

1879—President, George Broderick; trustees, John Cox, Wm. R. Jackson, James Johns, William Chandler, Richard Williams, Christian Andrew.

1880—President, George Broderick; trustees, Richard Williams, William Harvey, Jefferson Crawford, John Cox, James Gribble, Edward Thompson.

1888—President, T. H. Edwards; trustees, John Heffron, Joseph Johns, Conrad Genz, James Grinyer, Johnson Stephens, John R. James.

1889—President, T. H. Edwards; trustees, Jefferson Crawford, L. H. Genz, James Gribble, L. P. Reifsteck, Geo. K. Mills, John Looney.

1899—President, George K. Mills; trustees, Jefferson Crawford, Dr. Blair, J. Birkett, J. R. James, Thomas Millins.

1900—President, James Edwards; trustees, Frank Salzman, Geo. Kendall, John Bartlett, John Metters, C. M. Andrew.

Clerks.—John M. Chandler, 1869–80; James McBrien, 1888–89; Henry Lightcap, 1899; W. H. Jeffrey, 1900.

Treasurers.—Henry Magor, 1869; J. L. Crawford, 1870; Solomon Hatheral, 1871; T. W. Summersides, 1872–73; Edward O'Neil, 1874–75; Josiah Thomas, 1876; Wm. R. Jackson, 1877–79; John Birkett, 1880, 1888–89; John Kohl, 1899–1900.

Marshals.—William Chandler, 1869; T. W. Seals, 1870; William Chandler, 1871–74; Thomas Anthony, 1875; John Treganza, 1876; John Treganza, Jr., 1877–78; F. M. Chandler, 1879–80; John H. Rowe, 1888; James Grinyer.

THE GREAT CYCLONE.

The most appalling catastrophe that ever occurred in Grant County was the cyclone that struck Hazel Green on the afternoon of March

10, 1876.   The following detailed account is extracted from the *Galena Gazette*.

"A thick, black, miniature cloud, away off in the west, and fully five hundred feet above the earth, was the only premonition of the terrible scenes of suffering, death, and destruction which followed.   It bore eastward, gaining in size as it approached the village, and when a half mile from the outskirts, the earth fairly shook with the noise of its rumbling, mighty tread.   On it came, until, reaching a grove on the western outskirts of the village, it shot down to the surface, and scooping up a stock shed, rent it and contents into atoms; then rushing across a level space of perhaps a quarter of a mile, entered the village at the southwest quarter, and turned across the south and middle part of the town leaving a path from thirty to forty rods in width in utter ruin.

"Twenty-six houses were totally demolished—razed—and their contents borne upon the wind in every direction.   Fields, yards, streets, and even the cemetery, over which the storm passed but slightly, are filled with the *débris*, and immense timbers, boards, scantlings, and posts, were thrown heavenward and driven deep into the ground in their descent.   The first house in the village struck by the whirlwind was a wooden structure, one story high, owned by John Funk, the roof of which was partly carried away, without damage to the inmates.   Farther on it lifted a small tenement in its mighty arms, completely razing the building, not a vestige except the floor being left. The family, consisting of Mrs Farrally and two daughters, took refuge in the cellar and escaped injury.   Crossing the street, it swept the three-story stone structure known as the Odd Fellows' Hall from its foundation and left it a shapeless pile of stone, mortar, and shattered timbers.   Only a few feet to the eastward the storm struck the stone residence of Mrs. E. Richards and tumbled its roof and a part of its walls on the inmates, consisting of Mrs. Richards and her daughter Lizzie, aged sixteen, and Mrs. T. H. Edwards and her infant child, all of whom were instantly killed by the falling stones.   Johnson Richards, the son of the dead lady, was in the hay-loft of the barn at the time and was instantly killed, while Thomas Magor, who was on the first floor of the barn, received a cut in the face which will disfigure him for life.   The barn was totally demolished and a fine trotting horse belonging to Mr. Magor was instantly killed.   Across the street from the Richards house the wooden building occupied by Levi East-

man was hopelessly racked and the outhouses on the grounds completely destroyed. Mr. Eastman was reading a paper at the time, and was thrown violently against a partition, his wife being thrust through a hole in the west end and upon the ground outside, although fortunately escaping serious injury. A little above Mr. Eastman's the house of John Looney was lifted from its foundation, and, strange to relate, carried directly in the face of the wind to the west a distance of perhaps a hundred feet and dashed to pieces. Mrs. Looney was found among the ruins so badly injured that she died within an hour. Thence to the house of Dr. Kittoe, on the eastern outskirts of the village, and in a path from thirty to forty feet wide, houses, shops, barns, outbuildings, trees, fences, etc., were scooped up and scattered into numberless pieces, leaving a great swath with its furrow of demoralization, involving a loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars and sorrow which cannot be computed. The large and handsome residence of Matthew Thompson is utterly ruined, while the escape of the whole family from instant death was a providence unaccountable to man. The inmates were all assembled in the sitting-room at the time, and without a moment's warning the timbers came crushing in upon them from every side. Mr. Frank Thompson was in a room on the second floor and was thrown to the ground outside, sustaining a bad cut on the head and serious bruises on the right arm. Miss Dora, Frank's sister, was buried under the ruins, from which she was extricated by her brother, who, regardless of his own injuries, heroically saved the life of the girl, as shortly afterward the whole mass settled and would undoubtedly have crushed her.

" The house of Joseph Jackson was among the ruined dwellings, and his son Alfred, a fine lad of fourteen, instantly killed. Mrs. Jackson was seriously bruised in the back and it is thought that her spine is injured.

" The home of Dr. Kittoe was the last demolished in the village, and there is scarcely timber in the whole structure that does not bear evidence of the assaults of the cyclone, while the building is moved more than three feet from its foundation, the second story blown off and the eastern end blown away. The Doctor perceived the coming danger, and gathering his family together, he calmly awaited its coming; and come it did with a fury that rent the frail tenement from top to bottom and scattered *débris* about and upon the pale inmates, not one of whom was injured in the least. The barn at the rear of Dr.

Kittoe's residence was leveled to the ground and almost every vestige of it carried from the spot on which it stood. A span of horses belonging to the Doctor were standing in the barn at the time and were lifted to the hight of fully sixty feet and carried more than twenty rods to the northeast and dashed to the ground bleeding and dead, only a few feet from Mr. Jackson's house. If the storm had come later in the evening the young children of Dr. Kittoe would have been crushed to death, as a part of the roof fell directly across the bed in which they slept.

"From this point the cyclone traveled due east, passing over the cemetery, damaging a large number of slabs and monuments, and covering the mounds with boards, limbs of trees, pieces of furniture, clothing, etc. On it went, until reaching the residence of Thomas Allen, which it lifted as if it had had been a feather, and carrying it a short distance, dashed it in pieces, instantly killing Mr. Allen and his son, aged twelve, and badly injuring the other members of the family.

"The large furniture establishment of Ed and Matthew Thompson was totally demolished. It contained a valuable stock of furniture, coffins, etc. Charles Schabacher's blacksmith shop was also destroyed, as was the extensive wagon and carriage manufactory of Joseph Clementson, which, with its contents, is a total loss.

"Following is a correct list of the killed and wounded:

"Killed—Mrs. E. Richards, Johnson Richards, aged 18, Lizzie Richards, aged 16, Mrs. T. H. Edwards and her child, Alfred Jackson, aged 14, Thomas Allen and his son, Mrs. John Looney.

"Injured—Joseph Clementson, leg broken; Edward Thompson, hip injured; child of Fred Plude, arm broken; Amanda Morcom, head cut; Thomas Magor, badly cut about the face; Mrs. Tregoning, arm injured; Joseph Mason, slight injury on the head; child of William Fiddick, head cut; Dora Thompson, arm injured; Mrs. Joseph Jackson, badly injured; Mrs. Fairly, leg injured; Mrs. James Edwards, face hurt; James Treganza, slightly injured; Frank Thompson, head and arm bruised; Miss Eliza Rodda, badly injured. Several in the family of Thomas Allen are reported badly injured.

"The loss of property is estimated at about $50,000. The following are the principal losers:

"Edwards estate, stone store containing the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, loss $2,000; Mrs. Fairly, house, $1,000; Fred Plude, $600; Joseph Clementson, house and shop, $4,000; Will Fiddick, house, $600; Levi Eastman, house, $1,500; Mrs. E Richards, house and barn, $2,500; John Gribble, barn, $100; J. Mason, picture gallery $250; Mrs. Oats, house, $750; M. & E. Thompson, furniture store, $4,000; Edward Thompson, dwelling, $2,000; John Looney, house, $1,000; Chas. Schabacher, shop and contents, $2,000; Primitive Methodist church, $2,000; J. Jackson, house,

$1,500; K. Andrew, house and barn, $700; Mrs. Hobbie, house and barn, $1,200; J. F. Eastman, barn, $400; Chris Noltie, barn, $200; Dr. Kirby Kittoe, house and barn, $2,000."

There were numerous lesser damages.

| | | C. Andrews ■ |

P. M. Church ■   ■ J. Jackson

Shabacher's
Shop ■   ■ Mrs. Hobbie

■ J. Edwards   ■ Clementsons'
Shop

J. Looney ■   Dr. Kittoe ■

W. Fiddick ■   ■ L. Eastman   ■ B. Thompson

J. Clementson ■   ■ Mrs. Richard   Thompson's
Shop

John Plude ■   Smithshop.   ■ M. Thompson

Mrs. Farley ■   ■ Mrs. Berryman

I. O. O. F. and
Mason's Hall. ■
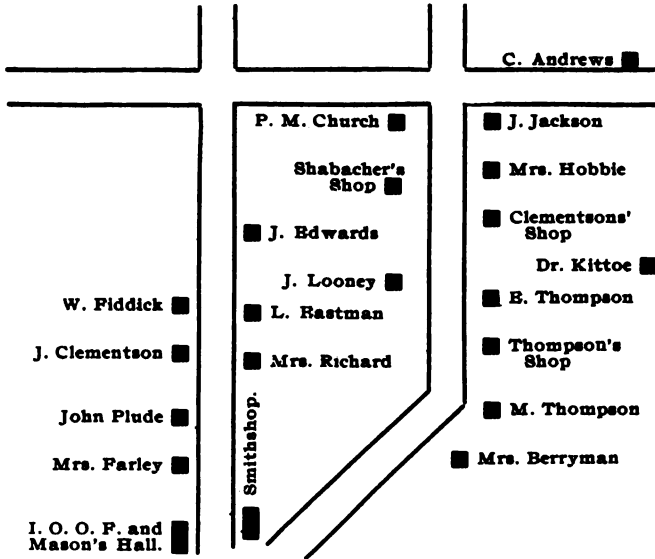
The above diagram illustrates the position of the buildings referred to. The streets do not run exactly north and south, but about north-northwest by south-southeast.

MINOR TRAGEDIES.

Although in an early day Hazel Green was the residence of a good many rough characters, affrays were not very common and deadly weapons were not used in them. However, on the 3d of December, 1845, Jesse Reed got into a quarrel with Boston Danewood and stabbed him in the side with a large pocket knife, from the effects of which Danewood died in a short time. Reed was convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison for four years.

On the 20th of September, 1877, Jefferson Crawford, Jr., shot and killed John Cox. The latter was a man of violent temper and bad disposition, although he had been a man of some prominence in the place. On account of some difficulty he came to Crawford and threatened him with a large revolver. Crawford quickly drew a small revolver and shot Cox dead. It was adjudged to be a justifiable homicide.

Edward Harvey was killed by the caving in of a mine two miles east of the village in January, 1876.

An explosion occurred June 9, 1873, at the nitroglycerine works of Crawford, Mills & Co. A workman named Joseph Rogers was warming some of the explosive at a forge fire, when it exploded and blew him to pieces. Some months before this a boy took a load of nitroglycerine to the mines, and some of the fluid trickled down upon the springs of the wagon, where it received a concussion that caused an explosion, blowing the boy into a tree-top, but not killing him.

SCHOOLS.

A subscription school was started in a private building in the fall of 1843, and taught till spring. The next summer a school-house was built and in the fall a Mr. Bingham opened school in it and taught till the holidays, when he resigned and was succeeded by H. D. York, who is still a prominent resident of the place. The summer school of 1845 was taught by Mrs. Jane Clark and in the fall James A. Jones (afterward a prominent and long-time resident of Lancaster) commenced teaching and taught two years, and was succeeded by Leroy Lock-wood. In 1849, with the reorganization of the county, Hazel Green was divided into two school districts and a second school building, a frame, was built north of the Crawford residence. In 1853, the small school-house being inadequate to the demand, a two-story brick building 40×70 was erected at a cost of $6,000. It accommodated four departments.

The Hazel Green Collegiate Institute was established in March, 1856, by Rev. J. Loughron, A. M. It was a graded school, having primary, academic, collegiate and seminary grades, with a course of seven years. Prof Loughron was assisted by I. H. Miller, Professor of Mathematics, Mrs. Mary L. Culver in the academic department, Miss Almira Culver in the preparatory department, and Miss Delia C. Sanford, teacher of music. The school gained an enviable reputation and flourished for a time; but was suspended on the breaking out of the war and never resumed, as immediately after the war graded public schools took the place of academic institutions.

CHURCHES.

St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church.—The first services of the Catholic faith were held at the house of Mr. Hinch, by the Rev. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, the society consisting of the families of Patrick Murphy, Sylvester Bryan, Timothy Brien, Michael Flynn, John Faherty, M. Heffron, J. V. Donohoo, Thomas Neehan, and others. In

1846 the building of a church was begun and completed in 1847. It was of brick 30×50, and cost $1,500. From 1847 to 1866 the congregation was attended by Dominican Fathers, but since the latter date it has had the following resident priests: Revs. George Prender-gast, 1866—67; J. A. Birkhaeuser, 1867—68; James Stehl, 1868—70; Joseph Kleiber, 1870—71. During a part of the year 1873 Hazel Green was attended as a mission from Sinsinawa, by Rev. J. Cleary, but toward the last of the year Rev. Father Andrew Ambauen became resident pastor and remained until 1875, when Rev. M. Zura came and remained until 1877, when St. Francis again became a mis-sion to Sinsinawa. In 1879 the resident pastor was Rev. Jas. O'Neil. From 1880 to the present time St. Francis has been a mission to Sin-sinawa. On July 11, 1895, the corner-stone of a new St. Francis church was laid in Hazel Green and the building was dedicated November 13, 1895.

The members of this congregation maintain an Altar Society for Married Ladies and St Agnes's Sodality for Young Ladies. The present officers of the congregation are Thomas Brien, secretary and Jos. Rund, treasurer.

St. Joseph's Church, Sinsinawa Mound.—This parish, in the town of Hazel Green, is situated at "the Mound," four miles west of the vil-lage. From 1837 until 1842 Rev. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli said mass in the houses of a number of the settlers about the Mound. In the latter year a log church was built on the land of Kieran Murray, half a mile south of the Mound. In 1845 this building was moved to the Mound. In 1882 the present St. Joseph's church was built three-quarters of a mile east of the Mound. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Father Samuel Mazzuchelli 1842—49; Dominican Fathers, 1849—66; Rev. Charles Exel, 1866—67; Bernard Fortune, 1867—69; Thomas Power, 1869—70; A. J. Mueller, 1870—72; M. J. Meuer, 1872—78; J. M. Cleary, 1878—80; Theodore Jacobs, 1880—90; Bernard Nuttman five months in 1890; Rev. Philip Schweitzer, 1890 to the present time.

In connection with the church will be noticed the schools at the Mound. Sinsinawa Mound College was incorporated March 11, 1848, with Bishop Henni, Revs. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Francis Maz, and Victor Jonanneault, and Messrs. Aug. L. Gregoire, Patrick Quigley, George W. Jones, and Nicholas Dowling as trustees. Sinsinawa Female College was incorporated August, 1848, with Seraphina McNulty,

Elizabeth Disney, Emeline Ruteen, Clara Conway, et al., as trustees. It was stipulated in the charter of both institutions that no religious opinion should be necessary for admission and attendance on religious worship should not be required. The Female Academy became a permanent and flourishing institution. The master spirit of these institutions, as of most of the early Catholic churches in southern Grant, was Father Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian and a Dominican missionary.

Christ Church.—Episcopal services were held in Hazel Green as early as 1856, but the mission was formally established in 1875, in response to the appeal of Dr. Kirby Kittoe, a pioneer of the place. The mission was of short duration. Dr. Kittoe removed to Darlington and no services were held from March. 1876, until June, 1878, when services were resumed by Rev. George H. Drewe, in Crawford Hall and the German Presbyterian church. In October, 1878, a building previously occupied as a bowling-alley was purchased and fitted up as a place of worship. In 1880 the congregation built a frame church 24×40, well-finished, at a cost of $800. Since then it has had the following rectors: Revs. Steele, Knowlton, Green, H. W. Perkins, W. B. Magnan, D. Sutton and Octavius Edgelow.

The Primitive Methodist Church.—This congregation separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1861. The seceding members were Thomas, Samuel, Christopher, and Robert Andrews, John Cox, John Martin, George Broderick, William Berryman, Peter Trewartha, Andrew Pierce, Joseph John, James T. Taylor, James Johns, Thomas Stillman, Richard Tregonning, and a few others. The new society bought a building put up by the Christian sect, which they occupied until it was destroyed by the cyclone of 1876. Another building 30×45 was erected on the old site at a cost of $1,500. Rev. Henry Lees was the first pastor and he was followed by Revs. Charles Dawson, Joseph Hewitt, James Alderson, Jasper P. Sparrow, John Herndon, John Johns, W. J. C. Bond, J. Harrington, and Thomas Jarvis.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized in 1845. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1849, when a church building was erected at a cost of about $1,500. In 1856 the auditorium of this church was enlarged by an addition, making the building 30x66, with a seating capacity of 350. The records of the church were lost in the cyclone of 1876. Following is an imperfect roll of the pastors since 1853: A. C. Hender, Wm. Summersides, Enoch Tasker, J.

L. Williams, P. S. Mather, M. Dinsdale, John Knibbs, A. W. Cummings, Wm. Sturgis, P. E. Knox, W. Hall, J. Lawson, A. J. Davis, S. S. Benedict, James Harris, C. Cook, Richard Pengilly, D. M. Sinclair.

The German Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized in 1852. Services were held in the school-house at the lower end of town until 1854, when the society built a church east of the Episcopal church at a cost of $500. Rev. John Bently preached the dedicatory sermon. The building is a frame 24x36.

The church has had the following pastors: Revs. John Bently, James Renakers, Jacob J. Schwartz, John Van Derloss, Bernard Van Derloss, Gottfried Moer, John Levier, Jacob Stark, Joseph Steinhardt, Mitchell Biddle, and Joseph Weittenberger.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Sinsinawa Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was chartered May 4, 1847, with the following members : N. Hennip, Wm. Brunt, E. W. Prentiss, G. E. Skinner, Charles G. Goff, W. H. Suttle, and Sylvanus Jessup. The meetings were held in an upper room of "the Rock Store," until that building was destroyed by the cyclone of 1876. After that in conjunction with the Masons they purchased the Crosby store and fitted it up as a lodge-room   The present officers are: J. C. Blair, N. G.; J. H. Wills, V. G.; J. H. Cox, Sec.; W. D. Jones, Treas.

Hazel Green Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this lodge was granted December 1, 1852. The first officers were P. H. Sain, W. N.; L. D. Phillips, S. W.; James Armiston, J. W.; T. W. Nash, Treasurer; John O'Connor, Secretary; B. Wilcox, Wm. Dinwiddie, and D. Stiles, charter members. The lodge met in "the Rock Store" until it was destroyed, and then in a hall fitted up in conjunction with the Odd Fellows, as before stated. The present officers are: Wm. Thomas, W. M.; J. C. Blair, S. W.; W. J. Andrews, J. W.; C. M. Andrews, Treas.; J. H. Cox, Sec.; John Oates, Trustee.

Hazelwood Camp, No. 2734, M. W. A.—This camp has the following officers: William Andrews, V. C.; Walter Pearce, W. A.; J. C. Blair, Banker; F. G. Pearce, Clerk; M. W. Glassen, Escort; J C. Blair, Physician; John H. Hillary, Watchman; John Kohl, Sentry; Thomas Treganza, Manager three years.

Rechabite Lodge, No. 53, I. O. G. T.—This was for many years a flourishing and successful temperance organization. It was organized October 10, 1860, with the following officers: W. C. T., D. Purman;

W. V. T., Miss Lizzie Shilliam; W. R. S., M. J. Skinner; W. F. S., F. A. Thompson; W. T., Mrs. Frances Schabacker; W. Chaplain, F. C. Frebil; W. M., John R. Ralph.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The following biographical notes on some of the pioneers of Hazel Green were read by James A. Jones at a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association:

"Jefferson Crawford was a native of Pennsylvania and a miner and smelter in Hazel Green. He was a man of strong and marked character, with a keen and close discrimination of character and a strong sense of right and wrong; social in his habits and hospitable in his nature; independent and self-reliant.; calm, cool, and dispassionate, yet not indifferent. He was an excellent story-teller and a practical joker, with a sarcasm so keen that his best friends would hope he might not turn the edge of his jokes in their direction. He was a friend to the poor, a standby in trouble, and a model in generosity.

"John Edwards, a native of Cornwall, England, was also a resident of Hazel Green. At the time of my arrival he was probably the wealthiest man in the county and was engaged in mining and smelting. He had an iron constitution and an energy equal to his strength; with a strong will, he was stable in his purposes. He conducted an immense business, keeping his own books and never making a mistake.

"Louis Rood, a native of Vermont, was engaged in merchandising, mining and farming. He was a resident of the southern part of the county for many years, when he removed to Monroe, where he died a few months ago, leaving a large estate. He was emphatically a public-spirited man, foremost in the aid of every measure of progress. Louis Rood was a man of firm and fixed principles, a friend to the poor and needy, and one of the best of neighbors. Long-headed and a shrewd calculator, he was gifted with more ability than was accorded to him by those not not intimately acquainted with him.

"Ezra Dorman and his son Dorlin B. Dorman, natives of Vermont, were merchants of Hazel Green. The father was about sixty years of age, yet about as full of energy as most men of twenty-five. Their honesty was proverbial. By strict attention to business they acquired a fortune and went to St. Anthony, Minnesota, to engage in banking. Many a poor family in the seeming hour of despair were quietly supplied by the Dormans with the necessaries of life, and others were encouraged when the world looked dark and foreboding.

"Captain Charles McCoy, a native of Scotland, also lived in Hazel Green and was probably one of the oldest citizens of Grant County. He was the owner of a large tract of mineral land. Up to an advanced age he remained a bachelor, but he finally married a ruddy young widow and seemingly lived happily, but died without issue. Although he was the possessor of a large estate, his income was so meager and uncertain that few men were more sorely pressed for ready money, yet no man in want ever appealed in vain to Captain McCoy, except when his own pocket was empty and he failed to borrow from others to meet the demand."

Hazel Green is noted as once the residence of the noted poet and geologist Percival, and his burial place. A sketch of Percival has been given in Part I. His grave was long neglected, but at last by the efforts of some of his admirers means was furnished to provide a modest granite shaft, which was set up in the Hazel Green cemetery a few years ago. It bears this inscription:

"James Gates Percival
Born in
Berlin, Connecticut
September 15, 1775
Graduated at Yale College
B A 1815   M D 1820
State Geologist
of
Wisconsin 1854 1856
Died in Hazel Green
May 2, 1856
Eminent as a Poet
Rarely accomplished as a Linguist
Learned and acute in Science
A man without guile."

One of the historical manufacturing plants of the township is Lightcap's mill, two miles west of the village. The building was begun in 1847 and completed in 1848 at a cost of $11,000. It is a stone building 32x54, four stories high, with an addition 18x40 one story high. It had three runs of stones. Like most other mills of the county, its business has disappeared.

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The first postmaster of the place, Jefferson Crawford, was succeeded by Allen Preston, Dr. Mills, James A. Jones, J. M. Chandler, and then Jefferson Crawford again, who, at his death, was succeeded by his son Jefferson, who held the office until 1866, when Josiah Thomas came in and held the office until it became the football of partisan political changes.

CHAPTER VII.

BEETOWN.

Origin, Growth, and Decline of Beetown—The Cholera—The Flood
—Town Officers—Schools, Churches, and Societies—The
De Lasseaux Murder—Other Killings and Casu-
alties—Slabtown.

ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND DECLINE OF BEETOWN.

This place became a mining settlement the same year as Platte-
ville. In the early part of 1827 Cyrus Alexander, Thomas Crocker,
James Meredith, and Curtis Caldwell found mineral in the cavity
made by the overturning of a bee-tree On digging a little they found
a nugget weighing 425 pounds. The lode thus discovered was called
the "Bee Lead," and thus originated the name of the town. Tom
Segar and Ben Stout came in and went to mining that spring. The
"Winnebago Fuss" soon came on and the miners deserted the place.

In the fall of 1827 Henry C. Bushnell and his newly married wife
settled at Beetown, and built a log cabin at the mouth of the little
valley where the Cassville road leaves the Prairie du Chien road. A
short distance from his house Bushnell built a log blacksmith shop
which is or was recently standing.

In 1828 Guy Hackett (for whom Hackett Creek is named) built a
furnace at Muscalunge about two miles west of Beetown Hollow,
and also a double log cabin. He soon "went broke" and returned to
Illinois. The same year Arthur L. Johnson built a log furnace in Bee-
town Hollow and opened a store there. That year the first white
child was born in the county—Dorothy J. Bushnell, daughter of Henry
C. Bushnell and his wife. The Bushnells soon afterward removed to
what is now Lancaster. The same year Solomon Arthur and his wife
came in from Vermont and settled, he building a log cabin in which
they lived—he till his death in 1846, and she five years longer. For five
years Mrs. Arthur was the only white woman in Beetown, and she
said she often had to live on parched corn, and often spent nights
alone when her husband was absent. It is said that during the Indian

troubles of 1831 and 1832 she spent some nights on a large rock on the neighboring bluff, fearing the Indians would come to the house and find her there.

In the fall of 1828 James Walsh came in and set up a blacksmith shop. Other comers that year were Capt. Robert Reed, Dr Hill, Robert Dougherty, Snyder and Fuller. Most of them left in the fall. Orris McCartney came in the spring but left in the fall and settled near Cassville on a farm.

Very few persons came in and fewer remained until after the Black Hawk War. The Arthurs had the place nearly all to themselves, holding their ground even during the war. Arthur had a fort of his own— a drift in the hillside, from which he could have "stood off" many Indians; but none came. After the war settlers began to come in. James Prideaux and his wife came in 1834, and soon afterward Matthew Edwards and his wife came in. Mr. Prideaux, although recently from England, was already a patriotic American, and gave a Fourth of July dinner in 1835, at which the Edwardses and most of the other guests were also English. Mr. Edwards opened a hotel and a store. The "Bee Town House," with a rude picture of a straw beehive on its swinging sign, was long a landmark in the old place.

In 1837 Edward Sprague settled on the edge of the prairie near the head of Beetown Hollow. The same year George (called Jody) and James Barmingham came in. The latter died of cholera (as did Matthew Edwards in 1850), and the former lived there a long time and finally went to Minnesota, where he died in 1887. In 1839 John Woodhouse, with several sons grown or nearly so, came to Beetown from Potosi. The same year James L. Woodruff settled there and went to mining. He was afterward a prosperous farmer. In 1839 the comers were Gideon Guire, the Perrin family, Franklin Haven, Joseph Norris, Fred A. Sprague, Michael Burns, John B. Turley; in 1840 the Garner family. The same year Hiram Hudson came from Pennsylvania and settled on his farm three miles north of the village, where his old red farm-house on the high divide was long a landmark. He lived to a good old age, while his widow survived him until 1892, when she died at the age of 91.

In 1840 the first school was taught by Edward Walker in a cabin near the old Arthur cabin. In 1843 William B. Brown and Samuel Alex (called Little Alex) opened stores. A post office was established this year with Samuel Varden as postmaster. He was soon succeeded

by Samuel Alex. De Lassaulx (or De Lasseaux) built, this year, a better furnace than Beetown had previously had. The *Galena Gazette* of this year says: "Beetown embraces 880 acres of mineral reserve lands, 760 acres of which have been leased to ten individuals and firms as follows: Arthur St. John, 160; Brewer, 80; Days, 160; Shebles, 80; Dudley, 40; Bushnell, 80; Edwards, 80; Bonham, 80." About that time there was quite an effort to have the place called Edwardsville, but the shorter, more descriptive, euphonious, and distinctive name was preserved.

Among the new comers about this time were. Ben. M. Coates, Horace Catlin, A. R. Pond, Jeremiah Spencer, Cyreno and Goodpel Lamson, William Holford, and Lyman, Anderson, and Addison Benson.

In 1844 the six Barrs (three brothers, Frank, Cyrus, and Timothy, and their three cousins, James, Matthew, and Ira) came to Beetown. Some of them opened stores, and Cyrus taught school. Timothy Barr was the postmaster in 1847 and Frank in the early fifties.

Frank Barr, in an article in the *Teller*, gives his reminiscences of Beetown in 1844 as follows:

"In May, 1844, myself and two companions undertook to go from what was then called Snake Hollow to Bee Hollow, or Edwardsville, now Beetown. In the woods seven or eight miles from Snake Hollow the road forked. Two guideboards, well executed by some skillful artist, probably Wilson, were nailed to a large oak tree and pointed in different directions. One said so many miles to Nip & Tuck and the other had a large hand and very long finger pointing in the opposite direction, and below it the picture of a large snake, coiled, the head elevated, mouth open, eyes gleaming like those of a demon, and apparently ready to strike. Near the hand and above the snake was: '7½ m. to ——.' There were several bullet holes through the board, as though hunters had been shooting at the snake's head, which they had generally missed. We crossed Grant River a mile or so above where the Wilcox bridge is now located. Near Bee Hollow a young man was tending windlass. We talked with him a while, and he talked freely and *wildly*, saying that he had worked quite a while without luck until recently; that he then had what he considered a good prospect, but others were attempting to jump his diggings and he expected trouble. That young man was Mr. Brewer, who was executed in less than two years for the murder of De Lasseaux, the Bee-

town smelter.   The afternoon of the first day at Beetown was quite
wet.   Soon after noon two gamblers from Dubuque arrived upon In-
dian ponies.   They informed the landlord that they desired to open a
bank and have a little game.   I had noticed in one corner of the room
a large tin horn some six or seven feet long, but I could not conceive
what it was for.   But presently some one thrust it through a window
where a pane of glass had been broken, and blew a terrific blast which
reverberated among the bluffs.   The miners understood that wild bu-
gle note as well as did the followers of Roderick Dhu the call of their
chieftain, for presently they were coming from every direction, gener-
ally on the run.   No umbrellas nor rubber overcoats, but nearly every
man had a shot-sack in his hand, containing Mexican dollars or French
five-franc pieces.   The room was soon filled and a table placed near the
middle.   The miners who desired to participate and could get near the
table generally counted out a few Mexican dollars or five-franc pieces
and placed them upon the edge of the table, and then the game began.
It was new to me.   Nothing but hard money was used.   The game
ran all night.   They occasionally indulged in a fight, but no serious
damage was done—nothing to show for it in the morning except a few
black eyes and sore fingers.   I was informed that by about one o'clock
the gamblers had most of the money, but the miners chipped in and
borrowed of each other and continued the contest till morning, and
recovered most of the money lost in the fore part of the night.

   " There was only one hotel in Beetown then, and that had the sign
of a Scotch [straw] beehive, painted by Wilson.   Twelve or fifteen
persons were boarding there.   We all slept in one huge chamber.   Most
of us, wrapped in Mackinaw blankets or buffalo robes, slept on the
floor.   The room below was a sort of store, where a few groceries,
overalls, cider, whisky, and playing cards were sold, and it was fre-
quently occupied all night for gambling purposes.   When one of the
miners or gamblers got " broke," he usually took a tallow candle and
went up stairs and peered into the faces of the sleepers to see if he
could find a friend who would loan him a sovereign or two, or a few
five-franc pieces as a stake, so that he could renew the contest.   This
was often done four or five times in a night.

   " The best dressed and most courteous person at that hotel was
Samuel Varden, who usually acted as 'figure-head', as they called it—
that is, sat at the head of the table and did the carving.   He also
acted as assistant postmaster.   I think the mail came from Galena

about once or twice a week, and frequently brought fifteen or twenty letters and almost as many newspapers. The letters were usually carried in the postmaster's hat, and the papers were put upon the counter of a small store where each individual would help himself. Our wash-place was a spring branch that crossed the street just below the hotel, where every morning we ranged ourselves on either side, and without washbowl, soap, or towels, performed our ablutions by scooping up the water in our hands, washing our faces as well as we could, and wiping them on our pocket handkerchiefs, if we happened to have any; if not, upon our shirt-sleeves. There was no milk to put in the coffee, although the landlord had three or four cows running in the street in front of the house. We had good New Orleans sugar, and for the fourteen boarders about half a dozen pewter or block tin teaspoons. Each one took a spoonful of sugar and stirred it into his coffee and passed the spoon to his left-hand neighbor.

"One morning soon after breakfast Mr. Varden appeared on the street, dressed as though to attend a ball or party, with a 'boiled' shirt, as the miners called it, and a 'stove-pipe' hat. He desired me to walk with him up to his diggings. He said they were good, but had been jumped by Brewer and others, and he was determined to have his rights or wade in blood to his knees. Not knowing what might happen, I excused myself, telling him I desired to speak to a friend, and that I should be up in a short time. But before I got started, and after the lapse of only a few minutes, a man resembling Mr. Varden brushed rapidly past me, his 'boiled' shirt, 'stove-pipe' hat, and broadcloth coat terribly demolished and covered with blood; his eyes were nearly closed and his face badly discolored and swollen. He did not stop to ask me what I thought of the fight, or whether I got there in time to witness it, and never referred to the matter afterward in my presence. He had met Brewer and was badly whipped."

Frank Barr was in early life a printer, a man of fine education and good talents. Neither he nor his brothers ever married, and they died and left him their property. He then, in the sixties, went to Lancaster and made it his home. His business was loaning his money and looking after it, and his recreation reading the periodicals and telling reminiscences of his early life. He was a great story-teller and exceedingly sarcastic. More than once in the latter part of his life he became insane and once attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He died at Hudson, Michigan, May 3, 1893.

About 1845 Beetown became very prosperous and many stores were put in, among them those of Gleason & Kirkpatrick, Goodpel Lamson, H. C. Marsh, William Cole, James H. Brown, John B. Turley, Bazelle Rounds, John Welsh, Thomas Crocker, Mr. Phelps, Horace Catlin, and David Stewart, the last being opened in 1847. "Groceries" flourished greatly. In the latter part of the forties the word "saloon" began to come into use and the old "Eagle Saloon" was one of the first to put up such a sign, and a hall of loud revelry and high betting it was for several years.

About 1847 a furnace was built on the creek bottom near the lower school-house by W. O. Schmidt, who had as his principal business man a Swiss named Conradi, called by the Americans "Major Coonroddy." This person came to the lead mines as the clerk of John Flanagan, a government Superintendent of Mines, and was a pompous and not very popular person.

About 1870 a furnace was built by Chris Hutchinson at the mouth of Hull Hollow at the lower end of the village, and run by him until about 1883 and afterward by other persons until about 1890, when such parts of it as were worth moving were moved to Lancaster.

Among the comers in the forties was Adam Jamison, who came from Missouri and put up a good stone dwelling which yet stands. He lived there a great many years, being called "Squire" Jamison. He died in 1882. Thomas Platt came in from Potosi and built the brick house now occupied by John Patterson. He went to California and was killed in a mine in 1852. William Grant and his sons Hiram and James, the latter afterward a prominent citizen, came in 1846. In the latter part of the forties several settlers located on the prairie north of the village along and near the Prairie du Chien road, to make neighbors for the old pioneer- Hudson. Among them were Carter Hickok and his married sons Benjamin and John, M. B. Gillis, Dr. John Dodge, William Wright, Joseph Cooper, Mark Hadley, Jesse Wagner, Philander Stephens, and Josiah Pratt. Four or five of the then grown and married sons of John Woodhouse (John, Levi, Samuel, and Simon) about this time left the mines and opened farms about five miles north of the village, on and near the Prairie du Chien road. Most of these settlers were from Pennsylvania. Another old pioneer of the place was James Starrett, who came in 1844. He was a great hunter and when other hunters chased a deer and lost it they used to say: "That is Starrett's deer." Other comers in Beetown were several of the Ste-

phens family, brothers of Philander—Ritner, Heater, Holloway, and
lastly, Jesse; also a cousin, Almon P. Out in the hills east of Hackett
Creek, Henry Roberts settled in 1848, and, I believe, one or two of his
brothers-in-law, the Mileses. James Tindell came to the village in
1846, Jesse Brooks and William Beers in 1849, Robert Hicks in 1852.

Although Beetown had been a flourishing settlement for several
years, it was not surveyed and legally laid off as a village until 1848,
as it was built on mineral reserve lands to which a title could not be
obtained by would-be lot-owners. But in 1848 two hundred acres in
Section 30, Town 4, Range 4, having, in pursuance of an act of Con-
gress, been entered by the Judge of the District Court of this district
in trust for the use of the inhabitants of Beetown, Nelson Dewey, M.
K. Young, and Clovis A. Lagrave were appointed commissioners to
execute the trust, by causing the land to be surveyed into lots and
streets, and to hear and decide upon claims to such lots. The village
has never been incorporated.

The period of Beetown's greatest prosperity was from 1845 to the
beginning of 1850. Its many stores drew trade clear out to Lancas-
ter on the east, Cassville on the west, and the Wisconsin River on the
north. Among the towns of the county it was surpassed only by Po-
tosi and Platteville. The village had three hotels: the Beetown House,
the Thomas Hotel, and the American Hotel. The place was famous
for its horse-races. There were sometimes seven or eight hundred per-
sons present at these races. One which occurred June 1, 1848, is thus
described: "Five three-year-old colts entered—a bay colt by H. Mess-
more, a sorrel colt by S. McKee, a sorrel colt by Matt Edwards, a
sorrel colt by Henry Webster, and a gray colt by John Gregoire, of Ga-
lena. Distance one mile. The Galena colt bolted the track and Mc-
Kee's colt distanced the rest. There were two or three lesser races."
Among the horse-owners and horse-racers of these and later times
Gordon Day and William Hammond were prominent.

THE CHOLERA.

The year 1850 was a dark one for Beetown. With the opening of
spring came the tremendous exodus to California. This and its effects
have been repeatedly described in this work, and it remains only to be
said that Beetown suffered more from it than any other place in the
county. Late in the summer came that fearful scourge, the cholera.
It has been stated that the disease was introduced into Beetown by

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people of the place who attended a circus at Cassville; but it does not
appear that any of these attendants had the cholera immediately after
attending. Three Beetown miners, William Barnett, Captain Hol-
loway, and John Kirkland, were induced to attend a sick family in the
McCartney neighborhood, in the town of Cassville. All three were
attacked with cholera; Kirkland and Holloway never returned to
Beetown. Barnett returned and recovered, but those who attended
him were attacked and some of them died. One Saturday in August
seemed to be particularly a time for the inception of the disease. There
was a district convention in the place. Some of the delegates were
attacked with cholera, among them John Fletcher, of Lancaster, who
died suddenly. Many farmers came in to trade that day. Among
them were Albert Francis and Frank Oxley from the prairie in what
is now Bloomington. They assisted in removing a sick man from a
saloon to his home, and both were taken down with cholera. Oxley
died and Francis recovered, but his father took the disease and died.
That Saturday night Daniel Derring thought to ward off the disease
by riding up and down all night on a horse, but he died the next
morning. Matt Edwards, the landlord of the Beetown House, went
to bed that night apparently well, and the next morning was a corpse.
A. O. Coates, a lawyer, and Cassius Brooks, a school teacher, died.
They were young men of very temperate habits, in contrast to the
great majority who died. Of the many who died, about forty-five, all
were men except three—Mrs. Roberts, Miss Knotwell, and a child of
Dr. Brooks. The physicians were E. M. Sala and R. C. Brooks, the
latter lately arrived from New York. They were without experience
in the disease, but worked faithfully through the epidemic. The deaths
suceeded each other so rapidly that the corpses were hauled to the
graveyard in loads so heavy the horses could hardly draw them up
the hill. Of course, there was a terrible panic in the village. It was
almost depopulated. What with those who had left as gold-seekers,
those dead and sick of cholera, and the refugees from the afflicted
place, there were at one time in that once peopled place, only three
men left (besides the two doctors) to care for the sick and bury the
dead: William Atkinson, William Holford, and Wood R. Beach. It
is remarkable that only two women died of the cholera in Beetown.
It is generally recognized that intemperance and fear are allies of the
disease. Women are supposed to be exempt from the former and par-
ticularly subject to the latter, but Beetown women did not succumb

to either. In other places, however, a considerable proportion of the deaths from cholera were of women.

THE FLOOD.

In 1851, in addition to its other woes, Beetown was afflicted with a flood. It came one summer night. The narrow valley' was filled with a great torrent. In many of the dwellings the water was knee-deep Buildings were carried away and the gardens of the villagers were covered deep with stones swept down by the waters. Among the buildings carried away were Hough's harness-shop, Cole's warehouse, the ten-pin alley of the Alex House, a livery stable, and the dwelling of a widow named Hammond. This house, a substantial log one, was undermined by the creek and plunged over into ten feet of water just as the old lady and her family got out of the front door.

At this time Beetown had seven stores, three blacksmith shops, one tavern, and one church, but the place was declining. In 1867 the Graham Mining Company began mining operations on a large scale at Muscalunge, employing several men. O. C. Hathaway was the superintendent until 1877, when he purchased the company's property and carried on the business alone for a few years. Before this time most of the accessible mineral had been worked out. Among the last large strikes was that made by James L. Woodruff. Jerry and Wash Garner, and David Brittenham, in March, 1855. They took out about 12,000 pounds a week for a considerable time.

When the great agricultural development came and the prairies of the northern and western parts of the township became fields of waving grain, it did not revive the village. The farmers went to trade at Cassville, Glen Haven and Bridgeport, where their grain could be shipped, or at the new town of Tafton, or at Oliver's Mill. The village continued to decline until now it contains two stores, two hotels, a blacksmith and wagon shop, three saloons, and a cheese factory, started in the fall of 1898

In the post-office "Little Alex" was succeeded by Tim F. Barr, Wood R. Beach, Frank Barr, R. S. Morse, James H. Stanley, Frank Bonham, Wm. Stephens, and James M. Hayden, the present incumbent.

Beetown was one of the original towns created in 1849. It was first six miles square, Town 4, Range 4, but in 1850 two tiers of sections in Town 4, Range 5, were taken from Cassville and added to Beetown, so that it has now forty-eight square miles. The census does

not show the population of the village separate from the township in early times. The former has steadily decreased since 1850, while the latter increased up to 1865. The population of the township has been as follows: In 1855, 1,360; 1860, 1,466; 1865, 1,740; 1870, 1,624; 1875, 1,717; 1880, 1,530; 1885, 1,301; 1890, 1,257; 1895, 1,130.

The following were among the justices in territorial times: Jere Spencer, 1843-46; Miles Hollingworth, 1844-46; A. R. Pond and Edward Sprague, 1843; Horace Catlin and Ben M. Coates, 1844; John Dodge, 1844; Wm. B. Brown, 1844; Orrin Spencer, 1845; Bazelle Rounds, 1846.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Since 1849 the town officers have been:

1849—Supervisors, John B. Turley, James L. Woodruff, James Prideaux; clerk, Robert M. Briggs; treasurer, Silas Burt; assessor, William Ainsbury; supt. of schools, William Holford; justices, William McDaniel, A. O. Coates, William Holford, John Welsh; constables, A. P. Stephens, Daniel Derring, Chauncey Underwood.

1850—Supervisors, John B. Turley, James L. Woodruff, James Prideaux; clerk, Almon P. Stephens; treasurer, James H. Brown; assessor, Lyman Benson; supt. of schools, A. O. Coates; justices, Reuben Thomas, A. O. Coates; constables, Cyrus Barr, Daniel Derring.

1851—Supervisors, J. B. Turley, John Hickok, A. E. Kilby; clerk, A. P. Stephens; treasurer, James L. Woodruff; assessor, T. T. Elton; supt. of schools, Roswell C. Brooks; justices, William Holford, Alfred Barks; constables, H. Boughton, Adam Jamison.

1852—Supervisors, John B. Turley, John M. Hickok, T. T. Elton; clerk, A. P. Stephens; treasurer, John Welsh; assessor, William Holford; supt. of schools, G. Lamson; justices, Samuel Lemon, Joseph Hayden; constables, Adam Jamison, Thomas F. Dudley.

1853—Supervisors, John B. Turley, John M. Hickok, A. E. Kilby; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Hezekiah Boughton; assessor, Matthew Woods, supt of schools, Roswell C. Brooks; justices, George Morris, James Jack; constables, Thomas F. Dudley, Wm. Hammond.

1854—Supervisors, J. B. Turley, John Welsh, A. G. Bonham; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Hezekiah Boughton; assessor, William Holford; supt. of schools, R. C. Brooks; justices, W. A. Holloway, T. T. Elton, Robert Hicks; constables, Thomas F. Dudley, Jesse Brooks.

1855—Supervisors, Tim F. Barr, Samuel Lemon, John M. Hickok;

clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, James Beasley; supt. of schools, Isaac Smith; justices, A. E. Kilby, Adam Jamison, J. H. Thomas; constables, David Roberts, James Starrett.

1856—Supervisors, John B. Turley, Benj. Hickok, Washington M. Garner; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, David Stewart; assessor, Philander Stephens; supt. of schools, E. D. Everhart; justices, Thomas F. Dudley, William McDaniel; constables, James Starrett, O. E. Hamlin.

1857—Supervisors, John B. Turley, A. E. Kilby, William Conner; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, David Stewart; assessor, J. L. Woodruff; supt. of schools, E. D. Everhart; justices, William Holford, Adam Jamison; constables, Garrett Pigg, John Woodhouse.

1858—Supervisors, J. B. Turley, A. E. Kilby, William Hammond; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, James H. Brown; assessor, Philander Stephens; supt. of schools, J. Nichols; justices, Samuel Newick, William Berwick; constables, Martin Hammond, Samuel Woodhouse.

1859—Supervisors, J. B. Turley, A. E. Kilby, Joseph Cooper; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Samuel Lamson; assessor, Philander Stephens; supt. of schools, J. Nichols; justices, Samuel Newick, A. G. Bonham, Emanuel Bishop; constables, George H. Pond, Jesse Roberts.

1860—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1859; justices, Samuel Newick, A. G. Bonham; constables, George H. Pond, Jesse Roberts.

1861—Supervisors, Henry Webster, A. W. Vedder, Samuel Woodhouse; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Robert Hicks; assessor, J. M. Grant; supt. of schools, Byron Lamson; justices, Wm. McDaniel, Gordon Day; constables, Jesse Roberts, James Holloway.

1862—Supervisors, J. L. Woodruff, Robert Porter, Emanuel Bishop; clerk, J. E. McCoy; treasurer, Robert Hicks; assessor, Asa Smead; justices, Jacob Rockefeller, Wm. L. Irwin; constables, J. D. Coombs, William Woodworth.

1863—Supervisors, Wood R. Beach, Emanuel Bishop, Benjamin Hickok; treasurer, Robert Hicks; assessor, Robert Porter; justices, William McDaniel, M. E. Rice; constables, Jesse Stephens, S. Wells.

1864—Supervisors, Philander Stephens, Joseph Cooper, John B. Roberts; clerk, Daniel B. Stevens; treasurer, W. M. Garner; assessor, John Hickok; justices, Jacob Rockefeller, John D. Coombs; constables, Alpheus McDonald, Bernard Belskamper.

1865—Supervisors, Wm. E. Swetland, Robert Porter, John Clegg;

clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Wash M. Garner; assessor, Philander Stephens; justices, Wm. McDaniel, Wm. McLean; constables, Thomas F. Dudley, Jesse Stephens.

1866—Supervisors, Philander Stephens, A. E. Kilby, Joseph Cooper; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, W. M. Garner; assessor, John M. Hickok; justices, John D. Coombs, Hezekiah Boughton, Gordon Day; constables, Matthew Edwards, Bernard Belskamper.

1867—Supervisors, Wm. J. McCoy, W. L. Irwin, John M. Hickok; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, David B. Arthur; assessor, Philander Stephens; justices, Wm. McDaniel, John H. McElhannon; constables, Ritner Stephens, Charles McDaniel.

1868—Supervisors, Robert Porter, Wm. L. Irwin, Benj. Hickok; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Asa Smead; justices, Jesse M. Roberts, John D. Coombs, Mark Hadley; constables, Jesse Stephens, John E. Wise.

1869—Supervisors, Philander Stephens, M. B. Gillis, Elijah Maiden; clerk, Frank Bonham; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, John M. Hickok; justices, Frank Bonham, Benj. Hickok; constables, Eldridge Ishmael, Israel Roberts.

1870—Supervisors, W. J. McCoy, O. C. Hathaway, Jesse M. Roberts; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Mark Hadley; justices, Jesse M. Roberts, D. B. Arthur, Wm. McDaniel; constables, James H. Stanley, Dexter Wagner.

1871—Supervisors, Wm. J. McCoy, O. C. Hathaway, George Ketner; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Chris. Hutchinson; assessor, Philander Stephens; justices, Jacob Rockefeller, Wm. McDaniel, Wm. McLean; constables, Ritner Stephens, Bernard Belskamper.

1872—Supervisors, O. C. Hathaway, Chris. Hutchinson, E. E. Evans; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, H. L. Sprague; assessor, Robert Porter; justices, D. B. Arthur, P. J. Schloesser; constables, Jesse Stephens, James M. Hayden.

1873—Supervisors, O. C. Hathaway, Benj. Hickok, A. G. Bonham; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, H. L. Sprague; assessor, Robert Porter; justices, Wm. McDaniel, Chester Chilson, Joseph H. Hayden; constables, L. J. Arthur, Eldridge Ishmael.

1874—Supervisors, Wm. J. McCoy, George Ketner, Jesse Wagner; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, Josiah Halls; assessor, H. L. Sprague; justices, James Starrett, George B. Wheeler, James H. Stanley; constables, Worden Stephens, L. J. Arthur.

1875—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1874; treasurer, W. G. Wilcox; assessor, Philander Stephens; justices, George Ketner, Wm. E. Swetland; constables, Wm. E. Rogers, L. J. Arthur.

1876—Supervisors, C. Hutchinson, Jesse Wagner, John Mankel; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Lorenzo Preston; justices, George B. Wheeler, W. G. Wilcox, Mark Hadley; constables, Benj. Hayden, William Rogers.

1877—Supervisors, Jesse Wagner, W. G. Wilcox, Benj. Hickok; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Lorenzo Preston; justices, Mark Hadley, John Mankel; constables, Wm. Hutchcroft, James Pigg.

1878—Supervisors, Chris. Hutchinson, N. H. Suttle, James Stark; clerk, Samuel Newick; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Lorenzo Preston; justices, W. G. Wilcox, James Starrett; constables, Geo. Selleck, Henry Slaght.

1879—Supervisors, C. Hutchinson, J. M. Hickok, Jesse Wagner; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, G. Lamson; assessor, Lorenzo Preston; justices, Mark Hadley, John Mankel; constables, George Selleck, William Hutchcroft.

1880—Supervisors, C. Hutchinson, John K. Patterson, James Stark; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, John Smith; assessor, Matthew Edwards; justices, George B. Wheeler, Frank Bonham, Mark Hadley, N. H. Suttle; constables, Wm. E. Rogers, James Pigg.

1881—Supervisors, Jesse Wagner, John K. Patterson, Lorenzo Preston; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, John Smith; assessor, Matthew Edwards; justices, E. E. Evans, James Starrett; constables, William Hutchcroft, William E. Rogers.

1882—Supervisors, C. Hutchinson, Jesse Wagner, J. W. Vedder; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, John Smith; assessor, Matt. Edwards; justices, Levi Showalter, James Starrett; constables, Wm. E. Rogers, Hutchcroft.

1883—Supervisors, John Smith, Griffin Hickok, Henry Hoffman; clerk, George B. Wheeler; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Matthew Edwards; justices, E. E. Evans, James Starrett, James Stark, Jesse Wagner; constables, James Pigg, Abram Adkins.

1884—Supervisors, John Smith, Griffin Hickok, Lorenzo Preston; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Washington M. Garner; justices, George B. Wheeler, John D. Coombs, Frank Bonham; constables, George Selleck, L. T. Arthur.

1885—Supervisors. John Smith, Griffin Hickok, Henry Hoffman; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Matthew Edwards; justices, James Starrett, William Jackson; constables, Miner Hickok, George Selleck, Lyman D. McConnell.

1886—Supervisors, Griffin Hickok, Henry Hoffman, John Burns; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Matt. Edwards; justices, George B. Wheeler, Frank Bonham; constables, John Patterson, R. French.

1887—Supervisors, Griffin Hickok, C. Chapman, H. Rech; clerk, F. Smith; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Wash. Garner; justices, Wm. Jackson, J. Ileff, George Selleck, John Patterson; constables, John Raisbeck, R. French, B. Garthwaite.

1888—Supervisors, William Gates, J. T. Patterson, H. Rech; clerk, R. S. Morse; treasurer, James Alderson; assessor, John Smith; justices, George Selleck, P. J. Schloesser, James Starrett, Benj. Hayden; constables, Lyman McConnell, Griffin Hickok, Benj. Garthwaite.

1889—Supervisors, Wm. Gates, Matthias Adams, J. T. Patterson; clerk, W. B. Stephens; treasurer, James Alderson; assessor, John Smith; justices, John Burns, F. S. Lewis, James Starrett, F. Raisbeck; constables, B. C. Garthwaite, L. D. McConnell, J. Hayden.

1890—Supervisors, William Gates, J. T. Patterson, W. W. Ward; clerk, Wm. B. Stephens; treasurer, James Alderson; assessor, W. D. Suttle; justices, F. Raisbeck, James Starrett, R. S. Morse; constables, Clint Edwards, John Edwards, Griffin Hickok.

1891—Supervisors, Griffin Hickok, J. T. Patterson, W. W. Ward; clerk, W. B. Stephens; treasurer, James Alderson; assessor, W. D. Suttle; justices, John Burns, A. Stark, John Mankel; constables, Clint Edwards, B. F. Hayden, John Raisbeck.

1892—Supervisors, Griffin Hickok, W. W. Ward, Levi Showalter; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, W. D. Suttle; justices, Edward Barr, Benj. F. Hayden, Henry Hudson; constables, B. C. Garthwaite, John Raisbeck, Clint Edwards.

1893—Supervisors, Wm. Gates, W. W. Ward, Charles Chapman; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, Wash. Garner; justices, Henry Hudson, John Burns; constables, L. D. McConnell, Benj. Garthwaite, John Raisbeck.

1894—Supervisors, Griffin Hickok, W. W. Ward, John Cooper; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, John Burns;

justices, Benj. Hayden, Edward Barr; constables, Walter Clegg, John Raisbeck, L. D. McConnell.

1895—Supervisors, W. W. Ward, George Parkins, John Smith; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, John Burns; justices, John A. Jamison, Henry Hudson; constables, L. D. McConnell, B. C. Garthwaite, Walter Clegg.

1896—Supervisors, W. W. Ward, George Parkins, John Mankel; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Samuel Birch; assessor, John Burns; justices, Benj. F. Hayden, Edward Barr; constables, George Craig, John Raisbeck, John Starrett.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1896; treasurer, Wm Raisbeck; justices, John A. Jamison, Henry Hudson; constables, George Craig, John Raisbeck, Charles Brick.

1898—Supervisors, M. C. Edwards, C. E. Arthur, William Miller; clerk, Jerome Bishop; treasurer, Wm. Raisbeck; assessor, John Burns; justices, Edward Barr, Horace Wimer, B. C. Garthwaite; constables, A. N. McDonald, John Edwards, Joseph Wimer.

1899—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; clerk, W. C. Beers; justices, John A. Jamison, John Ileff; constables, A. N. McDonald, Joseph Mayne, Frank Raisbeck, Jr.

1900—Supervisors, Samuel Birch, John G. Seipp, John Rech; clerk, W. C. Beers; treasurer, Wm. Raisbeck; assessor, John Burns; justices, Edward Barr, J. M. Hayden; constables, none qualified.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The teaching of the first school has been mentioned. The first schools were maintained by subscription and were taught in houses rented for the purpose. When the Methodist church was built it was used as a school-house until about 1857, when Beetown was divided into two school districts and a school-house built in the lower part of the village near Schmidt's furnace, and another in the upper part of town. School-houses are still located at those points. Among the teachers prior to 1851 were Cyrus Barr, Cyreno Lamson, and Cyrus Sargent. In 1850, the cholera year, the school was taught by Cassius Brooks and Miss Ellen B. Chaffee. Mr. Brooks died of the cholera, and Miss Chaffee is still living in Lancaster. Among the teachers in the fifties were P. V. Wise, R. C. Bierce, Goodpel Lamson, and Byron Lamson. Wise and his misfortunes have been mentioned in the history of Hurricane. Bierce was a young lawyer from Vermont. He was a talented young man, but being a tenderfoot from

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the East, was game for the rough miners, especially the boys. He also had the peculiarity of very red hair. The trick of "snipe-catching", now too old to catch anybody, was worked successfully on the young lawyer-pedagogue, and he was thereafter known to the boys as "the redheaded snipe-catcher." He soon afterward moved to Viroqua, where he was a successful attorney.

The Methodist Church.—The first services remembered in Beetown were by a Methodist circuit rider in 1840, the preaching being in a cabin east of town. The church society was organized in 1841, and the church building put up in 1845. The Methodist minister located here has preached at Providence church, about six miles north of the village, and at other points in the township. For several years the church has been included in the Bloomington circuit, the minister residing at that place. The old church, built in 1845, was in 1899 sold for a town hall and a new frame church built close to the old one. Among the early resident ministers were Revs. Harvey Palmer, C. Cook, Nicholas Mayne, Enoch Tasker, Wm. Harvey, John Bean, N. S. Austin, C. Bushby, and John Harris.

The Baptist Church.—This society was organized June 21, 1845, with the following members: William, Loamir, and Aloysa Paddock, Moses Cooley, Samuel Newick, Belinda Woodruff, Betsey Cooley, and Susan Bacon. William Paddock was elected deacon, and Samuel Newick clerk. The preaching was by Elder Miles, of Lancaster. The society never had a church building, and the organization was afterward transferred to Tafton (Bloomington) and its history is continued in the history of that town.

Beetown Lodge, No. 146, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted in 1860 with the following officers: Dr. Millard, W M.; J. B. Turley, S. W.; Michael Burns, J. W.; Wood R. Beach, Sec. The present officers are: C. E. Arthur, W. M.; M. S. Sturmer, S. W.; J. C. Anstey, J. W.; F. E. Blackbourn, Sec.; Samuel Birch, Treas.; Joseph Shaben, S. D.; Charles Thorpe, J. D.; J. E. Wise, Tiler; Samuel Birch, George Parkins, M. C. Edwards, Trustees.

THE DE LASSEAUX MURDER.

The principal crime which has been committed in Beetown was the murder of De Lasseaux (or De Lassaulx) by a miner named Robert B. Brewer, in April, 1846. The murdered man was a smelter, a man of considerable means and good education, and Alsatian by birth, and a

civil engineer by profession. He was very popular on account of his liberality, and respected on account of his ability and education. A dispute arose between him and Brewer about a certain lot on which was a lime-kiln, situated a little below the business part of the village on the west side of the ravine. De Lasseaux came with a team and a teamster named Anson Thomas to remove some rails from the lot mentioned. Brewer forbade him to do so, and to enforce his prohibition came toward him with a gun, "holding it at a present," as Thomas testified, when the gun was discharged. Brewer immediately attacked De Lasseaux, and stabbed him with a dirk—a large, rough knife made by a blacksmith from a file, "of the value of fifty cents," as the indictment repeatedly stated. If it had been in these days of hairsplitting technicalities, Brewer's counsel on his trial might have had the indictment quashed by showing that the knife was worth more or less than fifty cents. Thomas attempted to restrain Brewer, but was held back by William Galloway, who demanded a "fair fight" between Brewer and De Lasseaux. The stab given by Brewer quickly proved fatal.

Brewer was arrested. The March term of court had just closed, and Judge Dunn immediately reconvened the court and grand jury. An indictment for murder was found against Brewer, and one for manslaughter against Galloway, as Brewer's accessory. Popular feeling was high against Brewer, De Lasseaux being very popular. He was convicted of murder and Galloway of manslaughter. The latter was sentenced to five years in prison, but was pardoned by the Governor. Brewer was hung May 14, 1846, about a month after the murder—which was quick work. There was a great crowd to witness the execution, among them about two hundred woman. Brewer made a speech from the gallows, saving that if De Lasseaux had killed him, he (De Lasseaux) would not have been hung. The body was buried in a hazel thicket, but was resurrected for the doctors. The head was afterward found in a barn, to the great dismay of the finders. Much stress has been laid on the fact that Brewer's plea that the gun went off accidentally was disbelieved, and that it was afterward found that the gun was liable to be discharged at half-cock. But he was not indicted for shooting his victim, and the discharge of the gun cut no important figure in the case. The murderous knife was kept by the Clerk of the Court for many years, and after that by T. A. Burr, the postmaster at Lancaster.

OTHER KILLINGS AND CASUALTIES.

In the fall of 1848 an old man from the country, whose name is forgotten, came into town with a load of apples for sale. He accused some boys of stealing some from the load. The mother of the boys resented the accusation and the matter was taken up by William Miller, a large, swarthy fellow called " Winnebago Bill," who ordered the apple-man to leave the town within an hour. Finding him in a saloon some time afterward, he exclaimed: " You here yet?" and struck the old man on the head with a four-pound weight, killing him instantly. Miller then fled and the next morning a canoe was missing on the river near Cassville, and the much-wanted " Winnebago Bill" was never seen in Beetown again.

On the evening of October 20, 1863, Thomas E. Lloyd shot and killed Dr. H. L. Tawney, in the village. Tawney had eloped with Lloyd's wife and was living with her. He was a good physician and there was nothing against his character except the woman affair. Lloyd was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but was pardoned before he reached the prison.

On the night of October 23, 1853, William Sincock, an English miner, was burned to death in his cabin by his clothing catching fire while he was intoxicated. No one was with him at the time except his son about ten years old.

Lewellen Arthur, a well-known resident of the place, was killed by the caving in of a mine near the village in April, 1884.

Jesse Miles, a native of the township, committed suicide April 30, 1889.

Considering that Beetown has long been a declining village, and well-insured houses might have been burned profitably to the owners, the place has had very few fires. The Alex Hotel and John Cull's house were burned March 28, 1876. James H. Brown's fine residence at Diamond Grove, near Muscalunge, was burned September 24, 1872.

"SLABTOWN."

In 1857 Campbell, Herring & Campbell built a saw-mill in the southwest corner of Section 10 town of Beetown, on Grant River. Two or three persons besides the employees at the mill settled near the mill. Reuben Ward and Erastus Noble were among them. In 1858 Bernard Belskamper, now of Stitzer, put up a blacksmith shop there and continued in business many years. About 1858 a small school-

house was built and a school taught by Miss Ahrends. As several of the buildings were built of or roofed with slabs, the place was called Slabtown, but it was afterward given the more euphonious name Flora Fountain; but this name did not "stick" In 1860 the mill was burned and never rebuilt. In 1891 a post-office called Flora was established there with Henry Hudson postmaster. He put in a small stock of goods and still does business there.

Among the citizens of Beetown one of those best known throughout the county, at least to the present generation, was William J. McCoy. He was born in Argyle, New York, September 30, 1834, and came to Beetown in 1852. He followed teaming for some time and finally became a merchant. In 1880 he removed to Lancaster and engaged in farming and dealing in live stock. He was several times Chairman of the Town Board of Beetown, and in 1875 he entered a wider field of politics as the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman. Here he was remarkably successful, being elected in 1875 and

HON. WILLIAM J. McCOY.

thrice subsequently in a district usually Republican, developing a remarkable faculty of making and retaining friends. He died June 28, 1897.
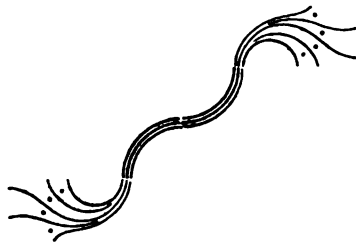
CHAPTER VIII.

JAMESTOWN.

Settlement of Town and Village—Town Organization and Officers
Schools—Post-office—Churches—Fairplay—The
Harney Murder—Sinipee.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE.

A number of miners from Hardscrabble came into the vicinity of
Jamestown in 1827. In that year James Boyce discovered mineral
near the present village and James Gilmore with his family came and
opened a farm in the same neighborhood. Boyce is said to have dis-
covered the lode by noticing a large growth of mineral weed or Ma-
sonic weed as he sat down to rest, and digging down five or six feet,
he came to a fine body of mineral, which eventually yielded 1,150,000
pounds.

The McKnight mine in the "Lower Diggings" was discovered that
year. It yielded 1,200,000 pounds. Most of the miners and prospect-
ors went away on the approach of winter. In 1828 Silas Brooks and
Benjamin Kilbourn settled near the village site. A few years later the
latter opened a farm. In the spring of 1832 Horace Smead opened a
farm on the Mississippi bottom a few miles above Dunleith. When
the Black Hawk War began he took his family to Galena. In 1846 he
opened a farm a few miles northwest of Fairplay where he lived until
his death, December 27, 1876, aged 82. He was long a prominent cit-
izen of the town. In 1833 Kiren Murray settled on his farm near Sin-
sinawa, where he died in 1874. In 1835 Bartimeus White, who has
long been a resident of Lancaster, settled in Jamestown. Cuthbert
Bradwell came the same year. About 1838 Thomas Webb came into
the town and in 1840 he built a log house which afterward formed
part of the residence of Warden Anderson. It was the first house
built on the site of the present village. About the same time James
Gilmore built a residence a short distance north of Webb's and Henry
Van Vleck a residence a little south of Webb's. In 1836 Warren Han-
num settled in Section 23, and Abner Merrill in Section 14. David W.
Jones came into the town in 1837. Thomas Dudley, afterward a well

known resident of Beetown, came to Jamestown about 1840. George W. Babcock settled in the northwestern corner of the present township in 1839.

In 1840 Peyton Vaughn established a ferry across the Mississippi at a point called Vaughn's Landing a few miles above what is now East Dubuque. Allen Taylor came to the mines in 1840 and remained until 1849, when he went to California by way of Cape Horn. He returned in a few years and became quite prominent. He was several times elected to the legislature and was noted there for his incorruptibility at times when railroad companies were free with bribes. He died October 11, 1886.

The mines about the future village continued to produce large quantities of mineral. They were called the Menomonee Diggings. An account of the yield of these mines will be found in Part III. In 1837 a post-office called Menomonee was established at the mines of that name. The name was afterward changed to Jamestown, after James Gilmore, the first postmaster. When the county was organized this part was made the precinct of Menomonee. In 1843 it was divided into Jamestown and Fairplay precincts (see map on page 135). In 1839 it had filling the humble office of constable quite an eminent man— George W. Jones, who had been Delegate in Congress from the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin, and was afterward U. S. Senator from Iowa. (See sketch on page 122.)

HON. GEORGE W. JONES.

In 1844 Sylvester Gridley, of Platteville, put in the first store, which was located opposite the Webb place. Among the new comers that year was James A. Jones, afterward of Lancaster, who came there to teach. The residents of that time, excluding those already mentioned, were Rufus Hannum, Benjamin Kilbourn, James Kilbourn, Alexander Gilmore, G. W. Bruce, Isaac Williams, George Liddle, Warden Anderson, J. B. Johnson, Jason Lothrop, Lysander Gilmore, Lewis Reynolds, Peter Saddler, James Saddler, John H. Barton, William Richardson, Harlow Howe, Enoch Robinson, George Babcock, Michael Casey, and

perhaps a few others. In 1845 Thomas Laird, afterward a prominent citizen of Wingville, came in. In 1846 H. H. Howe built the Jamestown Hotel on the stage road from Dubuque to Platteville. It is a large double house, a story and a half high. The same year Abraham Wood and John Matthews built a large frame building on the Cape and Taylor lot, which was considered a notable improvement.

It 1848 Al. Gregoire and George W. Jones established a ferry across the Mississippi River at Boat Yard Hollow, a little north of the State line.

In 1855 Jamestown contained two large stores kept by Skinner & Brother and M. & L. Van Vleck, two cooper shops, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, and a hotel. In 1856 Van Vleck's store was burned.

In 1850 South Jamestown, or "Puckerville," on the line between Sections 1 and 12 and farther south, began to be built. The same year Thomas Beasley and N. Ritchie built residences in North Jamestown.

Shortly after the war James Floyd built the Jamestown House on the Fairplay road, and the Union Hotel was opened in a building erected by Decatur Peyton as a residence just before the war.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town of Jamestown was organized in 1849. It is Town 1, Range 2, and contains about thirty-two square miles in the southwestern corner of the county. As the land is generally quite hilly, little of the town is first-class farming land; consequently since agriculture has superseded mining as the leading industry of the county Jamestown and its included villages have declined. Its population was in 1850, 666; in 1855, 1,141; in 1860, 1,403; in 1865, 1,362; in 1870, 1,114; in 1875, 1,194; in 1880, 1,215; in 1885, 1,149; in 1890, 961; in 1895, 1,002.

Since the organization of the town it has had the following officers:

1849—Supervisors, C. I. Cummings, Bartimeus White, J. B. Johnson; clerk, J. B. Johnson; treasurer, Henry Shadel; assessor, John Daigh; supt. of schools, J. B. Johnson; justices, J. B. Johnson, John V. Phillips, Henry Van Vleck, John Daigh; constables, James Whaley, F. W. Beard.

1850—Supervisors Henry Van Vleck, Isaac Williams, Amos N. Buell; clerk, James B. Johnson; treasurer, Horace H. Howe; assessor,

James Saddler; supt. of schools, Chauncey C. Skinner; justices, John V. Phillips, John Virden; constables, T. S. Roberts, Matt. P. Spencer.

1851—Supervisors, Isaac Williams, Thomas T. Lane, George Liddle; clerk, J. B. Johnson; treasurer, H. H. Howe; assessor, James D. Saddler; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, Henry Van Vleck, Matthias P. Spencer; constables, T. S. Roberts, Warden Anderson.

1852—Supervisors, Alfred Woods, Thomas T. Lane, Abram Hunsaker; clerk, Samuel Merrick; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, George Liddle; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, Samuel Merrick, Warden Anderson; constables, T. S. Roberts, Herbert Thomas.

1853—Supervisors, Thomas T. Lane, Horace Smead, John R. Gray; clerk, Albert Glines; treasurer, Henry Shadel; assessor, Bartimeus White; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, Henry Van Vleck, Elliott C. Hugins; constables. William D. Akers, Herbert Thomas.

1854—Supervisors, Isaac Williams, Bartimeus White, John R. Gray; clerk, Warden Anderson; treasurer, H. H. Howe; assessor, Bartimeus White; supt. of schools, Chauncey C. Skinner; justices, Warden Anderson, Asa Grant; constables, William D. Akers, Levi McCormick.

1855—Supervisors, T. T. Lane, P. P. Stone, Henry Shadel; clerk, E. C. Hugins; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, James D. Saddler; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, Elliott C. Hugins, Levi Loomis; constables, Eugene Smith, Thomas L. Beasley.

1856—Supervisors, Thomas T. Lane, George Heiffner, Henry Shadel; clerk, Lawrence Van Vleck; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, James D. Saddler; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, Henry Van Vleck, P. P. Stone, Levi Wood; constables, Mark Anderson, Franklin L. Sapp.

1857—Supervisors, Jason Lothrop, Henry Van Vleck, John Struck; clerk, Lawrence Van Vleck; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, H. Van Vleck; supt. of schools, Arch Sampson; justices, E. C. Hugins, H. J. Huston, Levi Wood; constables, Jack Soward, George Putnam.

1858—Supervisors, Jason Lothrop, Horace Smead, Jacob Hunsaker; clerk, D. Maxwell; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, Bartimeus White; supt of schools. Arch Sampson; justices, Warden Anderson, George Heiffner, Henry Mann.

1859—Supervisors, treasurer, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as in 1858; clerk, Henry L. Mann; justices, Henry J. Huston, E. C. Hugins; constables, John D. Bainbridge, John F. Lane.

1860—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1858; clerk, E. C. Hugins; assessor, James D. Saddler; supt. of schools; Samuel Merrick; justices, E. C. Hugins, Warden Anderson, P. P. Stone; constables, J. M. Anderson, William Pallett.

1861—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and supt. of schools same as in 1860; assessor, B. White; justices, George Heiffner, John R. Bush; constables, John D. Bainbridge, Lawson F. Carley.

1862—Supervisors, Wm. Furlong, Horace Smead, J. A. Hunsaker; clerk, E. C. Hugins; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, John Hier; justices, E. C. Hugins, Warden Anderson; constables, William Carter, George Putnam.

1863—Supervisors, John Hier, P. Murray, J. Wiederhold; clerk, E. C. Hugins; treasurer, Thomas Pallett; assessor, J. Smead; justices, James Collogan, Lawrence Van Vleck.

1864—Supervisors, Edward Carey, James Floyd, Joseph Wiederhold; clerk, Lawrence Van Vleck; treasurer, George Snyder; assessor, James Collogan; justices, L. S. Roberts, George Heiffner; constables, William Carter, Leming C. Wilson.

1865—Supervisors, John Hier, John Tomlinson, Franklin Lyster; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, George Spark; assessor, George Heiffner; justices, Warden Anderson, B. Cornelison; constables, Geo. Spark, Frank Lyster.

1866—Supervisors, Warden Anderson, J. Hollenback, T. A. Pallett; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, John Hier; assessor, George Heiffner; justices, George Heiffner, Frederick Gongawan; constables, James Spark, James Collogan.

1867—Supervisors, John S. Smead, George Heiffner, Joseph Weber; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, John Hier; assessor, Edward Carey; justices, James Nixon, Jacob Ginter, Henry Vandilden; constables, George Spark, Andrew Brandt.

1868—Supervisors, Thomas A. Pallett, Joseph Weber, Edward Carey; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, John Hier; assessor, George Heiffner; justices, George Heiffner, John W. Sanford, Henry L. Mann; constables, John F. Lane, William F. Pallett.

1869—Supervisors, Thomas A. Pallett, Joseph Weber, Cuthbert Bradwell; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, John Hier; assessor, Geo. Heiffner; justices, W. H. Liddle, H. L. Mann; constables, Geo. Spark, Christian Liebling.

1870—Supervisors, John Hier, J. A. Hunsaker, Cuthbert Bradwell;

clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, George Heiffner; justices, Warden Anderson, Thomas Collogan; constables, George Spark, Christian Liebling.

1871—Supervisors, John Hier, Henry Shadel, Francis Hare; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, Henry L. Mann, Ludwig Reifsteck; constables, Christian Liebling, Robert Phillips.

1872—Supervisors, John Hier, John Lenstra, Francis Hare; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, Franklin Lyster, Robert Allison; constables, Robert Phillips, Andrew, J. Brandt.

1873—Supervisors, Rufus Hannum, John Lenstra, J. A. Hunsaker; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, E. D. Peak, Henry L. Mann; constables, Robert Phillips, A. J. Brandt.

1874—Supervisors, John Hier, John Lenstra, William. H. Pallett; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, Robert Allison, Frankln Lyster; constables, George Spark, Andrew J. Brandt.

1875—Supervisors, John Hier, John Lenstra, Frank Keiser; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, H. L. Mann, Warden Anderson; constables, A. J. Brandt, R. Oldham.

1876—Supervisors, John Hier, Herman Kopel, Frank Keiser; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Franklin Lyster; justices, Franklin Lyster, Robert Allison; constables, A. J. Brandt, Robert Oldham.

1877—Supervisors, John Hier, Samuel Johnson, Christain Brandt; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, John Lenstra; justices, Thomas Collogan, Samuel Johnson; constables, A. J. Brandt, John Liddle.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer, same as in 1877; assessor, Joseph Murray; justices, Franklin Lyster, Arch Sampson, J. Sheffield; constables, A. J. Brandt, Robert Phillips.

1879—Supervisors, John Hier, Jacob Hanne, Peter Bench; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Joseph Murray; justices, Robert Allison, Samuel Johnson; constables, Robert Phillips, A. J. Brandt.

1880—Supervisors, Rufus Hannum, Jacob Horne, John Leustra;

clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, George Kieler; justices, Arch Sampson, Franklin Lyster, Lawrence Kieler; constables, Robert Phillips, A. J. Brandt.

1881—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1880; justices, Lawrence Kieler, Samuel Johnson; constables, A. J. Brandt, J. S. Doyle.

1882—Supervisors, Joseph Murray, Geo. Hannum, Chris. Brandt; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, George Kieler; justices, Franklin Lyster, Arch Sampson; constables, Emerson Liddle, A. J. Brandt.

1883—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1882; justices, Robert Allison, Joseph Schwerdt; constables, Emerson Liddle, Edward Jewell.

1884—Supervisors, Joseph Murray, George Hannum, Herman Kopel; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, J. P. Murphy; assessor, S. L. Johnson; justices, Arch Sampson, Franklin Lyster; constables, Emerson Liddle Edward Jewell.

1885—Supervisors, John Hier, Frank Kluck, Joseph Wiederhold; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, John P. Murphy; assessor, Samuel Johnson; justices, Robert Allison, George Kieler; constables, John Cleary, William Haas.

1886—Supervisors, John Hier, A. J. Brandt, Edward Carey; clerk, R. M. Henderson; treasurer, J. P. Murphy; assessor, Thomas Collogan; justices, Joseph Vosberg, Franklin Lyster; constables, Christ. Dreysler, John Cleary.

1887—Supervisors, John Hier, A. J. Brandt, Joseph Spark; clerk, Thomas Collogan; treasurer, J. P. Murphy; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, Henry Smith, Thomas Collogan; constables, Albert Lyster, John Cleary.

1888—Supervisors, John Hier, A. J. Brandt, Clarence Kuhle; clerk, Thomas Collogan; treasurer, J. P. Murphy; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, E. D. Peake, Robert Allison; constables, Walter P. Spark, Christian Liebling.

1889—Supervisors, John Hier, Clarence Kuhle, Jos. Spark; clerk, Henry Smith; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, Thomas Collogan, Charles Sampson; constables, Christian Liebling, Walter P. Spark.

1890—Supervisors, George Kieler, Henry Weber, Clement Kuhle; clerk, H. R. Smith; treasurer, Joseph Wiederhold; assessor, Bernard

Kuhle; justices, J. P. Murphy, E. D. Peake; constables, Walter Spark, Albert Lyster.

1891—Supervisors, John Hier, A. J. Brandt, Henry Vosberg; clerk, Henry R. Smith; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Samuel Johnson; justices, Thomas Larkin, Francis Murray; constables, Chris. Brandt, Jr., Albert Lyster.

1892—Supervisors, Joseph Murray, A. J. Brandt, Henry Weber; clerk, Henry R. Smith; treasurer, Frank Placke; assessor, Samuel L. Johnson; justices, L. A. Schroeder, Franklin Lyster; constables, Chris Brandt, Jr., C. W. Bainbridge.

1893—Supervisors and clerk, same as in 1892; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, Frank Murray, John Schroeder; constable, Frank May.

1894—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1893; justices, Franklin Lyster, L. A. Schroeder; constables, Albert Lyster, Emerson Liddle.

1895—Supervisors, J. J. Vosberg, A. J. Brandt, Henry Weber; clerk, H. R. Smith; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, Samuel L. Johnson, Frank Vogt; constables, Henry Johnson, Peter L. Doyle.

1896—Supervisors, J. J. Vosberg, Henry Weber, Herman Dolsing; clerk, Henry R. Smith; treasurer, Edward Carey; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, Franklin Lyster, Thomas Ryan; constables, Albert Lyster, Peter Doyle.

1897—Supervisors, J. J. Vosberg, A. Kruse, Clem. Runde; clerk, Henry R. Smith; treasurer, T. F. Splinter; assessor, Thomas Larkin; justices, S. L. Johnson, L. A. Schroeder; constables; Bert Bainbridge, Henry Jansen.

1898—Supervisors, J. J. Vosberg, Chris. Brandt, Joseph Weber, Jr.; clerk, H. R. Smith; treasurer. T. F. Splinter; assessor, S. L Johnson; justice, Franklin Lyster; constables, Jerry Carey, Frank J. Brandt.

1899—Supervisors, J. J. Vosberg, Clem. Placke, Chris. Brandt, Sr.; clerk, H. R. Smith: treasurer, Frank Placke; assessor, S. L. Johnson; justices, Frank Vogt, L. A. Schroeder; constables, Jerry Carey, Henry Jansen.

1900—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1899; justices, Frank Lyster, Joseph Quinlan; constables, Bert Bainbridge, Frank Ballew.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in 1840, or soon afterward, in a house on the White place west of Jamestown. This building was afterward moved to South Jamestown and occupied until 1875, when a new frame two-story school-house was built at a cost of $700.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office called Menomonee was discontinued for a time and reëstablished with the name Jamestown. James Gilmore was reäppointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Benjamin Kilbourn, Chauncey Skinner, and Warden Anderson. The last-named, who was appointed early in the forties, was removed in November, 1866, and J. Collogan, a saloon-keeper, was appointed in his place. There was much popular dissatisfaction and Mr. Anderson was soon reinstated and held the office until his death, January 12, 1885. The office has since been conducted by Joseph Schwartz, Mrs. Emily Works, and E. D. Peake.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church.—The society was organized at Fairplay, where it built a church, but in 1858 it removed to Jamestown and built a frame church 32✕35, at a cost of $900. The building was occupied alternate Sundays by the Methodists. The following ministers have served since 1843: Revs. J. C. Holbrook, A. M. Dixon, Loren Robbins, William Hassell, G. F. Strong, William Stoddart, Nicholas Mavne. No services are held in North Jamestown now.

Lutheran Church.—This society was organized in 1862, with Louis Reifsteck, Anton Weighle, George Leben, John Leben, August Eckert, Bernard Eckert, John Hoffman, George Heffner, —— Schultz, and the families of these, as members. Services were held in the residences of members until 1868, when a frame church was erected in South Jamestown. It is 20✕30 and cost $1,200. The pulpit is supplied by ministers from Dubuque.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized in 1847 by a traveling missionary named Smith, with William P., Jacob, and Harrison Cline, Peter Saddler, Milo Higgins, Benjamin Peck, Isaac Williams, and their wives, as members. Most of the members lived in the country near the village. Services were held in the school-house until 1860, when the society made arrangements with the Congregationalists to occupy their church on alternate Sundays. The church has

had the following ministers: Revs. Smith, Robert Langley, John Murrick, William Summersides, John Bean, E. S. Bunce, Stephen Pike, John Tresidder, William Cook, James Sims, William Howarth, James Jefferson, William Shepard, and J. T. Lewis. For about twenty years there has been no resident minister, the pulpit being supplied by ministers resident at Cuba City.

Old Jamestown has ceased to exist as a village. The Jamestown Hotel remains, and there are half a dozen residences in the vicinity of "the Junction," but there is no store, nor shop, nor even a saloon. "Puckerville" still exists, but as "Louisburg." It has a post-office, kept by Wm. E. Merrick, a store, a feed-mill, two hotels, two or three saloons, and fifteen or twenty residences. Not only is it true of these villages, but of the whole region—the old settlers are dead, their children have gone West, and their places have been filled mostly by German immigrants.

FAIRPLAY.

This village is situated in Section 25 of the town of Jamestown, on the road from Dubuque to Platteville and Hazel Green. In 1838 John Roddan built a cabin on the present site of the village and lived there some years. In 1840 Charles Bainbridge came from Vinegar Hill, built a cabin, and went to prospecting. "Big strikes" were made in June, 1841, and in a little while several hundred miners were crowded into the narrow valley in all sorts of rough shanties and tents. The mine which gave the name to the village was discovered in 1841 and was the subject of a quarrel between contending claimants that threatened to result in bloodshed, when one of the miners who had gathered to see the fight that promised to occur between the claimants appealed so strongly for "fair play" that the matter was made the subject of arbitration and the mine awarded to the original discoverers. The same year the "Journey Range" and the "Ten Strike Lead" were discovered. A historian fresh from the East, in writing up this place about a score of years ago, said that the latter lode was so called because it was struck by ten men! He had evidently never played ten-pins. In 1843 the shanties and tents of the transient miners had given place to some substantial improvements. A school-house and a church were built, the latter by popular subscription and as a sort of free-for-all building.

In 1843 the neighborhood was made a precinct of the county. Among the justices of the precinct were William C. Bryant and Louis

Rood in 1843, Thomas Dudley in 1844, J. B. Penn in 1845, James W. Everett and James Ritchie in 1846. The village was incorporated by act of the legislature approved February 12, 1845. It then contained about 800 inhabitants. Allison's Tavern was then built and was occupied by Henry Gilbert as landlord. Another tavern stood on the site of the later American House. Opposite this was Chisholm's "lighthouse," the scene of many a high revel and much high betting, interspersed with an occasional knock-down and drag-out. J. B. Johnson and Alfred Woods were the two merchants of the place. Dr. Arch Sampson was the only physician. There were several lawyers, among them Amasa Cobb, afterward member of Congress for this district, and later still Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

In 1846 Fairplay was the theater of a duel which was appointed but did not come off. Two miners of Hazel Green had got into a dispute about a mine, located about a mile north of that village, and one of them, Henry Ray, challenged the other, Conrad Burns. The latter accepted the challenge and named rifles as weapons, and spent the time intervening between the challenge and the appointed meeting in target practice. John H. Rountree and Charles McCoy were the seconds. Efforts were made to reconcile the parties. Burns was implacable and demanded an apology or blood. Ray, having a family to which he was much attached, was induced to yield and offer the required apology, which was accepted and the affair was closed.

In 1856 there were some especially large mineral discoveries by Hugins, Stone, Clise, Patrick Murray, Jacob Hunsaker, and Thomas Pallet. The place revived a little from the decadence which it had suffered during the California gold excitement, but it soon declined again. In 1861 B. Cornelison, later a landlord of Hazel Green, built a stone hotel, the Wisconsin House, and that was about the last notable improvement.

A murder occurred in the village September 2, 1873. John James shot Edward Iverson, his mining partner, in a drunken quarrel. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four and a half years in the penitentiary.

THE HARNEY MURDER.

One of the most terrible crimes in the annals of the county was committed at Fairplay September 25, 1865. Dr. Harney, an old resident of the place, and a man of good character (except that he was subject to fits of almost insane anger), killed his step-daughter and

seriously injured his wife. The daughter of Mrs. Harney by a former marriage had married one Joseph Hunsaker, who, at the time of the murder, was in Idaho. Mrs. Hunsaker had lived in the Harney family, but a few months before the murder occupied a house by herself near the Doctor's house. Dr. Harney became offended with his step-daughter and ordered his wife to have no communication with her. Mrs. Harney continued to visit her daughter without her husband's knowledge at the time. He probably learned of it, and one day when his wife returned from a visit he knocked her down and beat her with the butt of a revolver. Ellen Harney, the Doctor's daughter, interfered and got her father to desist.

When Mrs. Hunsacker, at her house, heard her mother's screams she ran over to the house and found her mother lying on the floor. She kneeled down beside the injured woman, but hardly had she done so when the Doctor sprang upon her and trampled her, breaking her skull in several places, and then shot her in the head, killing her. Ellen Harney had meanwhile been trying vainly to draw her father away from his deadly work. While the Doctor was trampling Mrs. Hunsaker, his wife got up and ran out into the street, crying for help. Harney followed her and fired two shots at her, then caught her and began to beat her with the revolver, when his son Harrison took away the revolver and brought his mother back to the house. The Doctor passed through the same room where the murdered woman lay, reviling her as he did so, went into his office, took a lancet and cut his throat. He did not die, but was arrested and taken to jail. There he tore the bandages from his wound and endeavored to bleed himself to death, but without success. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The murder created the greatest excitement in the little village and the surrounding country. The murderer (who had evidently become to some extent insane by indulgence in fits of anger) had many friends who made repeated efforts to obtain a pardon for him. These were at last successful, but the Doctor was warned not to return to Fairplay and he did not do so.

MURDER OF CHRISTIAN KELLY.

Christian Kelly, living nearly two miles east of Fairplay, was murdered on the night of November 15, 1869. On Tuesday morning, the 16th, his wife got up and went out and found the body of the murdered man lying near the house covered with the snow which had fallen during the night. He had four large gashes in the head and the

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skull was crushed in. He was seen by a neighbor doing the chores that night, and was also seen in bed between nine and ten o'clock. His wife said she felt cold in the night and missed him, but supposed he had gone to sleep in another bed. Mrs. Kelly, John Murray, her son-in-law, and Murray's wife were arrested and tried for the murder, but were acquitted, and the mystery as to who were the murderers and what was the motive of the crime was never solved.

Post-Office.—The post-office of Fairplay was established in 1841 with Franklin Z. Hicks as postmaster. He was followed by Alfred Wood, J. B. Johnson, Matthew Van Vleck, B. Cornelison, Arch Sampson, Mrs. Allison, and H. R. Smith.

Schools.—A school-house was built in 1843 and James Johnson was employed as teacher, and taught for several years. In 1851 a new school-house 20×30 was built at a cost of $600. It had, when the place was flourishing, two departments, but now has only one, conducted by Henry R. Smith.

Churches.—A church was built by popular subscriptions in 1843. It was occupied simultaneously or successively by the Presbyterians, Methodist Episcopals, and Primitive Methodists. The place has at present no organized church society.

Jamestown Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F.—The original lodge was organized in February, 1850, with Dr. Mills, Samuel Virden, Henry Van Vleck, James Saddler, and H. H. Howe as charter members and officers. It first met in Howe's Hall in Jamestown. During the war the charter was surrendered. In October, 1869, a new charter was issued and the lodge prospered so much that in 1878 it erected, in Fairplay, a lodge-room 28×40 at a cost of $650. With the death and emigration of the old settlers and their descendants, the lodge went down, and the hall is used as a residence.

The village of Fairplay has lost its old-time importance and nearly all of its old settlers. Of its former institutions only the post-office, school, one hotel, and two saloons remain. It has not even a store.

SINIPEE.

This village was started about 1835. It was located on Section 6 of the present town of Jamestown. It became quite an important river port, but was soon superseded by Potosi and Dubuque, and in the winter of 1842-43 the buildings were all moved down the river on the ice to Dubuque—all except one, a stone building which could not

be thus moved, and Sinipee ceased to exist. It contained a post-office for some years. *Money was also printed here.*

KIELER.

This is a small hamlet on the corner of Sections 3 and 10, town of Jamestown. Its principal institutions are the post-office and the Catholic church, the latter 45×85, built in 1869 at a cost of $6,000.

CHAPTER IX.

CASSVILLE.

Early History and Growth—Town Officers—Village Officers—
Newspapers—Churches—Societies—Schools—Biographical.

EARLY HISTORY AND GROWTH.

Captain Shaw landed at this place in 1816, as mentioned on page 9. Thomas Hymer, afterward of Potosi, on his return from a trip to the Selkirk settlement stopped at this place in 1824, occupying an old cabin, probably built by a French trader. Levi Gilbert came to the place in 1827 and has stated that Judge Sawyer put up a furnace there that year, and was to give a free Fourth of July dinner, but hearing of the Indian troubles, he left July 3. The same year Orris McCartney and Alexander D. Ramsey came and settled a few miles from the village, where they opened farms. The next spring McCartney went to Beetown and spent a few months there and then returned to his farm. A. K. Barber and Woodward Barber also came in 1827. Thomas G. Hawley is credited with building the first house in the new village. Henry Hodges and Thomas Shanley came in 1828, but did not stay long. They are said to have built a log warehouse.

Nothing further can be learned of the young settlement until 1831, when Glendower M. Price, a young man of considerable means, came there from Philadelphia with his newly married wife and opened a store in a log building on the river bank, on the site of Grimm's warehouse. When the Black Hawk War broke out Price, with his young wife, held his position, improvised a fort out of a large log house, raised a company of scouts from the refugee miners and commanded them, and after the war was always called Major. Sometimes in his absence his wife commanded the refugees and friendly Indians at the fort, being called Captain Price.

In 1834 Benjamin F. Forbes, afterward postmaster at Lancaster, came to Cassville. His wife was a sister of Major Price's wife.

About the time of Major Price's coming Daniel Barber, Henry Lander, Isaac Lander, Richard Ray, and William W. Wyman came.

Isaac Lander preëmpted land at the mouth of the hollow, Ray took up the southwest quarter of Section 20, and Price Section 29. The land, however, did not come into market until 1834.

Wisconsin was made a territory July 4, 1836, taking in all the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and part of the Dakotas. Months before the bill passed and was approved by the President persons in the East pitched upon Cassville as an eligible and central location for the capital of the new territory, and laid out a city here, buying the claims of Price and Ray, except three lots reserved by Price. The new town company was composed of Garrett V. Denniston, a lawyer of Albany, New York, and Lucius Lyon, who had been Surveyor-General of Michigan Territory. There may have been others in the company, but no other names appear as grantors on the records of deeds to the lots sold by the company. The company immediately began the erection of a mammoth brick hotel, five stories high, which was to shelter the legislators and State officials to-be. Daniel Banfill, afterward a Lancaster landlord and contractor for the shoddy court-house of 1837, appears to have been the contractor. It cost $45,000. But before the great building was completed, or nearly completed, the great fight for the location of the capital was over and Cassville had lost, and the "big brick" long stood with lonely halls and vacant rooms, a monument to blighted hopes and failing ventures.

In the debate in the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin on the location of the capital Col. Wm. S. Hamilton said:

"Cassville stands on the east bank of the Mississippi, surrounded by very pretty scenery. The eye can rest on the soft and soothing, the grand and sublime. There will be found everything necessary for the promotion of man's comfort and the exercise of his energies. In a word, nature has done all in her power to make it one of the most delightful spots in the far West."

Nelson Dewey came in 1836 as clerk for the town company. Writing in 1887, he thus describes early buildings and builders of Cassville: "Daniels, Denniston & Co built in 1836 the two houses in which G. Prior and F. M. Cronin now live. Clovis A. Lagrave and Charles L. Lagrave built in 1836 the present frame building adjoining Geiger's brick store, and Charles Bensill in 1836 built the now old building on the alley on Block 11. G. M. Price in 1836 built the building now owned by Holloway Stephens on Lot 11, Block 3. It was originally

built on Lot 10, Block 11, and Ezra and John Gleason kept store in it in 1837 and 1838. The latter died in Prairie du Chien. The former was living in Chicago when I last heard of him. Charles L. Lagrave now lives in Minneapolis and Clovis A. Lagrave lives in California."

A correspondent of the New York *Commerical Advertiser*, under date of June 20, 1836, gave this glowing description of Cassville:

"This town is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River five hundred miles above St. Louis, forty-five by land above Galena, and about the same distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin River. The site is upon a beautiful prairie, twelve or fifteen feet above high water-mark at the shore, and extending back five hundred yards, ascending in this distance eight feet to a precipitous bluff two hundred feet high. The prairie is about four miles long, slightly broken by ravines above and below the town plat; but the plat itself is of so uniform a surface as not to require the cost of a dollar to grade either a building lot or a street. The plat is four hundred yards wide, by eleven hundred and ninety long, or nearly one-fourth of a mile by two-thirds of a mile. In this bluff, about fifty feet above the surface of the plain below, are two bold springs, which discharge water enough to supply a population of ten thousand

" The present population is not numerous, but immigrants and settlers are daily arriving. The carpenter's wages were about five dollars a day; but the physician, there being but one in the village, does not make more than his board.

"The few roving Indians who still linger on the east bank of the river supply the inhabitants with venison from the forests and fish from the river.

"The inhabitants are fashionable, liberal, and attentive to strangers. They are chiefly from Philadelphia and western New York. There is no church, though religious service is held occasionally in a private house by a visiting Methodist, and Presbyterian.

"Such is a brief notice of Cassville, *as it is*. But I look upon it as the germ of a great city. Its commerical position is unquestionably the best in the territory, on the east side of the Mississippi. It must become the emporium for all the trade above the latitude of 42° 30' (the Illinois line), and extending on either side one hundred miles into the interior. Steamboats are constantly arriving at this point from St. Louis and other towns on the river. During our visit of five days, the arrivals of steamboats were daily, as no regular line had yet been

established. One of the first acts of the territorial legislature will be to grant a charter for a railroad from Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, to Cassville, passing through a highly fertile region, the line of which, in ten or twenty years, will resemble the thoroughfares of New England. The greater portion of this land can now be purchased at the government price—$1.25 per acre. Following upon this improvement, a canal will be constructed from the waters of Green Bay along the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, the trade of which will descend to Cassville as its nearest market. Opposite Cassville, lying along Turkey River, is one of the most fertile regions of the West. This river is navigable for keel-boats forty miles; and tho' the land is not yet surveyed, and, consequently, not in market, yet such are its attractions to the immigrant, that this whole distance of forty miles is already 'taken up' by settlers—and this is less than four years after its purchase from the Indians. Indeed, I see no reason why Cassville shall not become the emporium of as great an inland trade as Boston, Albany, Buffalo or Detroit, in whose latitude it is situated."

William Hall entered land in Section 28 in 1836, but soon sold it to John Bantram. Thomas Nagle (afterward of Patch Grove) came this year. Simon I. Daniels was a prominent comer in 1836. It is thought that he was one of the proprietors of the town site. He was a lawyer from Michigan. He bought a press and type from St. Louis (the first to be brought into the county) to print a paper at Cassville. The issue of the paper was delayed; Daniels went to Patch Grove on business, was taken sick and died at the house of Moses Hicklin, March 11, 1837; the business prospects of Cassville vanished, and Cassville, instead of being the first place in the county to have a newspaper, did not get one until more than forty years after Platteville had one. The press and type were stored in the basement of the big brick, and years afterward the wondering boys found some of the type scattered in the sand of the river bank.

Among the new comers in 1837 to the village or vicinity were Thomas A. Adkins, David and William Richards, Leander Judd, Geo. H. Morris, John T. Tower, Wm. H. Cash, Ezra Hall, Richard Hamer, William Whiteside, Ferah B. Farnsworth, Clovis A. and Charles L. Lagrave, John Ryan, Robert Campbell, George H. Cox, Allen Breed.

In February, 1837, a post-office was established at Cassville with Richard Ray postmaster.

In 1838 came Luther Basford (now living in Lancaster), Daniel

Richards, William Sauser, Thomas J. Page, John B. Lesperance, Chas. E. Bensell, James Blunt, Arthur Worth (afterward a county official), Benedict Monahan, and Bernard McNamee. N. H. Suttle opened a store there that year.

January 19, 1838, an academy was incorporated at Cassville with the following trustees: Garrett V. Denniston, T. M. Street, G. M. Price, Joseph H. D. Street, D. R. Burt, Thomas Shanley, Thomas P. Burnett, Orris McCartney, Daniel Richards, J. E. Dodge, James Boice, H. R. Colter, Dr. Hill and A. S. Sheldon.

In 1839 the comers were Justus M. Dickinson, William Pollock, Jonathan S. Sprague, and John J. Kirkland, and probably others; but many who had come in previous years went away.

The village was very much in the decline in 1840, but in 1843 it seemed to be reviving. A correspondent in the *Herald* that year said: "It has revived this year and is now speedily and steadily filling up, already numbering a population of 125. The town comprises twenty-five good dwelling houses, and several stores and offices."

GOV. NELSON DEWEY.

Among the merchants of the place that year were Roghe & Shrader, Lamar & Downing, and Samuel Morris.

Among those who came in the forties and became well-known there and elsewhere were William Prior, Samuel Scott, William Pollock, and Robert Lumpkin.

By 1847 the place seems to have declined very much. A county officer visiting it that year recorded that the place consisted of "a few log houses around the big hotel and the commission store of Lagrave. There are only twenty-five or thirty families in the place." He also said that there were only three houses in sight from the road between Beetown and Cassville.

One cause of the languid existence of Cassville was the unsettled condition of the titles to lands in the village. This continued until 1856, when ex-Governor Dewey purchased the "Brunson interest" and cleared the titles. He devoted himself with energy and consider-

able success to building up the town. Cassville had now become a port of export for the great wheat crops of Blake's Prairie and was a busy place. The number of teams loaded with wheat sometimes to be seen in the village was astonishing. There were fifty houses built in the village in 1856. That year Irish & Co. built a steam saw-mill. The principal merchants, shippers, and commission men then were Raffauf & Geiger and Lagrave & Co. In 1859 the important firm of E. Brinckmann & Co. was formed. In 1856 the place contained three stores, three hotels, three saloons, two tailor shops, three black-smith shops, one hardware store, one cabinet-shop, one wagon-shop, several carpenter shops, two cooper shops, two shoe-shops, and a population of 421 against 149 a year and a half before. In 1858 the population was more than 800.

Among the prominent "institutions" of Cassville in early days was the ferry across the Mississippi, an important factor in the traffic of the place. In 1836 it was conducted by William Walker. Braton Bushee and C. L. Lagrave conducted it from 1843 to 1846, when their license was revoked and William Pollock carried it on to 1850, when Bushee & Lagrave were again licensed and conducted the ferry until 1852, when Orris McCartney received a license. It was afterward run a long time by Herman Grimm.

For the last few years one of the largest business establishments of Cassville has been the canning and pickle factory of P. Hohenadel, Jr. Its products have already established a high reputation all over the United States.

The building of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad in 1885 gave the business of the place a material advance, and it has since been fairly prosperous. The population of the village was in 1870, 551; in 1880, 610; in 1895, 931.

George Groom killed William Vivian with an ax in a quarrel June, 1881. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Frank Liscum drowned herself in the river on the evening of March 15, 1889, in a fit of insanity.

The sawmill of Kleinpell Brothers was burned May 5, 1897. Loss $6,000.

The town of Cassville was one of the original sixteen towns organized in 1849. It contains all of Town 3, Range 5, and Town 3, Range 6, lying on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi. Up to 1859

it included the present town of Glen Haven,, which should be con-
sidered in observing the population at different periods. The popu-
lation was in 1855, 854; in 1860, 860; in 1865, 1,092; in 1870, 1,318;
1875, 1,386; in 1880, 1,301; in 1885, 1,299; in 1890, 1,455; in 1895,
1,560.

In territorial times the precinct had the following justices: Eph
Dunbar, Orris McCartney, Daniel Richards, 1843; C. Hood, Clovis
Lagrave, Ezra H. Gleason, 1844; Robert Whiteside, Wm. Pollock, T.
Wilkinson, 1846; C. A. Lagrave, 1847-48.

From 1849 to the present there have been the following

TOWN OFFICERS.

1849—Supervisors, Orris McCartney, M. K. Young, John Dodge;
clerk, G. M. Price; treasurer, C. A. Lagrave; assessor, A. D. Ramsay;
supt. of schools, William Pollock; justices, C. L. Lagrave, I. C. Lan-
der; constables, Wm. Winney, Samuel Winsor, Samuel Becket, J. M.
Castner.

1850—Supervisors, Luther Basford, C. L. Lagrave, John Dodge;
clerk, G. M. Price; treasurer, James M. Scott; assessor, S. Higgins;
supt. of schools, John Dodge; justices, G. M. Price, H. H. Ray; con-
stables, Charles Wamsley, William Winney, Jas. Scott.

1851—Supervisors, C. A. Lagrave, L. S. Reynolds, T. C. Scott;
clerk, A. A. Bennett; treasurer, James M. Scott; assessor, Orris Mc-
Cartney; supt of schools. M. K. Young; justices, C. A. Lagrave, H.
Catlin, E. Kidd; constables, Charles Wamsley, Samuel Winsor, Wm. J.
Winney.

1852—Supervisors, Thomas C. Scott, L. S. Reynolds, Thomas
Rogers; clerk, A. A. Bennett; treasurer, L. Basford; assessor, Orris
McCartney; supt. of schools, M. K. Young; justices, Wm. Curtis, H.
B. Goodman; constables, Chas. Wamsley, W. J. Winney, Wm. Frazier.

1853—Supervisors, John D. Harp, M. M. Scott, Thomas Rogers;
clerk, treasurer, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as in 1852; jus-
tices, C. L. Lagrave, L. S. Reynolds, A. A. Bennett; constables, J. H.
Crawford, W. J. Winney, Charles Wamsley.

1854—Supervisors, J. D. Harp, M. M. Scott, D. Tarter; clerk, treas-
urer, and assessor same as in 1852; supt. of schools, Douglas Oliver;
justices, J. D. Harp, Orris McCartney; constables, Charles Wamsley,
Wm. J. Winney.

1855—Supervisors, J. D. Harp, D. Tarter, W. J. Winney; clerk,
Wm. Curtis; treasurer, N. Goodenough; assessor, M. M. Scott; supt.

of schools, A. A. Bennett; justices, C. L. Lagrave, A. A. Bennett; constables, Mat Metcalf, W. J. Winney, J. Browning.

1856—Supervisors, John D. Harp, W. J. Winney, Henry Burgess; clerk, Wm. Curtis; treasurer, N. Goodenough; assessor, Orris McCartney; supt. of schools, M. K. Young; justices, J. D. Harp, Orris McCartney, J. H. C. Sneclode; constables, Mat. Metcalf, T. C. Sovereign.

1857—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, Henry Burgess, Mat. Metcalf; clerk, R. Thomas; treasurer, Wm. Curtis; assessor, John Coombs; supt. of schools, M. K. Young; justices, W. P. Dewey, A. A. Bennett, Henry Burgess; constables, M. Metcalf, H. W. Palmer, Wm. Clement.

1858—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, Henry Burgess, E. A. Kidd; clerk, L. S. Mason; treasurer, Wm. Curtis; assessor, John D. Harp; supt. of schools, L. S. Mason; justices, J. D. Harp, Henry Burgess; constables, W. A. Brenner, M. Metcalf, Wm. Clement.

1859—Supervisors, John D. Harp, Wm. J. Winney, L. M. Okey; clerk, L. S. Mason. Rest of record lacking.

1860—Supervisors, Wm. P. Dewey, John Geiger, Enoch Groom; clerk, L. S. Mason; treasurer, Samuel Moses; assessor, Henry Burgess; supt. of schools, A. R. McCartney; justices, Henry Burgess, F. M. Waldorf; constables, J. H. Dickinson, Jonas Halstead, H. Hauger.

1861—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1860; treasurer, J. H. C. Sneclode; assessor, James Wilson; supt. of schools, H. F. Young; justices, C. D. Frankenfeld, F. M. Waldorf; constables, W. B. Morgan, Wm. Maywald, Henry Hauger.

1862—Supervisors, Henry Burgess, Thos. Grattan, Wm. Schmitz; clerk, L. S. Mason; treasurer, J. H. C. Sneclode; assessor, Henry Burgess; justices, Henry Burgess, C. R. Smith, L. M. Okey; constables, W. E. Groom, Herman Grimm, A. King.

1863—Supervisors, Nelson Dewey, John Geiger, Enoch Groom; clerk, J. H. C. Sneclode; treasurer, C. L. Lagrave; assessor, H. H. Ray; justices, L. M. Okey. J. H. C. Sneclode; constables, Herman Grimm, Henry Hauger, W. E. Groom.

1864—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1863; assessor, Thomas Grattan; justices, Henry Burgess, Aug. Taggart; constables, Herman Grimm, W. E. Groom, Henry Hauger.

1865—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1863; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, L. M. Okey, J. D. Harp; constables, Herman Grimm, Henry Seipp, W. F. Rice.

1866—Supervisors, clerk, assessor, and constables, same as in

1865; treasurer, John Bernhard; justices, Henry Burgess, L. S. Mason.

1867—Supervisors, Nelson Dewey John Geiger, Henry Burgess; clerk, L. S. Mason; treasurer, John Bernhard; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, J. D. Harp, L. M. Okey, Fred Neife; constables, Henry Seipp, Otto Kirschbaum, P. Baumgartner.

1868—Supervisors, Nelson Dewey, W. M. Larned, Henry Seipp; clerk, F. P. Liscum; treasurer, John Bernhard; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, Henry Burgess, J. Frohmann; constables, A. Petermann, S. Adrian, W. F. Rice.

1869—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1868; treasurer, Julius Baumgartner; justices, James R. Bark, L. M. Okey; constables, A. Peterman, Henry Hauger, John Plimpton.

1870—Supervisors, John Geiger, Orris McCartney, John Bernhard; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, Julius Baumgartner; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, Henry Burgess, J. Frohmann; constables, P. Baumgartner, C. Kirschbaum, John Plimpton.

1871—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, O. B. McCartney, John Bernhard; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, E. C. Forbes; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, J. D. Harp, L. M. Okey; constables, P. Baumgartner, Aloys Grimm, Henry Seipp.

1872—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, O. B. McCartney, Charles Kleinpell; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, E. C. Forbes; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, O. B. McCartney, R. Thomas; constables, John Engler, John Plimpton, A. Key.

1873—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1872; treasurer, A. Grimm; justices, J. D. Harp, Henry Burgess; constables, W. F. Rice, A. Key, W. Diedrich.

1874—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Chas. Kleinpell, L. M. Okey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1873; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Wm. Klinkhammer; constables, A. Key, John Plimpton, John Engler.

1875—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, L. M. Okey, H. Abrath; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1873; justices, Henry Burgess, G. H. Groom; constables, Theo. Teasdale, W. F. Rice, G. Shrader.

1876—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Henry Seipp, Henry Hauger; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, A. Grimm; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Wm. Klinkhammer; constables, Theo. Teasdale, J. B. Ortscheid, W. F. Rice.

1877—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, L. M. Okey, Enoch Groom;

clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, A. Grimm; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, Henry Burgess, G. H. Groom, Herman Seipp; constables, J. B. Ortscheid, Theo. Teasdale.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1877; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Henry Hauger; constables, J. B. Ortscheid, L. J. Ishmael, W. F. Rice.

1879—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1878; justices, Henry Burgess, G. H. Groom, H. Seipp.

1880—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1877; justices, H. Seipp, J. B. Ortscheid; constables, Joseph Barrow, William McCormick, J. L. Finley.

1881—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1877; justices, Henry Burgess, J. D. Harp; constables, Joseph Barrow W. Williams, Mat Adrian.

1882—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Enoch Groom, Henry Seipp; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, Aloys Grimm; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, J. B. Ortscheid, Henry Seipp; constables, Wesley Williams, Theo. Teasdale, James L. Finley.

1883—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1882; justices, Henry Burgess, John D. Harp.

1884—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1882; justices, J. B. Ortscheid, Thomas Grattan; constables, James L. Finley, Wesley Williams, John Seipp.

1885—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Enoch Groom, Jonah Halstead; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, Aloys Grimm; assessor, J. D. Harp; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Henry Burgess, Henry Seipp; constables, John Herring, Ferdinand Justin, Wesley Williams.

1886—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Enoch Groom, Joseph Breuer; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1885; justices, Henry Seipp, J. B. Ortscheid; constables, Al. Dietrich, John Engler, W. Williams.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1886; assessor, John Engler; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Henry Burgess, F. W. Klinkhammer; constables, Hubert Schulter, Frank Liscum, Philip Berntgen.

1888—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Wm. Klinkhammer, Enoch Groom; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, Aloys Grimm; assessor, J. B. Ortscheid; justices, J. B. Ortschied, Wm. Klinkhammer; constables, Lee McCamish, Wesley Williams, Nicholas Wilkum.

1889—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Henry Seipp, Wm. Klinkhammer; clerk, Henry Burgess; treasurer, Aloys Grimm; assessor, John

Engler; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Henry Burgess; constables, John Engler, Frank Elskamp, Wesley Williams.

1890—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, Henry Seipp, William Klindt; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, John B. Ort-scheid, F. W. Klinkhammer; constables, Albert Diedrich, Jacob Kirsch-baum, Chris Bernhard.

1891—Supervisors, Herman Grimm, F. W. Klinkhammer, S. W. Okey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Henry Burgess; constables, Hubert Schulter, William Holt.

1892—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1891; clerk, J. M. Burgess; justices, Wm. Klinkhammer, J. B. Ortschied; consta-bles, William Holt, Wesley Williams, Nicholas Wilkomm.

1893—Supervisors and assessor same as in 1891; clerk, J. H. C. Sneclode; treasurer, Chas. W. Engler; justices, J. M. Burgess, Frank Elwell; constables, Hubert Schulter, Simon Akerman, William Wood.

1894—Supervisors, Aloys Grimm, F. W. Klinkhammer, S. W. Okey; clerk, J. M. Burgess; treasurer, J. B. Ortscheid; assessor, John Engler; justices, David Williams, Frank Von Gartzen; constables, Wesley Wil-liams, R O. Caldwell, Jacob Kirschbaum.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1894; justices, J. M. Burgess, Walter H. Brown; constables, R. O. Caldwell, Hubert Schulter.

1896—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1894; justices, J. H. C. Sneclode, Frank Von Gartzen; constables, Hubert Schulter, F. Barnes.

1897—Supervisors, F. W. Klinkhammer, S. W. Okey, Peter Casper; clerk, Otto Reinke; treasurer, J. B. Ortscheid; assessor, John Engler; justices, W.H. Brown, J. M. Burgess, William Holt; constables, R. O. Caldwell, L. H. Okey.

1898—Supervisors same as in 1897; clerk, Frank Casper; treasur-er, Benj. Petty; assessor, Nicholas Wilkomm; justices, John Behlmer, Frank Casper; constable, L. H. Okey.

1899—Supervisors, F. W. Klinkhammer, S. W. Okey, Peter Cas-per; clerk, Frank Casper; treasurer, Jacob Foehringer; assessor, Nich-olas Wilkomm; justices, Carl Pohlman, Lewis Okey; constables, J. J. Seipp, Walter Brown.

1900—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1899; justices, Frank Casper, L. A. Groom, F. W. Klinkhammer; constables, L. H. Okey, Louis Laufenberg, T. Williams.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1882 and has had the following officers:

1882—President, D. B. Stevens; trustees, E. Kleinpell, F. W. Bartlett, John Scharfenstein, G. Prior, Aloys Grimm, J. A. Klindt.

1883—President, J. A. Klindt; trustees, D. B. Stevens, E. Kleinpell, G. Prior, A. W. Moore, John Scharfenstein, Fred Beilharz,

1884—President, John A. Klindt; trustees, G. Prior, E. Kleinpell, John Vogel, John D. Harp, John Engler, D. B. Stevens.

1885—President, J. A. Klindt; trustees, D. B. Stevens, J. D. Harp, G. Prior, E. Kleinpell, John Vogel, John Engler.

1886—President, Carl Kleinpell; trustees, John D. Harp, D. B. Stevens, John Engler, John Vogel, Eugene Kleinpell, Gottfried Prior.

1887—President, Otto F. Ziegler; trustees, D. B. Stevens, F. H. Beilharz, Wm. M. Larned, Frank Dietrich, J. J. Bernhard, Fritz Huber.

1888—President, Carl Kleinpell; trustees, Charles Engler, W. M. Larned, Herman Grimm, Fred Hubert, Jacob Bernhard, D. B. Stevens.

1889—President, John A. Klindt; trustees, D. B. Stevens, L. M. Okey, W. M. Larned, Jacob Bernhard, Aloys Grimm, Fred Huber.

1890—President, Julius Kleinpell; trustees, Frank Eckstein, Geo. Barrows, F. M. Cronin, F. H. Beilharz, John Engler, James Foley.

1891—President, J. A. Klindt; trustees, E. Kleinpell, Wm. M. Larned, F. H. Beilharz, Edward Engler, Jacob Bernhard, John Engler.

1892—President, J. A. Klindt; trustees, W. M. Larned, E. Kleinpell, Frank Flier, John Engler, Chris Engler, O. F. Geiger.

1893—President, L. M. Okey; trustees, John Engler, E. Kleinpell, John Wood, Frank Eckstein, Charles S. Engler, Frank Elwell.

1894—President, L. M. Okey; trustees, John Wood, Julius Kleinpell, Frank Elwell, Frank Eckstein, C. J. Sharfenstein, Morris Phinney.

1895—President, L. M. Okey; trustees, Frank Eckstein, Herman Grimm, Jacob Bernhard, Frank Elwell, E. Kleinpell, Julius Kleinpell

1896—President, L. M. Okey; trustees, Frank Eckstein, F. W. Klinkhammer, David Williams, Jacob Bernhard, A. B. Teasdale, Walter Kleinpell

1897—President, L. M. Okey; trustees, David Williams, Frank Eckstein, P. Hohenadel, Jr., Walter Kleinpell, Geo. Barrows, Frank Flier.

1898—President, Joseph Geiger; trustees, Walter Kleinpell, J. J. Bernhard, J. W. Niermer, Aug. Prior, U. L. Holford, S. Beilharz.

1899—President, Joseph Geiger; trustees, Frank Flier, John Foley, W. R. Pierce, W. P. Hartford, Fred Beilharz, William Dunstone.

1900—President, Joseph Geiger; trustees, U. L. Holford, Frank Flier, W. R. Pierce, F. H. Beilharz, William Dietrich, J. B. Ortscheid.

Treasurers.—John Bernhard, 1882-84; J. B. Ortscheid, 1885-91; F. J. Dietrich; 1892, Otto Reinke, 1893; F. J. Dietrich, 1894–96; Henry Kleinpell, 1897-1900.

Clerks.—J. H. C. Sneclode, 1882-92; J. M. Burgess, 1893; Otto Reinke, 1894–96; F. J. Dietrich, 1897-1900.

Marshals.—John Herring, 1882; John Kelly, 1883-85; John Herring, 1886; Holl Stephens, 1887; J. B. Ortscheid, 1888; Hubert Schulter, 1889-90; B. Miller, 1891; F. W. Teasdale, 1892; Hubert Schulter, 1893; R. O. Caldwell, 1894–95; Everett Ishmael, 1896–98; Robert Muldoon, 1899–1900.

Police Justices.—Henry Burgess, 1882-85; J. H. C. Sneclode, 1886 -89; J. B. Ortscheid, 1890; J. H. C. Sneclode, 1891-93; J. M. Burgess, 1894–96; J. H. C. Sneclode, 1897-99; Wm. F. Okey, 1900.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Cassville Current.—This paper was started December 12, 1885. Walter W. Pollock was editor and publisher. It was a six-column folio. The typography was of unusual excellence for a country paper. It was printed at the *Teller* office in Lancaster. Although not printed at home, it fully covered the field of Cassville local news and interests. It was published about a year, when the publisher found a more inviting field and the paper was discontinued.

The Cassville Index.—This paper was first issued March 8, 1888, by Charles DeWitt and his wife, formerly Mrs. Lou P. Lesler. Both had formerly been publishers of the Boscobel *Dial.* The paper was an eight-column folio. In August, 1889, John Foley became the publisher and has conducted it ever since. It is Populist in politics. As a local paper it is a credit to the village in which it is published.

CHURCHES.

St. Charles's Catholic Church.—From 1851 to 1856 mass was said in the residences of a few Catholics in this neighborhood by the Rev. Fathers Hobbs and Vivaldi. In the latter year Cassville became a mission to Potosi and was attended once a month by Rev. Fathers Gibson and Zuber, the latter preaching to the German Catholics. In 1857 a handsome brick church was built. In 1866 Rev. Father Thiele

became the resident pastor and was followed by Revs. J. A. Moes, J. M. Albers, M. De Becke, Th. Schraudenbach, J. Gmeiner, M. J. Meurer, J. Decker, A. Gardthaus, L. C. Drexel, A. M. Rossbach, and Francis C. Pischery. On April 30, 1889, the corner-stone of the present church was laid and the building was dedicated November 20 of that year. It is 50×100, Gothic in style, costing with furnishing about $15,000.

A school building was begun in 1893 and the school opened. February 4, 1894, with sixty-three pupils. The present attendance is eighty or ninety. There is a society of Catholic Knights belonging to the congregation, Branch 34, with the following officers: Patrick McDermott, president; G. P. Dietrich, vice president; F. J. Dietrich, secretary; J. W. Niemer, treasurer; Michael Esser, trustee; A. J. Dietrich, sentinel. There is also a Married Ladies' Sodality and the St. Rose Young Ladies' Sodality with about forty members.

The Baptist Church.—The present Baptist Society was organized December 1, 1875. The original members were D. B. Stevens and his wife, Mrs. M. Stevens, F. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Anton Engel, Mrs. Pugh, Miss Alice Cannon, Miss Annie Crouch, and Miss Lucy Bishell. The first officers were: Deacon and treasurer, D. B. Stevens; clerk, F. W. Bartlett. Up to 1880 services were held in the basement of the Denniston House, but in that year a brick church was built, and dedicated October 3rd of that year. The first minister was Rev. George D. Stevens, who served until 1880. After that Elder William Clack, of Prairie du Chien, preached at Cassville as well as his resident town. Mr. Stevens again came as pastor and remained until 1893, when Rev. Thomas Evans came and served as pastor until 1895, when he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas H. Scruggs, who remained until 1898.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Cassville was made the headquarters of a circuit about ten years ago and since then has had the following resident ministers: Revs. D. J. Whiting, S. A. Hoffman, Leroy Ellis, J. A. Dixon, F. Casper.

SOCIETIES.

Cassville Lodge, No. 235, F. &. A. M.—This lodge was instituted April 29, 1887, with the following officers: C. R. Showalter, W. M.; J. H. C. Sneclode, S. W.; H. Burgess, J. W.; Alonzo Teasdale, S. D.; J. M. Burgess, J. D.; Joseph Petty, Treas.; L. M. Okey, Sec.; John

Trotman, Tiler. The present officers are: Martin Burgess, W. M.;
Aloys Grimm, S. W.; I. W. Brown, J. W.; L. M. Okey, Treas.; B..J.
Petty, Sec.; W. P. Colburn, S. D.; Wm. Dunstone, J. D.; James Petty,
Tiler.

Cassville has a lodge of A. O. U. W. with the following officers:
Clarence Brockert, M. W.; R. O. Caldwell, Foreman; John Schnering,
Overseer; Herman Grimm, Recorder; R. French, Financier; Jacob
Bernhardt, Receiver.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught at Cassville in 1834 by Miss Maria
Barber, afterward the wife of Alexander D. Ramsey. In 1835 Miss
Barber taught at a point about half way between the village and the
McCartney settlement to accommodate both settlements. At this
school one of the girls, Elizabeth Walker, dropped her thimble through
a crack in the floor and reached her hand down to get it (the puncheon
floor presenting rather capacious cracks) when a large yellow rattle-
snake bit her on the hand. R. Shipley came along on horseback just
then, and he tore up the the floor and killed the snake before taking
Miss Walker to receive medical treatment. She recovered after a se-
vere illness. School was also taught in the Council House, a building
·erected for town purposes, and in a room of the "big brick." About
1850 a small frame school-house was built in the village.

In 1860 the main portion of the present building was erected, and
a few years later a large addition was built, making a commodious
school building. The place now has a graded school and a high
school with W. P. Colburn as principal.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A prominent figure in the early history of Cassville was Orris Mc-
Cartney. He was born in Harford, New York, May 9, 1794. At the
age of seven, his mother dying, he went to live on the farm of his un-
cle near Cooperstown and afterward lived with his sisters. In the
War of 1812 he enlisted in Captain Gideon Orton's company and went
to Plattsburg, arriving the day after the battle there. In 1817 he
came west, stopping a year or two in Ohio and several years in Illinois,
where he married Miss Eliza Barber. In 1827 he came to the lead
mines with Major Rountree, locating at Cassville and Beetown, as
before stated. He was for a short time one of the owners of the
famous "Bee Lead," but traded his interest for a six-horse team and

returned to his farm near Cassville. In the Indian troubles of 1832 he sent his family to Jacksonville, Ill., for safety.

In 1840 his wife died and in 1844 he married Mrs. Monse, sister of Benjamin Kilbourn, of Jamestown. She died April 24, 1887, in her 79th year. Mr. McCartney died at his homestead in Cassville April
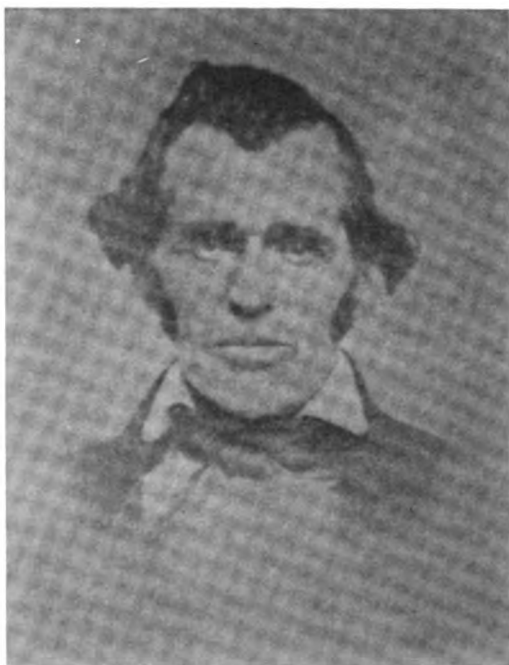
HON. ORRIS McCARTNEY.

16, 1868. Four of his children survive: William F. and Alex. R., at Denver, Colorado, Henry L., at Garden City, Kansas, and Mrs. Harriet Liscomb at Cassville.

Mr. McCartney was one of the commisssioners to locate the county seat, the first treasurer of Grant County, and held many other offices, as may be seen by looking over the rosters of officers in this work.

CHAPTER X.

PATCH GROVE AND WYALUSING.

Settlement of Patch Grove—Disasters, Suicides, etc.—Schools—
Churches—Town Organization and Officers—Wyalusing,
Early Settlement—Paper Towns—Town Organ-
ization and Officers—Societies—Bagley.

SETTLEMENT OF PATCH GROVE.

The first settler in the original town of Patch Grove was Page Blake, who settled in Section 17, Town 5, Range 5, just south of the present town line, in 1831. In 1832, after the Black Hawk War, Moses Hicklin came out from Cassville and settled on the farm where he lived until his death, and John Thompson, a discharged soldier from the garrison at Prairie du Chien, settled in the same neighborhood. In 1835 Charles Blunt came and afterward settled on Section 20, near Blake. The same year Benjamin F. Forbes settled on the farm afterward owned by James A. Davis. In 1836 Henry Patch came and built a log cabin by a spring just west of the present village. His brothers-in-law, Ira and Alfred Brunson, came with him, but did not then remain. In 1837 a post-office named Patch Grove was established here with Henry Patch as postmaster. A clump of trees near Patch's cabin suggested a name for the office and the village and town to be. In 1837 Ezra Hall came in and took the place of B. F. Forbes, who returned to Cassville. The same year Thomas Lawless came in. Mrs. Lawless was the third woman in the settlement, being preceded by Mrs. Hicklin and Mrs. Thompson. Samuel McKee settled on Section 27, Town 1, Range 4, in 1837.

William and James Humphrey came in 1838. The latter settled on Section 31. The former, then a very young man, walked through from Quincy, Illinois. He afterward became a banker and able to ride in a private palace car if he had been inclined. He married Mary Brunson, sister of Ira Brunson. He lived on the old farm most of the time until his death in 1886. John Scott came about the same time as the Humphreys. Justus M. Dickinson came from Cassville to Patch Grove in 1840 and remained until his death in 1877. Thomas Nagle came

in 1839, James Paul in 1842, and Alexander Paul in 1843, all settling on farms in what is now the town of Patch Grove.

Up to 1843 there had been no sign of a village. Henry Patch's log house, besides being a dwelling and a post-office, was a tavern for the accommodation of the few travelers of that day. Hon. Henry Merrill, in his reminiscences, thus speaks of a night spent at "Uncle Henry's": "Traveling on an Indian trail, so dark I could not see it, I let my horse take his own course. Finally I brought up at a fence, and following it, I came to the house where I was to stay, at Patch's Grove. I got into good quarters, Mr. Patch being very sociable, as people were in those days, for they were glad to get the news, as probably they had no mails oftener than once a month, and neighbors being few and far between."

This genial and kindly old pioneer, postmaster, landlord, and farmer, died January 12, 1867.

The village was begun in 1843. Enos P. Finn built a frame house which was afterward used for many years as a hotel by Garrett Forshay. He laid out the village site into lots. Francis Brady was the first purchaser of a lot and he put up a blacksmith shop on his lot and began work. The village site was the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, which Mr. Finn bought from J. C. Orr, part of the payment being mentioned in the deed as "one gray mare."

John Carson settled in the town in 1844. In 1845 George Ballantine came from British Hollow and settled on the prairie in the eastern part of the town, and soon his brothers, James, David, Thomas, and Robert came and took up farms. All together they occupied a wide space of the prairie, and they were successful farmers, accumulating a goodly portion of this world's goods. James and David removed to Bloomington after the war, where they died recently.

Hugh Garside came in 1845 and settled south of the village, living there until his death in 1876. In the same year M. W. Vanausdal settled east of the village on the Military Road. In 1846 Luther Brown settled near the village and lived there until his death in 1882, becoming one of the patriarchs of the little place. Among the other settlers of the town at that time, not previously mentioned, were S. H. Goodman, Eden B. Green, Hiram Brunson, Joshua Bidwell, James H. Newbury, George Pike, John Wilson and Henry Adams. Among the other farmers who came in 1850 or some time before that were Haines Fitch, Michael Casey, and John McAvoy. The settlers, not only the farm-

ers, but those of the village, had to go to Beetown for "store goods."
In order to get their corn ground they had to go much farther: the
first settlers had to go to Galena or Platteville, but in 1837 Burt's
mill, about twenty miles distant, was ready to grind their corn, and
wheat also; but, as has been said before, wheaten bread was a Sunday
luxury. The first store was established in 1848 by I. G. Ury. It was
located opposite the present store of Robert Collier. In 1850 an-
other store was put in by Green Brothers & Fay, of Prairie du Chien,
with Smith Brown in charge; the store was on the site of Collier's
store.

The new village was for some years called Finntown, in honor of
its promotor, but in later years it took the name of the post-office,
perpetuating that of the pioneer, Henry Patch. But the post-office did
not retain its name without vicissitudes. Some would-be esthetic suc-
ceeded in having it called Erskine for a while, but practical sense
finally got the better, and the old pioneer's name was restored to the
office. After Mr. Patch's death Alex. Paul was made postmaster and
retained the place many years. When Ury's store was opened the
post-office was moved into it.

Robert Collier came to the village in 1853 and put in a shoe-shop,
but afterward became one of the merchants of the place.

In 1855 Volney Osborn erected several houses on land owned by
him on the east side of the main street, which was the Prairie du Chien
and Galena road. In 1859 L. P. Stringham surveyed a plat of the
land owned by Volney Osborn and Osborn filed the plat June 4 of that
year. It was the first plat of the village filed, although not the first
surveyed. It contained only one block.

In 1857 Coddington & Thomas put in another store and I. G. Ury
sold his store to Alex. Paul, who afterward built a fine brick store
building. The village seemed quite prosperous up to nearly war-time,
but much of the town site fell into the hands of minor heirs, prevent-
ing the getting of clear titles, which had an adverse effect on the
growth of the place. Its younger rival down the creek, with a fine
flouring-mill and some enterprising business men, was also drawing
business and business men away from Patch Grove and soon after the
war the place began to assume what Holmes has called "a general
flavor of mild decay." The academy, however, did considerable to
prevent the decadence of the place.

In 1872 a steam flouring-mill was started by Paul, Scott & Hick-

lin. For some time it did a good business, but the Blake's Prairie farmers almost entirely gave up the culture of wheat, and the business of the mill declined. It was rented to Fred Clauer, who ran it as a custom and feed mill.

DISASTERS, SUICIDES, ETC.

Patch Grove has been spared from many serious scourges—flood, fire, and pestilence—of considerable proportions. In 1854, the last cholera year in Grant County, this scourge entered Patch Grove and on the first of August J. W. Clemmons and his wife and son-in-law, J. C. Gordon, died of it, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form in the village.

In June 1895, George Key, a resident of the town, committed suicide by cutting his throat. On March 25, 1895, his daughter Alice committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope. She was supposed to be to some extent insane.

In 1844 there was an exciting occurrence in the quiet neighborhood. John Thompson, mentioned on page 612, was in one sense one of the first citizens of Patch Grove, but he was a "hard" citizen for all that. He burned the old log jail at Lancaster in 1843, when escaping after a short stay in it. He was accused of burning the barn of Hiram Brunson, the grain stacks of Moses Hicklin, and some other property, and the neighbors concluded he had lived long enough, anyway, and appointed a bee to hang him. People came from far and near to see the lynching, but they were disappointed. William Humphrey persuaded the committee to spare their victim for the time, and Thompson soon saved them any further trouble by getting drowned in Bridgeport slough while intoxicated.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Patch Grove was taught by Miss Almira Brunson in 1838, in a log house built by Henry Patch. It was a subscription school with about fifteen pupils. The first "free" school was taught by Mrs. Roxina Blunt in her house two miles southwest of the present village. The first building built for a school-house was a log house with a sod chimney, a short distance northeast of the present village. Among the teachers in this building were, in the order of their respective reigns, Minerva Warner, sister of Jared Warner, Miss Nancy Durley, of Platteville, and Miss Danley, of Prairie du Chien. In 1844 a school-house was erected on the southeast corner of Section

33. In 1848 this house was moved into the village and served many years as a temple of learning.

Patch Grove Academy.—This institution was founded in 1861, with the following trustees: Alex. Paul, William Humphrey, Jared Warner, Thomas Nagle, G. Forshay, Henry Patch, John Woffenden and S. S. Bradley. A fine two-story brick building was erected and the school started under fair auspices. The academy at Tafton had just begun its decline, and it was soon eclipsed by the luster of its younger rival in the older town. Prof. W. B. Clark, A. M., was employed as principal, and Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb as assistant, with Miss Nettie Newcomb as teacher of music. In the spring of 1867 Prof. Clark left the academy and engaged in business in Bloomington. The days of academies were numbered and the public high schools were taking their place; so the Patch Grove Academy was transformed into a high school. Another building was built near the principal one to contain the primary department. The schools at present are under the principalship of Evans Nye.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Patch Grove has been the headquarters of a circuit since early in the fifties, and has had the following resident ministers, with others whose names are not remembered or recorded: Albert McWright, C. P. Hackney, R. Wood, Z. S. Hurd, J. D. Brothers, D. L. Hubbard, J. P. Greer, W. Cook, J. Sims, Joseph Jefferson, Leroy Ellis, W. E. Doughty, H. J Witherbee, Frank Bell, Henry Stewart, W. H. Emerson.

St. John's Catholic Church.—This is a small frame building a mile and a half east of the village. Before the building of the church at Bloomington it was the place of worship of all the Catholics of the northern part of Blake's Prairie, and was attended by the priest at Mt. Hope.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town of Patch Grove was organized in 1849. It had an extensive territory, as will be seen by consulting the map on page 139. The first town meeting was held in the old school-house. Besides the town officers noted on the roster the following road overseers were elected: George Pike, C. P. Smith, E. P. Finn, Thomas Nagle, William Whitesides and Hiram DeLap. The extent of the town rendered three polling-places necessary, one in the village of Patch Grove, one in the

village of Millville, and one at the Red School-house, down on Blake's Prairie.

Since the town assumed its present dimensions its population has been: in 1860, 867; in 1865, 807; in 1870, 829; in 1875, 855; in 1880, 826; in 1885, 743; in 1890, 690; in 1895, 662. . The population of the village in 1870 was 177, and in 1885, the same.

The following is the roster of town officers from 1849 until the present time.

1849—Supervisors, Jared Warner, George Ballantine, J. C. Orr; clerk, Thomas Nagle; treasurer, James Humphrey; assessor, Austin Lord; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, Wm. Kidd, Daniel Andrews, J. H. Newbury, A. A. Franklin; constables, J. P. Stewart, Alfred Drake, H. Lord.

1850—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1849; assessor, James Murphy; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, A. A. Franklin, Daniel Andrews, Benj. Brown; constables, J. P. Stewart, Horace Lord.

1851—Supervisors, Henry Patch, Daniel Andrews, Geo. Ballantine; clerk, O. Gulick; treasurer, James Humphrey; assessor, J. T. Murphy; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, Wm. Kidd, J. P. Albee; constables, P. C. Barrett, Robert Bruce, S. Harrison.

1852—Supervisors, Jared Warner, George Ballantine, Moses Hicklin; clerk, James Paul; treasurer, James Humphrey; assessor, J. C. Orr; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, A. A. Franklin, D. Andrews; constables, Albert Francis, D. Henshaw.

1853—Supervisors, D. Andrews, Haines Fitch, P. Palmer; clerk, James Paul; treasurer, Henry Patch; assessor, Horace Lord; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, Wm Jacobs, Joseph Horsfall; constables, T. W. Smith, Albert Francis, G. A. Bottom.

1854—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy George Engle, Robert Glenn; clerk, J. Bolles; treasurer, Henry Patch; assessor, H. Lord; supt. of schools, C. C. Drake; justices, J. T. Murphy, J. W. Graves; constables, Robert Lumpkin, L. Folsom, T. W. Smith.

1855—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, Benj. Briggs, George Engle; clerk, D. Andrews; treasurer, Henry Patch; assessor, A. C. Stiles; supt. of schools, A. A. Franklin; justices, J. T. Murphy, Henry Patch, A. A. Franklin; constables, Robert Lumpkin, William Young, L. Folsom.

1856—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, George Engle, J. W. Brackett; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, D. Andrews; assessor, J. W. Brackett;

supt. of schools, A. A. Franklin; justices, J. W. Brackett, D. Andrews; constables, Wm. Buchanan, Henry Lord, Albert Francis.

1857—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, George Engle, Henry F. Young; clerk, Waldo Brown; treasurer, D. Andrews; assessor, J. C. Orr; supt. of schools, A. A. Franklin; justices, James T. Murphy, Henry Patch; constables, Reed Patch, Benj. Cooper, Albert Francis.

1858—Supervisors, J. C. Orr, George W. Lee, Henry Patch; clerk, Waldo Brown; treasurer, James Humphrey; assessor, J. T. Murphy; supt. of schools, L. S. Osborn; justices, H. H. Reynolds, Samuel Tracy; constables, Aaron Osborn, Wm. Martin, Albert Francis. James Humphrey resigned December 20 and William Holford was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

1859—Supervisors, Henry Patch, H. J. Lord, George Engle; clerk, A. H. Fitch; treasurer, J. T. Murphy; assessor, Haines Fitch; supt. of schools, Cyrus Sargent; justices, Henry Patch, S. A. Taylor; constables, Thomas Coddington, Albert Francis, Sargent Bresee.

1860—Supervisors, Henry Patch, William Fitch, William Humphrey; clerk, Luther Brown; treasurer, J. D. Clayton; assessor, Jared Warner, supt of schools, James A. Curtis; justices, J. M. Dickinson, James Paul, Levi Brown; constables, John Day, A. B. Lynn, E. W. Rice.

1861—Supervisors, Wm. Humphrey, John Lewis, Waldo Brown; clerk, Thomas D. Nagle; treasurer, Thomas Coddington; assessor, Levi Brown; justices, Henry Patch, William Alexander; constables, L. Holford, A. B. Lynn, Dennis Rooney.

1862—Supervisors, Henry Patch, Wm. Humphrey, John Lewis; clerk, Thomas D. Nagle; treasurer, J. D. Clayton; assessor, Levi Brown; justices, James Paul, J. M. Dickinson; constables, A. B. Lynn, H. W. Patch, John Brock.

1863—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1862; justices, Henry Patch, Haines Fitch; constables, A. H. Lyman, A. B. Lynn, Edward Garside.

1864—Supervisors, Levi Brown, Wm. Humphrey, John Lewis; clerk, Thomas D. Nagle; treasurer, Alex. Paul; assessor, Levi Brown; justices, Levi Brown, R. R. Wood; constables, A. B. Lynn, A. H. Lyman, C. H. Polly.

1865—Supervisors, Henry Patch, Wm. Humphrey, John Lewis; clerk, T. D. Nagle; treasurer, Alex. Paul; assessor, Henry Patch; justices, Henry Patch, Luther Brown; constables, Jared Warner, J. W. Bidwell, J. A. Childs.

1866—Supervisors, Henry Patch, Wm. Humphrey, George Ballantine; clerk, T. D. Nagle; treasurer, Alex. Paul; assessor, W. S. Brown; justices, G. Forshay, D. L. Riley; constables, Wm. Patterson, A. H. Lyman, A. C. Louks.

1867—Supervisors, Wm. Humphrey, James Paul, J. D. Clayton; clerk, T. D. Nagle; treasurer, Alex. Paul; assessor, J. M. Dickinson; justices, H. C. Maynard, George Ballantine; constables, H. W. Patch, C. H. Polly.

1868—Supervisors, Jared Warner, Wm. Humphrey, J. M. Dickinson; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1867; justices, Geo. W. Pike, J. M. Dickinson; constables, L. Folsom, S. D. Bean.

1869—Supervisors, Jared Warner, Wm. Humphrey, Jas. A. Davis; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1867; justices, H. W. Patch, Charles Brown; constables, Benj. Jones, D. Smith, S. V. Green.

1870—Supervisors, George Ballantine, G. Forshay, T. D. Nagle; clerk, Charles Brown; treasurer, J. C. Scott; assessor, James Ballantine; justices, John Woffenden, J. D. McDuffie; constables, Chas. Corey, Chauncey Green.

1871—Supervisors, Jared Warner, G. Forshay, John Hicklin; clerk, C. E. Rice; treasurer, J. C. Scott; assessor, James Paul; justices, E. Patch, J. M. Dickinson; J. D. McDuffie, J. D. Clayton; constables, C. A. Green, P. A. Peisley.

1872—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1871; assessor, J. M. Dickinson; justice, J. A. Davis; constables, P. L. Peisley, Lyman Munson, S. D. Bean.

1873—Supervisors, Haines Fitch, John Lewis, G. Forshay; clerk, J. A. Curtis; treasurer, J. C. Scott; assessor, Thomas D. Nagle; justices, J. M. Dickinson, Luther Brown; constables, Chauncey Green, Ed Dickinson, S. D. Bean.

1874—Supervisors, George Ballantine, G. Forshay, S. A. Hatch; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1873; justices, O. P. Wetmore, John Woffenden; constables, Chauncey Green, Ed Dickinson, S. D. Bean.

1875—Supervisors, J. C. Scott, William Lewis, E. H. Garside; clerk, J. A. Curtis; treasurer, J. B. Corey; assessor, Thomas D. Nagle; justices, J. E. Tay,or, Thomas D. Nagle; constables, Ed Dickinson, W. O. Goodman, G. P. Parker.

1876—Supervisors, George Ballantine, G. Forshay, S. A. Hatch; clerk, J. A. Curtis; treasurer, John Hicklin; assessor, Jared Warner;

justices, E. H. Garside, J. A Davis; constables, Chas. Parish, William Prior.

1877—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1876; clerk, John W. Bidwell; assessor, John Lawless; justices, James E. Taylor, W. M. Hicklin; constables, William Prior, Charles Parish.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1877; assessor; J. A. Curtis; justices, J. A. Davis, John Jones; constables, Lyman Munson, Charles Parish, R. Newbury.

1879—Supervisors, J. A. Davis, John Hicklin, John Carey, Jr.; clerk, J. W. Bidwell; treasurer, Jared Warner; assessor, J. A. Curtis; justices, G. Forshay, Walter Hicklin; constables, M. Richards, Chas. Parish, R. Newbury.

1880—Supervisors, Reed Patch, G. Forshay, John Carey, Jr.; clerk, J. C. Scott; treasurer, Alex. Paul; assessor, W. O. Goodman; justices, A. F. Smith, George Ballantine, Edward Kerr, George Calvert; constables, Charles Parish, Calvin Ladd, Ed Dickinson.

1881—Supervisors, John Carey, Jr., James Hicklin, P. Morkin; clerk, Arthur Rice; treasurer, E. Patch; assessor, Edward Kerr, justices, J. A. Davis, S. A. Hatch; constables, Ed Dickinson, Charles Parish, H. Wetmore, Lyman Munson.

1882—Supervisors, Alex. Paul, James Hicklin, P. Morkin; clerk, J. A. Curtis; treasurer, J. J. Humphrey; assessor, W. O. Goodman; justice, John Jones; constables, Charles Parish, Lyman Munson.

1883—Supervisors, J. A. Davis, James Hicklin, P. Morkin; clerk, John Foley; treasurer, J. J. Humphrey; assessor, Thomas Lawless; justices, J. A. Davis, Eli Millen, George Ballantine; constables, Walter Hicklin, Calvin Ladd, Ed Dickinson.

1884—Supervisors, J. C. Scott, E. H. Garside, James Hicklin; clerk, Daniel Needham; treasurer, J. J. Humphrey; assessor, Thomas Lawless; justices, John Jones, D. Needham, Edward Patch, E. H. Garside; constables, Charles Parish, Edwin Dickinson, Walter Hicklin.

1885—Supervisors, James Paul, E. H. Garside, James Hicklin; clerk, John Jones; treasurer, J. J. Humphrey; assessor, Abram Patch; justice, James A. Davis; constables, Charles Parish, Walter Hicklin.

1886—Supervisors, John Lewis, James Hicklin, P. Morkin; clerk and treasurer, same as in 1885; assessor, Thomas Nagle; justices, [John Jones, J. A. Curtis, Alfred Robert; constables, W. E. Lewis, Thos. Lawless, Lyman Munson.

1887—Supervisors, John Lewis, John Carey, P. Morkin; clerk, J. A.

Curtis; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, Thomas Nagle; justices, W. O. Goodman, Reed Patch; constables, L. H. Munson, Edwin Dickinson, William Wilkinson.

1888—Supervisors, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1887; clerk, John Jones; justices, J. A. Davis, J. A. Curtis, J. W. Bidwell, John Carey.

1889—Supervisors, John Lewis, P. Morkin, William Lewis; clerk, Charles F. Dickinson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, Lyman Munson; justices, J. W. Bidwell, J. A. Davis; constables, Calvin Ladd, Theo. Hope.

1890—Supervisors, John Carey, Jr., W. E. Lewis, J. A. Davis; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, J. A. Curtis, Edward Patch; constables, Theo. Hope, Calvin Ladd, Edwin Dickinson.

1891—Supervisors, John Carey, Jr., J. A. Davis, P. Morkin; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, Lewis Beitler, John W. Bidwell; constables, Calvin Ladd, P. McKevltt, John Chettinger.

1892—Supervisors, W. E. Lewis, W. O. Goodman, John Lewis; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, J. A. Curtis, Hiram Wagner, J. A. Davis; constables, John Lambert, Calvin Ladd, Taylor Brodt.

1893—Supervisors, W. E. Lewis, P. McNamara, W. A. Wilkinson; clerk, C. F. Dickinson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, L. H. Munson; justices, Frank Bell, Ray Townsend; constables, Calvin Ladd, Theo. Hope, F. G. Wetmore.

1894—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1893; assessor, W. Woffenden; justices, Edward Kerr, Jr., F. G. Wetmore, J. A. Davis, J. W. Bidwell; constables, Geo. Blakesley, Theo. Hope, A. Robertson.

1895—Supervisors, Wm. E. Lewis, W. A. Wilkinson, J. A. Davis; clerk, C. F. Dickinson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, L. H. Munson; justices, J. A. Davis, J. W. Bidwell; constable, Theo. Hope.

1896—Supervisors, W. E. Lewis, J. A. Davis, P. McNamara; clerk, C. F. Dickinson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, Wm. Lewis; justices, J. A. Davis, John Carey, Thomas Nagle, Hiram Wagner; constables, Wm. Brothers, Calvin Ladd, Frank Kerr.

1897—Supervisors, T. D. Nagle, P. McNamara, Wm. Wilkinson; clerk, John Thompson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, William Lewis; justices, J. W. Bidwell, Elijah Patch, Fred Lambert; constables, Benj. McKinney, L. H. Munson.

1898—Supervisors, W. E. Lewis, P. McNamara, J. A. Davis; clerk,

John Thompson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, L. H. Munson; justices, Fred Wetmore, Lewis Beitler; constables, Paul Humphrey, Fred Lambert, J. B. Garside.

1899—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; clerk, Arthur Robertson; justices, J. A. Davis, J. W. Bidwell; constable, Calvin Ladd.

1900—Supervisors, P. McNamara, F. G. Wetmore, Peter Fagan; clerk, A. H. Robertson; treasurer, Edward Patch; assessor, L. H. Munson; justice, Lewis Beitler; constables, Calvin Ladd, S. Wilkinson, John Marsh.

WYALUSING, EARLY SETTLEMENT.

About 1843 E. P. Finn, James M. Otis, and L. O. Shrader, bought eighty acres of land and laid out a town just above the present village. Mr. Finn had quite an experience in beginning towns. He was the first settler on the sites of the villages of Bloomington and Patch Grove, and laid out the latter town, and was interested in the town of New Cincinnati on the Mississippi, a few miles below Wyalusing. It was at first proposed to call it Wyoming, but Mr. Finn wanted something original, and the happy inspiration of Wyalusing as a name prevailed. There was a solitary abandoned cabin on the new town site, built by some unknown hands, when the town-makers came. The proprietors donated a lot to Isaiah Cranston, on condition that he put up a building and occupy it as a hotel, which he did. He remained a prominent citizen of the place until his death, February 5, 1866. The village did not grow, and the site was sold to N. W. Kendall, from Lancaster, who built a saw-mill near the place. In company with Charles Blandford and Robert Glenn, he platted a village site a little below the old one, recording the plat, which was filed July 30, 1856. John Otis opened a store in the place and the town company built a stone warehouse. With its fine landing and the saw-mill, the village seemed to have good prospects; but not long after the new plat was filed the railroad was completed to Prairie du Chien, a bridge was built in 1857 across the Wisconsin River with its southern terminus in Section 14 in the town of Wyalusing, and a shipping point established at Bridgeport on the railroad at the northern end of the bridge, much more accessible than Wyalusing village to most of the people who, except for the railroad, would have made Wyalusing a shipping and trading point. Thus the bright prospects of the village faded. In 1863 the village had a season of activity. Batie &

Cooper put in a new store, a cooper shop was established, and some other business started.

In the town of Wyalusing, on Sandy Creek, a saw-mill was built in 1846, known as Bushnell's or Whipple's Mill. Marshall Key came from Lancaster at a later date and built Key's Mill on Section 13.

PAPER TOWNS.

At an early day two pretentious paper towns were laid out within what are the present limits of Wyalusing. One was at the mouth of the Wisconsin River and was called Mendota. It was laid out and owned by Henry Hubbard, of New Hampshire, and the plat filed June 9, 1837. The plan looked grand on paper with steamboats lying at the landing on both the Wisconsin and the Mississippi, but in fact steamers could not land at that point on either river and the place was unfit for a building site. The scheme was probably intended to catch Eastern "suckers." If any of them took the bait they did not think enough of their purchases to have the deeds recorded. Another such town was Brooklyn, laid off and owned by Winthrop W. Gilman and others March 14, 1837. It was located near the southern end of the slough bridge which forms the approach to the Bridgeport bridge. The place was made a post-office in 1838, but there is no record showing that any lots were ever sold.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town of Wyalusing was organized in 1854. Since that date its population has been: in 1855; 411, in 1860, 601; in 1865, 632; in 1870, 800; in 1875, 734; in 1880, 719; in 1885, 743; in 1890, 786; in 1895, 903. In territory it consists of Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, in Town 5, and Sections 13 to 36, inclusive, in Town 6, Range 6, and some fractions of sections in Range 7, along the Mississippi. It is largely made up of the bluffs which skirt the Mississippi and the several creeks which drain the town. Since its organization the town has had the following town officers:

1855—Supervisors, Joachim Gulick, H. R. Mile, Robert Glenn; clerk, S. H. Seaman; treasurer, N. W. Kendall; assessor, W. P. Stephenson; supt. of schools, David Brodt; justices, Riley Jacobs, Samuel Brodt, Charles Blandford; constables, Joachim Brodt, B. Y. Griffin, William H. Harvey.

1856—Supervisors, Joachim Gulick, Robert Glenn, P. C. Palmer; clerk. treasurer, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as in 1855; jus-

tices, Henry Palmer, Lyman Calkins, Isaiah Cranston; constables, B. Y. Griffin, John Maguigan, David Morrell.

1857—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Riley Jacobs; P. C. Palmer; clerk, assessor, and supt. of schools same as in 1855; treasurer, Joachim Gulick; justices, Riley Jacobs, Isaiah Cranston; constables, B. Y. Griffin, A. Calkins.

1858—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, J. M. Sifford, David Brodt; clerk, treasurer, and supt. of schools same as in 1857; assessor, F. H. Jackson; justices, Lyman Calkins, J. A. Harford; constables, J. McIver, Arcus Calkins, A. P. Smith.   .

1859—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, John M. Sifford, E. P. Johnson; clerk, Henry R. Miles; treasurer, Charles Blandford; assessor, Isaiah Cranston; supt. of schools. H. R. Miles; justices, John Maguigan, Riley Jacobs; constables, Thos Heaton, Arcus Calkins, Geo. Pilkington.

1860—Supervisors, Isaiah Cranston, Wm. P. Stephenson, John M. Sifford; clerk, Ralph Smith; treasurer, Charles Blandford; assessor, Robert Glenn; supt. of schools, H. R. Miles; justices, David Brodt, J. A. Harford; constables, Thos. Heaton, Barney Brodt, Geo. Pilkington.

1861—Supervisors, J. M. Sifford, John Hale, G. W. Peart; clerk, H. R. Miles; treasurer, B. F. Reed; assessor, Jonas H. Lard; supt. of schools, Wm. H Palmer; justices, Riley Jacobs, D. B. Snody, G. W. Peart; constables, Earl Cranston, Milton, Jacobs, William Hale.

1862—Supervisors, Wm. P. Stephenson, James H. Lent, Samuel H. Seaman; clerk, H. R. Miles; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, John Boorman; justices, Lyman Calkins, David Brodt, Isaiah Cranston; constables, Amos Hazen, Earl Cranston, Henry C. Jackson.

1863—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, S. H. Seaman, Arcus Calkins; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, E P. Johnson, assessor, Charles Blandford; justices, Isaiah Cranston, Riley Jacobs; constables, Amos Hazen, George Glenn.

1864—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Arcus Calkins, E. P. Johnson; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, N. W. Kendall; assessor, Hiram Eggleston; justices, David Brodt, J. A. Harford; constables, S. S. Johnston, George Glenn, Barney Brodt.

1865—Supervisors, Hiram Eggleston, P. C. Palmer, E. F. Morrell; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Samuel H. Seaman; assessor, Joachim Gulick; justices, Isaiah Cranston, B. F. Reed; constables, S. S. Johnston, John Stockwell, Jerome Root.

1866—Supervisors, Wm. P. Stephenson, Arcus Calkins, Edmund

Johnson; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, Chas. Blandford; justices, David Brodt, S. Shattuck, D. B. Snody, J. A. Harford; constables, George Glenn, Milton Jacobs, Barney Brodt.

1867—Supervisors, Edmund Johnson, Riley Jacobs, John C. Hale; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, John Boorman; justices, Isaac Curtis, Thomas Heaton; constables, Royal Cranston, John Harvill, Jacob Shrake.

1868—Supervisors, Hiram Eggleston, J. A. Harford, John C. Hale; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, S. H. Seaman; justices, Shadrich Shattuck, John C. Hale; constables, John Harvill, Benj. Jones, E. R. Houghton.

1869—Supervisors, S. Shattuck, P. C. Palmer, H. S. Strong; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, Joachim Brodt; justice, David Brodt; constables, Jacob Shrake, Thomas E. Maguigan, B. Sellers.

1870—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, P. C. Palmer, John Harvill; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Robert Glenn; assessor, Marshall Scott; justices, P. C. Palmer, H. S. Strong, E. P. Smith, Riley Jacobs; constables, J. A. Bradley, George Jones, John Trahn.

1871—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, N. W. Kendall; assessor, E. R. Houghton; justices, E. P. Smith, Riley Jacobs; constables, J. A. Bradley, Leroy Jacobs, T. F. Hart.

1872—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Riley Jacobs, Marshall Scott; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, O. F. Hill; assessor, E. R. Houghton; justices, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; constables, J. A. Bossi, Hiram Houghton, Milton Jacobs.

1873—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Riley Jacobs, P. C. Palmer; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1872; justices, Riley Jacobs, John A. Harford.

1874—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, P. C. Palmer, Riley Jacobs; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, O. F. Hill; assessor, E. R. Houghton; justices, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; constables, J. A. Bossi, Hiram Houghton, Milton Jacobs.

1875—Supervisors, Riley Jacobs, Arcus Calkins, Louis Glass; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Royal Cranston; assessor, Jacob Shrake; justices, Riley Jacobs, J. A. Harford; constables, T. Brodt, Milton Jacobs, M. Maguigan.

1876—Supervisors, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass, J. A. Harford; clerk,

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O. F. Hill; treasurer, Royal Cranston; assessor, Jacob Shrake; justices, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; constables, H. Baumer, E. R. Houghton, J. A. Bossi.

1877—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, John Boorman, J. A. Harford; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Royal Cranston; assessor, Jacob Shrake; justices, J. A. Harford, Jacob Shrake; constables, J. A. Bradley, E. R. Houghton, Henry Baumer.

1878—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Philip C. Palmer, Louis Glass; clerk, David Brodt; treasurer, Royal Cranston; assessor, John Boorman; justices, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; constables, C. Eggleston, Victor M. Calkins, F. M. Thurston.

1879—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Jacob M. Beer, Louis Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Henry Jackson; assessor, David Brodt; justices, J. A. Harford, Jacob Shrake; constables, J A. Bossi, Abner Shrake, C. H. Eggleston.

1880—Supervisors, J. A. Harford, Edwin Glenn, J. M. Beer; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Henry C. Jackson; assessor, Charles Brodt; justices, Leroy Jacobs, J. A. Bradley; constables, Barney Brodt, Abner Shrake, V. M. Calkins.

1881—Supervisors, Edwin Glenn, Henry Strong, Louis Glass; clerk, L. Wellard; treasurer, Arcus Calkins; assessor, David Brodt; justices, J. A. Harford, William Kerr; constables, Abner Shrake, J. B. Palmer.

1882—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Henry Strong, John Brierly; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, H. C. Jackson; assessor, David Brodt; justices, Louis Glass, J. A. Bradley; constables, Mitchell Pace, H. Horstman, James Gulick.

1883—Supervisors, J. A. Harford, Louis Glass, Jacob Shrake; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1882; justices, A. B. Call, Jacob Shrake, P. C. Palmer; constables, J. P. Gulick, Henry Horstman, Taylor Malin.

1884—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Arcus Calkins; assessor, David Brodt; justices, P. C. Palmer, Louis Glass, V. M. Calkins; constables, Taylor Harford, J. P. Gulick, Henry Horstman.

1885—Supervisors, Arcus Calkins, John Boorman, Charles Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Henry S. Strong; assessor, Taylor Brodt; justices, Jacob Shrake, David Morrell; constables, Mitchell Pace, Henry Horstman, Grant Pace.

1886—Supervisors, Arcus Calkins, Henry S. Strong, Charles Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Jacob Beer; assessor, James Boorman; justices, Louis Glass, J. A. Bossi, E. R. Houghton; constables, Henry Horstman, Wm. Hale, Taylor Harford.

1887—Supervisors, Robert Glenn, Wm. E. Borah, John Boorman; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Jacob Beer; assessor, David Brodt; justices, Jacob Shrake, J. A. Harford; constables, Abner Shrake, Wm. Hale, Henry Horstman.

1888—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Jacob Beer, Charles Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, E. R. Houghton; assessor, David Brodt; justices, J. A. Bradley, Leroy Jacobs; constables, John G. Keeler, Freeman Jacobs, E. J. Palmer.

1889—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1888; treasurer, Wm. E. Borah; assessor, James Boorman; justices, Jacob Shrake, J. A. Harford; constables, John Keeler, Edward Gulick, Abner Shrake.

1890—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Wm. Iorns, Jacob Yost; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, Louis Glass, Victor M. Calkins; constables, Louis A. Beer, J G. Keeler, Ashton Morrell.

1891—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Wm. Iorns, Edwin Glenn; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, Jacob Shrake, J. A. Harford; constables, Emmett Palmer, Taylor Harford, Ed Gulick.

1892—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Charles Glass, Thomas Gulick; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1889; justices, I. B. Palmer, Leroy Jacobs; constables, Ashton Morrell, John Rockwell, Emmett Palmer.

1893—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, George Yost, Wm. Iorns; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Henry Glass; assessor, James Boorman; justices, Jacob Shrake, Fred Handy; constables, E. J. Palmer, J. M. Day, Edward Harvill.

1894—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor same as in 1893; justices, J. P. Day, Abner Shrake; constables, Ashton Morrell, John G. Keeler, C. H. Eggleston.

1895—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Louis Newman, Wm. Iorns; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1893; justices, Jacob Shrake, Fred Handy; constables. Taylor Malin. C. H. Eggleston, B. F. Keeler.

1896—Supervisors, Jacob Shrake, Louis Newman, Edward Gulick; clerk, Wm. Gulick; treasurer, Henry Glass; assessor, Charles Glass;

justices, Abner Shrake, John Day; constables, Fred Miller, C. H. Eggleston, Ashton Morrell.

1897—Supervisors, B. F. Keeler, Jacob Yost, Robert Glenn; clerk; Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Henry Glass; assessor, Charles Glass; justices, Wm. A. Gulick, John P. Jenkins; constable, Fred Miller.

1898—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1897; justices, Abner Shrake, John P. Day; constables, Henry Gulick, John Keeler, M. R. Pace.

1899—Supervisors, Edwin Glenn, Wm. Iorns, George Hausler; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1897; justices, Jacob Shrake, William Weed; constables, Ed Gillett, Walter Glass.

1900—Supervisors, Edwin Glenn, Edward Gulick, Charles Glass; clerk, Lorenzo Wellard; treasurer, Thomas B. Iorns; assessor, James Boorman; justices, John P. Day, Abner Shrake; constable, Jesse V. Winter.

SOCIETIES.

There are in the township the following societies:

Bradtville Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted February 18, 1893. The first officers were: T. B. Anderson, N. G.; William Iorns, V. G.; James Boorman, Sec.; Emmett Palmer, Treas.; Thomas Iorns, Chap.; Henry Sutton, Warden.

The present officers are: William Millan, N. G.; Daniel Harris, V. G.; Samuel Brodt, Sec.; Mont J. Quick, Treas.; Thomas Iorns, Chap.; L. Beer, Warden.

W. K. Forshay Post, No. 23, G. A. R.—This post was organized in March, 1889. The first officers were; Moses Dunn, P. C.; Milton Jacobs, S. V. C.; J. A. Bradley, J. V. C.; Jacob Shrake, Adjt.; Edwin Glenn, Q. M.; T. F. Hart, Surg.; H. C. Jackson, Chap.; Wm. Patterson, O. D.; J. A. Bossi, O. G.

The present officers are; H. Fassbender, P. C.; T. B. Anderson, S. V. C.; H. C. Jackson, J. V. C.; Edwin Glenn, Adjt.; George Hodge, Q. M.; J. M. Beer, Surg.; J. Harvill, Chap.; T. F. Hart, O. D.; J. A. Bossi, O. G.

BAGLEY.

This village, on Section 17, near the southwestern corner of the town, sprang up on the building of the C., B. & N. Railroad in 1885. The first house was a store and dwelling by Bagley Brothers; the second a hotel by William Thiessa, and the third a dwelling by John

Keeler. The place now has two general merchandise stores, two hardware and machinery stores, a furniture store and meat market, a lumber yard, and the usual number of mechanics for a village of its size. It has a population of 173. A post-office was established here in 1887 with Louis Glass postmaster. Jacob Shrake is the present postmaster. The place has one church, the German Lutheran, a frame 32×52, built in 1886 on the farm of Louis Glass and moved into the village in October, 1898. The first trustees were Louis Glass, George Heisler, Jr., and Leonard Leuber, and the present trustees are the same, except that Julius Plondke has taken the place of Mr. Leuber.

Bradtville, on Section 35, has long had a store and a post-office, but has never attained the dignity of a village.

Hazelton, formerly Ora Oak, a post-office at a private dwelling on Section 28, has been discontinued.

CHAPTER XI.

BLOOMINGTON.

Early Settlers—Tafton Becomes a Village—Casualties—The Great
Fire—Town Organization and Officers—Newspapers—
Schools—Churches—Secret Societies—Blake's
Prairie Agricultural Society.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Up to the fall of 1859 this town was a part of Patch Grove town-ship. The history of the surrounding region begins many years be-fore that of the village. The story of the old trading post of Captain Marin has been told on page 6. The first settler within the bound-aries of the township in our age was Page Blake, who located on a farm on Section 17 about four miles northwest of the present village in 1831. "Pap" Blunt settled a little north of the present town line about the same time. Zachary Lyon settled on his farm a mile and a half northwest of the present village in 1833. William Peck settled on Section 20, about three miles northwest of the present village, about 1836. Samuel Scott opened a farm on the same section in 1844. James T. Murphy settled on Section 17 in 1845. What is known as the Bunker Hill or Red School-house settlement was begun in 1845, and it was probably at that date that Dr. Hiram Sargent settled there. His brother Cyrus Sargent, a bachelor, lived with him, probably in 1845, as he was appointed a justice of the peace in 1846. In 1846 George Engle came to the settlement. The Lord brothers, Henry, Horace, and Homer, came in 1847 to this settlement, as did George W. Lee, and the next year his father-in-law, W. W. Cilley, although they settled some distance southeast of the others. In 1849 Robert Lumpkin settled at Bunker Hill. With him came his father, Robert Lumpkin, Sr., who afterward was noted as Grant County's centenarian, in our centennial year. Jacob Martin settled a little north of the Red School-house the same year. These Bunker Hill settlers were about the first to settle out on the prairie, all the others who took up prairie land keeping to the edge of the timber for building sites.

In the western part of the town, near the Mississippi, James C. Orr settled in 1836. He afterward became a large landowner in the neighborhood and a prominent business man, living in the township until his death, April 18, 1881. In 1836 Mr. Orr, in company with Messrs. Tucker, Dilley, and Cobb, laid out a town called New Cincincinnati, on the Mississippi, a little above the mouth of Sandy. There is no record of any sale of lots and no building was done.

Aaron Trine settled in the western part of the town in 1849. The same year Luke Hadley settled on his farm about a mile south of the present village.

From 1851 to 1854 a small settlement of Scotch and Scotch-Canadians was made in Sections 3 and 4 near the edge of the towns of Beetown and Glen Haven. There were Adam Batie (who had a large family of sons and daughters, most of them grown), William Johnstone, and William and Peter Thornton.

The first settler on the site of the village was Enos P. Finn, who built a cabin on the site of the lower mill-pond in 1841 and entered the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of that section. A little farther to the east Amos A. Franklin built a cabin in 1842. That year Mr. Finn raised some corn on the bottom, probably the first agriculture in the vicinity. Mr. Philemlee built a cabin on the site of Brooklyn in 1842. After a residence of two or three years here all three of these settlers left, Finn and Franklin going to Patch Grove, and the site of the village to-be was left in loneliness. The site (except Mr. Finn's entry) was entered by Richard G. Shipley in 1850. In 1845 William Buchanan had opened a farm on the hill near the upper mill-pond, and Silas A. McApes another just west of Buchanan in 1849.

TAFTON BECOMES A VILLAGE.

In 1852 Mr. Shipley sold his land to D. W. Taft and P. C. Schuyler and went to California. Mr. Taft soon bought out his partner and began the building of a grist-mill. A rough board house was put up a little north of the present hotel and used as a boarding house. A man named McIntosh was the proprietor. Mrs. Henry Palmer, afterward of Wyalusing, cooked and washed for all the men working on the mill. The village was laid out in 1855, C. W. Hayden being the surveyor. Mr. Taft had a dwelling built near the mill, the one now occupied by the Telephone exchange. Jesse Brooks, who has been for thirty-seven years a resident of the village, did the plastering on this

building and others in the new town.   In 1852 Ira Stockwell came in
and established a blacksmith shop and built a dwelling, afterward
occupied by Mr. Benham and Orrin Wilson, and now belonging to
James Sprague.   The mill was finished in 1853, William C. Warwick
being the first miller.   Mr. Warwick had come into the township in
1845, and had been a farmer.   The next year a new set of buhrs was
put into the mill, enabling it to do first-class work, and it proved a
potent factor in building up the new village.   In 1854 a store was
opened by Benham & Glines on the corner where the hotel now stands.
In 1855 a post-office was established at the village with Mr. Benham
as postmaster.   It was supplied by a tri-weekly mail line from Lan-
caster to West Union, Iowa.   A post-office was also established at
Bunker Hill the same year and supplied by the same line.   The people
in and near the venerable towns of Beetown and Patch Grove looked
with little favor on the rising young village, and for many years they
contemptuously called it "Plugtown."   When a petition for a post-
office was being circulated, the sarcastic Frank Barr, then postmaster
at Beetown, said there never would be as much mail at Plugtown as
one could carry in his hat.

About 1853 a rival to Tafton was started on the hill where the
Congregational cemetery now is.   A Congregational church was built
there and a village called Waveland was projected by Samuel Tracy
and Rev. Ira Tracy.   But a church proved to be not so good a found-
ation for a village as a mill; Tafton grew, Waveland did not, and the
church "went west to grow up with the country."

In 1856 Dr. R. C. Brooks settled in the village and practiced there
till his death in 1864.   Leonard S. Osborn came in 1856 and bought
out Mr. Glines, the mercantile firm then becoming Benham & Osborn.
That year Tafton had the best celebration of the Fourth in the coun-
ty, although some of the old Democrats complained that it was a
Fremont ratification meeting.   In the spring of 1858 Orrin Wilson ar-
rived from Ohio and opened a stock of goods in a part of his residence,
the house built by Ira Stockwell.   About this time James C. Traner
established a blacksmith shop in the village.   The other residents at
this time who have not been previously mentioned were Dr. Allen (a
dentist), Prof. M. T. Allen, Prof. David Parsons, William Holford,
Elijah Mount (a carpenter), George W. Bowers, Elder E. M. Lewis
(the Baptist minister, whose dwelling was where James Ballantine's
house now stands), Aaron S. Osborn, Mr. Stone. L. S. Northrop, John

Collier (a blacksmith), and a few others. William Cole had moved his store building up from Beetown, but did not put in a stock of goods; he used the upper story as a residence. All of those mentioned had built residences. J. W. Brackett came from Ohio about 1855 and settled on a farm a mile east of town.

In 1859 W. H. Brown came from Patch Grove and opened a store on the southeast corner of the public square. His brother, D. F. Brown, soon joined him. The building was afterward moved down to Canal Street, where it was occupied as a store by the Browns and others until it was swept away in the fire of 1897. In 1859 Fred A. Savage and Harry Savage came from Prairie du Chien and opened a store in the large frame building close to the mill.

The war, with all its excitement and its draining away of Tafton's young men, did not stop the steady growth of the village. In 1862 Otis Weld put in a harness-shop, and about 1864 George H. Smith put in another. In 1863 Linn Hoskins opened a furniture and undertaking business which grew to large dimensions. He carried it on until his death in 1888, since which time it has been carried on by his son, R. N. Hoskins.

In 1864 the old store building on the corner of Canal and Mill Streets was refitted and enlarged for a hotel building. It was successively occupied by Simon Woodhouse, Samuel Woodhouse, George Harger, Mark Hadley, and J. M. Donnelly. A new store building, at present occupied by A. J. Frazier, was built on the upper side of Canal Street and occupied by Wilson & Osborne—Orrin Wilson and L. S. Osborne, his son-in-law. This firm afterward became Wilson & Wheeler, Wheeler, Wilsons & Co., and as the senior members died, Osborne & Cobb, in 1880. Meanwhile D. F. and W. H. Brown had dissolved partnership, the latter opening another store, and the former taking into partnership George H. Greer, who withdrew in 1866 and established another store in company with his son, Frank L. Greer. The senior withdrew from the business in 1880. D. F. Brown built his large stone store on Canal Street in 1864. In 1868 James M. Grant built a store building on the lower side of Canal Street and opened a store, afterward taking into partnership his son Frank, conducting the business till his death in December, 1875. In 1877 the Grangers established a coöperative store in the Grant building. Geo. Sprague was the first manager and he was succeeded in 1881 by Chas. R. Thomas. In 1870 L. D. Holford and W. H. Holford established the

first drug store in the place, afterward putting in a stock of groceries. In 1880 L. D. Holford and James Sprague built the fine stone block on the corner of Canal and Congress Streets which was occupied by Holford's drugstore and Greer's store.

But while the village was thus flourishing, trouble befell its founder, D. W. Taft. Getting into financial difficulties, the mill property fell into the hands of the mortgagee, Cyrus Sargent, who soon after transferred it to Woodhouse & Thomas. A good many of the villagers had become unfriendly to Mr. Taft and through their influence the name of the village, township, and post-office was changed to Bloomington in 1867. The change in the name of the town and the village was made by the legislature. Before this the village had been divided into factions on the academy matter, and now one faction espoused the cause of Taft and Tafton and the others that of Bloomington. The County Board was petitioned to change the name back to Tafton, and at its annual session in November, 1867, the Board ordered a special election to determine the matter; but if the town neglected to hold such election, then the name should be changed to Tafton. Such election was held and the name Bloomington received 143 votes and the name Tafton 96 votes.

There were matters which operated against the prosperity of the city. Unfortunate differences caused the decline of the academy in 1863, which had been an important factor in the prosperity of the place. In 1867 James C. Traner, who, in addition to his wagon and blacksmith business, had built up a large business in the manufacture of plows, removed to Prairie du Chien, and for the first time in the history of the place, there were vacant dwellings in the village. But others took his place to some extent. Max Kolb and William Batie built up a large business in the manufacture of wagons, and Messmore & Merrill opened a foundry in 1868.

The mill, which had been the backbone of the place, also declined. The flow of the creek decreased as years passed, and first the old pond and then the new one filled up with mud, so that no head of water could be retained. It stood idle a good deal of the time. It was refitted in 1891 by Mr. Stockert, but did not do a great deal of work. It is now run as a feed mill by O. J. Day.

In 1871 a bank was established by William Humphrey and W. B. Clark. In 1875 it was moved into a new and commodious brick building on the upper side of Canal Street, where it still remains. Af-

ter running the bank about twelve years Humphrey & Clark sold it
to Peter Woodhouse and P. Bartley, who still conduct it. M. F.
Woodhouse is cashier.

A creamery was established on the eastern edge of the village in
1883 by Mr. Schulte, and was very successful for some years, but was
discontinued, and another one established half a mile southwest of the
village in 1894. It is now operated by a stock company of which
Hiram Cliff is president and M F. Woodhouse secretary.

CASUALTIES.

Bloomington has not suffered as many of these as most towns.
The first one was an explosion in the store of Benham & Osborne, in
February, 1857. Mr. J. F. Benham was about to measure out some
machine oil and took a can which he supposed to contain oil and
placed it on the stove to warm it. It proved to contain powder,
which exploded. The front of the store was blown out and the build-
ing otherwise damaged. Mr. Benham was knocked senseless, and was
badly burned and the sight of one eye destroyed. The next accident
was less serious. A donation party was held in the building just
across the street from the hotel January 31, 1857. The floor on which
the party was assembled gave way, precipitating them all into the
basement, where the supper table was set. The supper was worse
damaged than any of the party. One lady put her foot into a large
piece of butter whose elaborate molding had called forth a good deal
of admiration before the accident, and another landed (if landed is the
appropriate word) in a wash-boiler full of oyster soup.

A similar accident occurred February 2, 1878. A large crowd had
assembled in the office of Jesse Boooks to witness a trial. The room
was built high over the race. The floor gave way and the crowd
went down into the race. There was wild scrambling for a time.
Adelbert Bates had an ankle broken; Edward Garside was severely in-
jured, and John Hicklin somewhat less so. Esq. Brooks received a
severe cut in the head.

On the morning of December 15, 1883, the village was shocked to
learn that John Stanley had committed suicide by shooting himself.
Mr. Stanley was a bachelor of about forty-five, a good business man
and with a comfortable property. No cause for the act was known.

On the 28th of October, 1883, Cyrus Sargent. the wealthiest man
in West Grant, was killed by falling from a load of straw and break-
ing his neck. Mr. Sargent came to Grant County in 1842 and taught

school in Beetown.   He early in life became a money-lender and con-
tinued to be such until his death.   He remained unmarried and was
frugal and economical.   He became a large landholder in the county,
principally through his loans of money.   He became owner of three or
four mills through foreclosure of mortgages.   His acquaintances had
an exaggerated idea of his wealth, which was supposed to be at least
half a million, but which proved to be about $85,000.   It was inher-
ited by his brother and his niece.   He had a good education and was
exceptionally endowed intellectually.   He was not an office-holder nor
an office-seeker.   He did not care for any of the smaller offices.   He
would have been willing to be a Congressman and would have been a
good one; but as things were the idea of "tapping a bar'l" to pay
the expenses of the boys in "whooping it up" for him—a very neces-
sary thing for a congressional candidate to do—was horrifying to
him.

On the night of January 19, 1893, Mr. Angove of the firm of
Hickok & Angove, saloon-keepers, was fatally burned.   He noticed
that considerable oil had leaked from a kerosene barrel, in the saloon,
and thought to get rid of it by burning it.   It made a larger fire than
he had supposed, and he attempted to put it out by striking it with
his coat scattering the flames in every direction.   The heat exploded
two lamps over his head, scattering the burning oil over him.   The
fire was extinguished but not until Mr. Angove was fatally burned.

THE GREAT FIRE.

For nearly forty-five years Bloomington existed as a village with-
out a house being burned—a remarkable record.   The Finn building
caught fire three times, but each time the fire was discovered in time
to be extinguished without serious damage.   But at last, on the
night of March 22, 1897, what everybody had been expecting for
thirty years happened, and two-thirds of the business part of the vil-
lage was swept away in a night.   The burned part consisted of a row
of wooden buildings extending for about two hundred yards along
the south side of Canal Street, adjoining or very close to each other.
As the village was entirely without fire apparatus, it was evident
that when one of these buildings burned all must go.

The fire started about midnight in the saloon of Joseph Gobel and
quickly spread east and west.   To the west it burned the whole length
of the row, but to the east it was stopped by Sam Kitto's hardware
store, a stone building with an iron roof.   The buildings burned were

Whitcomb's photograph gallery and dwelling, the Grant, Woodhouse, and Wm. Brown store buildings, occupied as stores, the Woodhouse saloon building, and the old Bidwell, Greer, and Hale buildings, occupied as saloons, the Maker & Chambers "twin" block, Enke's and Weld's harness shops, Thomas Smith's shoe shop, the Finn building, and in fact, the whole row. The heaviest losers were Holford & Roberts, general merchandise, loss $4,500; next Ludden & Co., general merchandise, $3,000. The total loss was estimated at $44,000.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town was organized in the fall of 1859. It is irregular in shape, consisting of parts of Town 5, Ranges 5 and 6, and a row of sections in Town 4, Ranges 5 and 6, about forty-one square miles. Most of the surface is excellent prairie land. .Its population has been: in 1860, 996; in 1870, 1,245; 1875, 1,299; 1880, 1,229; 1885, 1,173; 1890, 1,174; 1895, 1,187. The population of the village in 1895 was 552. It has had the following:

TOWN OFFICERS.

1860—Supervisors, B. F. Hilton, Wm. Whillans, Horace Lord; clerk, Roswell C. Brooks; treasurer, J. L. Benham; assessor, A. C. Stiles; supt. of schools, Cyrus Sargent; justices, Samuel Tracy, R. A. Lumpkin, Wm. Holford, Isaac C. Lander; constables, Sargent Bresee, Jeff. Handy, Albert Francis; J. W. Brackett.

1861—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, Horace Lord, Wm. Whillans; clerk, R. C. Brooks; treasurer, J. W. Brackett; assessor, George Hazard; supt. of schools, C. C. Tobie; justices, Wm. Holford, S. A. Taylor, I. C. Lander; constables, S. Bresee, James Wellware, Geo. Wellware.

1862—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, Geo. W. Harger, Geo. W. Fennell; clerk, S. A. Campbell; treasurer, Al. Francis; assessor, Henry Lord; justices, Wm. Whillans, A. C. Stiles, Geo. H. Chambers; constables. S. Bresee, Jas. Burton, Geo. Batie.

1863—Supervisors, Wm. Whillans, G. W. Fennell, I. C. Lander; clerk, S. A. Campbell; treasurer, A. Francis; assessor, Samuel Tracy; justices, Geo. H. Chambers, Geo. Engle; constables, Thos. Osborne, Geo. Batie, Jeff. Handy.

1864—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, H. Lord, Mat. Woods; clerk, G. H. Chambers; treasurer, Geo. Engle; assessor, A. C. Stiles; justices, Geo. Engle, G. H. Chambers; constables, Thos. Osborne, Wm. Johnston, J. Handy.

1865—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and constables same as in 1864; justices, Geo. Engler, G. H. Chambers.

1866—Supervisors, G. W. Harger, A. Francis, W. B. Slocum; clerk, Levi Brown; treasurer, Jas. Woodhouse; assessor, A. C. Stiles; justices, G. H. Chambers, L. R. Bingham, A. C. Stiles; constables, Thos. Osborne, Alfred Green, Jas. Burton.

1867—Supervisors, J. T. Murphy, H. Lord, A. Francis; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1866; justices, G. H. Chambers, D. E. Wilson, Geo. W. Fennell; constables, Thos. Osborn, J. Handy, Geo. W. Lee.

1868—Supervisors, Henry Lord, G. W. Fennell, A. Francis; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, James Woodhouse; assessor, Geo. W. Harger; justices, Horace Lord, J. C. Orr; constables, Thos. Osborne, Jas. Burton, Ed. Briggs.

1869—Supervisors, same as in 1868; clerk, A. S. Osborne; treasurer, D. F. Brown; assessor, J. W. Brackett; justices, Jesse Brooks, James Kenyon; constables, John Batie, D. R. Allen, J. Stone.

1870—Supervisors, C. H. Chambers, Wm. Harvey, Jas. Kenyon; clerk, A. C. Morse; treasurer, Geo. W. Nevins; assessor, Geo. Hazard; justices, G. H. Chambers, J. T. Murphy; constables, Banner Elledge, James Burton.

1871—Supervisors, Henry Lord, Chas. R. Thomas, Jas. Kenyon; clerk, A. C. Morse; treasurer, D. F. Brown; assessor, Geo. Hazard; justices, Jesse Brooks, James Kenyon, Geo. W. Fennell; constables, B. Elledge, Geo. Lumpkin, Ed. Merrill, A. M. Cilley.

1872—Supervisors, Henry Lord, George Greer, Geo. W. Fennell; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1871; justices, J. W. Brackett, Homer Beardsley, J. T. Murphy; constables, Lyman Sawyer, Wm. Bennetts, Wm. Peck.

1873—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Ad. Handy, Jas. Kenyon; clerk, C. M. Morse; treasurer, F. L. Greer; assessor, J. W. Brackett; justices, Jesse Brooks, J. T. Murphy; constables, Lyman Sawyer, Thomas Osborne, Marshall Scott, Wm. Peck.

1874—Supervisors and treasurer same as 1873; clerk, C. N. Holford; assessor, A. C. Morse; justices, E. S. Tubbs, L. D. Holford; constables, J. R. Carroll, John Dodge, Wm. Peck, Chas. Stone.

1875—Supervisors, Geo. W. Fennell, Wm. Howard, James Kenyon; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Alex. Johnston; assessor, J. C. Orr; jus-

tices, Wm. Batie, J. W. Graves; constables, W. V. Bennetts, J. R. Carrol, Wm. Peck, C. J. Woodward.

1876—Supervisors, Wm. B. Clark, James Kenyon, Jacob Schreiner; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Levison Woodhouse; assessor, A. S. Osborne; justice, C. J. Woodward, Jesse Brooks, Ethel S. Tubbs, Jas. Kenyon; constables, Lyman S. Sawyer, John R. Carrol, Frank Murphy.

1877—Supervisors, W. B. Clark, Wm. Whillans, C. W. Wheeler; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Levison Woodhouse; assessor, Henry Lord; justices, F. Vanderhoff, A. C. Tubbs; constables, J. R. Carroll, F. Handy, E. P. Finn.

1878—Supervisors, W. B. Clark, Jas. Kenyon, Henry Lord; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, L. Woodhouse; assessor. J. W. Brackett, justices, Jesse Brooks, C. J. Woodward, John Beeley; constables, L. S. Sawyer, J. R. Carrol, F. Handy.

1879—Supervisors, clerk and treasurer same as in 1878; assessor, Geo. A. Hazard; justices, F. Vanderhoff, Geo. W. Fennell; constables, O. F. Hill, J. P. Carroll, L. Sawyer.

1880—Supervisors, clerk and treasurer same as in 1878; assessor, A. M. Cilley; justices, C. J. Woodward, Jesse Brooks, E. D. Orr, Chas. Stone; constables, J. R. Carroll, L. Sawyer, Wm Lee.

1881—Supervisors, Geo. W. Fennell, Henry Lord, Jas. Kenyon; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, W. E. Brown, assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, C. W. Stone, Geo. Millen; constables, L. Sawyer, J. R. Carroll, Dan. Traner.

1882—Supervisors. Samuel Woodhouse, James Kenyon, Henry Lord; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Walter E. Brown; assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, Jesse Brooks, Wm. Ball; constables, Lyman Sawyer, J. R. Carroll, Ben Denson.

1883—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Caleb Kenyon, Henry Lord; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Geo. W. Nevins; assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, C. J. Woodward, C. W. Stone, J. P. Jenkins; constables, J. R. Carroll, L. S. Sawyer, Benj. Denson.

1884—Supervisors, Patrick Bartley, Wm. Harvey, Henry Lord; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; justices, J. P. Jenkins, Jesse Brooks; constables, W. E. Garthwaite, H. M. Hamilton, C. W. Stone.

1885—Supervisors, Patrick Bartley, Wm. Pohle, Caleb Kenyon; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; justices, C. J. Wood-

ward, C. W. Stone; constables, Lyman S. Sawyer, W. E. Garthwaite, C. W. Stone.

1886—Supervisors, P. Bartley, Wm. Pohle, Wm. Harvey; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, G. W. Nevins; assessor, George A. Hazard; justices, Jesse Brooks, J. P. Jenkins; constables, George Lyman, Elijah Trollope, W. E. Garthwaite.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, C. J. Woodward, Henry Lord; constables, W. E. Garthwaite, Thomas Lord, Joseph Jacco.

1888—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Jacob Schreiner, Wm. Harvey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1887; justices, F. Lewis, Henry Roberts, Jesse Brooks, J. P. Jenkins; constables, Charles Pierce, Ephraim Cornish, W. E. Garthwaite.

1889—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Jacob Schreiner, E. T. Patterson; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, C. B. Woodhouse; assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, C. W. Stone, E. S. Tubbs; constables, Ed. Garthwaite, Chas. Pierce.

1890—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1889; justices, Jesse Brooks, J. P. Jenkins, Fred Stevens; constables, W. E. Garthwaite, J. M. Edwards, E. B. Cornish.

1891—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Jacob Schreiner, John Harris; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, G. W. Nevins; assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, J. M. Donnelly, A. G. Shrake; constables, C. W. Stone, H. W. Pitts, A. E. Lewis.

1892—Supervisors, Jacob Schreiner, John Harris, C. W. Stone; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, G. W. Nevins; assessor, J. P. Jenkins; justices, J. P. Jenkins, Jesse Brooks, John Johnson, Lincoln Abraham; constables, Jos. Jacco, J. M. Donnelly, George Lynas.

1893—Supervisors, Jacob Schreiner, Wm. Pohle, Henry Lord; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1892; justices, Matthew Baldwin, F. Phillips; constables, H. Cliff, Tucer Hammond, William Patterson.

1894—Supervisors, C. W. Stone, Henry Roberts, John Gates; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, G. W. Nevins; assessor, Oscar Knapp; justices, Jesse Brooks, J. P. Jenkins, J. E. Connell, Samuel Ketner; constables, Chas. Garthwaite, Gus Pohle, Peter McKevitt.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1894; justices, L. D. Holford, Otis Weld, Lincoln Abraham; constables, Thos. Lord, E. B. Cornish, H. M. Hickok.

1896—Supervisors, D. F. Brown, Tucer Hammond, John Harris; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1894; justices, C. W. Stone, George Millen; constables, Samuel Ketner, H. Cliff, John Lord.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assesor same as in 1896; justices, C. W. Stone, Wm. Patterson, Wm. Hadley, Andrew Roberts; constables, P. McKevitt, James Sutton, H. Hickok.

1898—Supervisors, A. J. Frazer, Henry Lord, John Harris; clerk, R. C. Fennel; treasurer, D. Morrisey; assessor, Oscar Knapp; justices, Henry Roberts, C. W. Stone, H. L. Harvey, Oscar Knapp; constables, Wm. Schreiner, Gus Pohle, Hiram Cliff, Justice Bardeen.

1899—Supervisors, Henry Roberts, John Harris, Albert Schreiner; clerk, R. C. Fennell; treasurer, Andrew Foster; assessor, S. A. Stone; justices, C. E. Pierce, Gus Pohle Fred Mason; constables, August Kolt, Wm. Thornton, George Harris.

1900—Supervisors, Henry Roberts, Albert Schreiner, John Harris; clerk, A. N. Crabtree; treasurer, Foster; assessor, Samuel Stone; justice, Jesse Brooks; constable, George V. Hickok.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1880 The records were destroyed by fire and the names of the officers for some years are not obtainable.

1880—President, Wm. Batie; trustees, U. F. Briggs, Geo. Mount, D. F. Brown, Linn, Hoskins, Frank L. Greer; clerk, Geo. B. Sprague; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, Lyman Sawyer; police justice, C. J. Woodward.

1881—President, Wm. Batie; trustees, D. F. Brown, Linn Hoskins, G. H. Chambers, Jesse Brooks, Geo. W. Nevins, George Hazard; clerk, G. Sprague; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, J. R. Carroll; police justice, Simon Woodhouse.

1882—President, D. F. Brown; trustees, Leroy Cobb, N. E. Watriss, H. E. Taylor, Jesse Brooks, F. L. Greer, J. D. Clayton; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, J. R. Carroll; police justice, Simon Woodhouse.

1883—President, Samuel Woodhouse; trustees, Linn Hoskins, C. M. Morse, J. D. Clayton, James Ballantine, John Cairns, H. E. Taylor; clerk, Jesse Brooks; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, J. R. Carroll; police justice, John P. Jenkins.

1884—President, S. A. Hatch; trustees, J. D. Clayton, C. B. d-house, George B. Sprague, Thomas H. Chambers, William H. B n,

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Frank Witcomb; clerk, Ned Jacco; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, W. E. Garthwaite.

1885—President, Charles W. Wheeler; trustees, George B. Sprague, Lyman Sawyer. J. M. Lewis, William V. Bennetts, Frank L. Greer, Ira Fox; clerk, H. E. Taylor; trearurer. Herman Enke; marshal, W. E. Garthwaite police justice, John P. Jenkins.

1886—President, J. M. Lewis; trustees, Ned Jacco, Samuel Kitto, David Ballantine, William Bennetts, Joseph D. Clayton, Aaron S. Osborn; clerk, H. E. Taylor; treasurer, Herman Enke; marshal, Albert Budworth.

1887—President, P. Bartley; trustees, David Ballantine, Samuel Kitto, B. Chambers, John Schulte, Mark Hadley, B. Spencer; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, L. D. Holford; marshal, Albert Budworth.

1889—President, John Bonham; trustees, James Stark, H. E. Taylor, Falc Woodhouse, R. N. Hoskins, Herman Enke, Minor Hickok; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, Alfred J. Frazier; marshal, Scott Seymour; police justice, L. D. Holford.

1890—President, John Bonham; trustees, Herman Enke, Robt. N. Hoskins, Falc Woodhouse, H. E. Taylor, James Stark, Miner Hickok; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, J. M. Donnelly; marshal, W. E. Garthwaite; police justice, John P. Jenkins.

1892—President, T. H. Chambers; trustees, Wm. Mauger, Joseph Donnelly, Ira Fox, David Taylor, Frank Witcomb; clerk, M. F. Woodhouse; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, Joseph Jacco; police justice, L. D. Holford.

1893—President, D. F. Brown; trustees. George C. Marlow, J. R. Gordon, Grant Ballantine, E. B. Cornish, A. C. Tubbs, A. N. Crabtree; clerk, Samuel Kitto; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, H. E. Pitts; police justice, L. D. Holford.

1894—President, M. F. Woodhouse; trustees, W. O. Smith, H. E. Pitts, Thomas Pendleton, David Taylor. Miner Hickok, A. J. Frazier; clerk, A. N. Crabtree; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, William Perrin; police justice, John P. Jenkins.

1895—President, M. F. Woodhouse; trustees, Samuel Kitto, W. O. Smith, Miner Hickok, Alfred J. Frazier, R. N. Hoskins, David Taylor; clerk, A. N. Crabtree; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, Ephraim B. Cornish; police justice, John Bohnam.

1896—President, A. J. Frazier; trustees, Herman Enke, F. W Phil-

lips, W. O. Smith, John L. Brady, Abram Patch, David Taylor; clerk, Ernest Brooks; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, A. N. Crabtree; justice, Jesse Brooks.

1897—President, A. J. Frazier; trustees, David Taylor, Abram Patch, Herman Enke, J. L. Brady, Griffin Hickok, F. W. Phillips; clerk, Ed Greer; treasurer, H. E. Taylor; marshal, Fred Geiger; police justice, James Sutton.

1898—President, A. J. Frazier; trustees, L. D. Holford, W. H. Glasier, Fred Fischer, Alfred Kinney, Lincoln Abraham, Herman Voss; clerk, E. C. Greer; treasurer, .H E. Taylor; constable, Harley Hickok; justice, Jesse Brooks.

1899—President, A. H. Patch; trustees, John Pennock, R. N. Hoskins, Herman Voss, Ernest Brooks, Samuel Kitto, Harley M. Hickok; clerk, E. C. Greer; treasurer, Fred Fischer; police justice, L. D. Holford; constable, George Hickok.

1900—President, Charles W. Stone; trustees, Samuel Kitto, O. J. Day, H. E. Pitts, W. O. Smith, David Taylor, James Peacock, clerk and police justice, A. J. Frazier; treasurer, H. C. Enke; marshal, Fred Geiger.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper printed in the place was the *West Grant Advocate*, started June 18, 1873, by C. N. Holford. It was at first a four-column quarto, printed a page at a time on a novelty press. In June, 1874, Rev. J. J. Clifton, a Methodist minister, was taken into partnership and the paper enlarged to a seven-column folio. The Washington press on which the *Democrat* at Lancaster had been printed was purchased. The paper was quite successful, but in the fall of 1874 Mr. Clifton was transferred to another field and sold his interest to P. Bartley. Mr. Bartley desired a wider field for the paper, and also to make it an organ for the Democratic party in Grant County, and in October, 1874, the

C. N. HOLFORD.

paper was removed to Lancaster and its publication continued as the *Grant County Advocate.*

The Bloomington Record.—This paper was started July 15, 1880, by Charles J. Glazier. In October, 1881, he sold the paper to C. N. Holford and removed to Breckinridge, Minnesota. The *Record* was printed on the same press and type with which Mr. Holford had years before printed the *Argus* in Lancaster. On December 15, 1882, C. N. Holford sold the paper to L. C. McKenney, who published it until September 18, 1888, when he sold it to Cook Brothers. The changes of publishers were afterward frequent: Ernest Brooks and U. L. Holford, in 1889, C. W. Cook in the same year, then Ernest Brooks, then C. H. Curtis & Co., all in 1890; then Steele & Brooks and Frank Wagner in 1891. In 1895 Ernest Brooks took charge again and still publishes the paper.

The Record has been generally Republican, but has devoted most of its space to local affairs, being a bright and excellent local paper.

<center>SCHOOLS.</center>

The first school taught within the present limits of the township was in the Bunker Hill settlement about 1845. The first school-house was a log building, which was afterward replaced by a frame painted red, and that building and its successor have always been known as "the Red School-house." The first teacher was David Augerlist.

The first school-house used by the people of the village of Tafton was a small frame about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the village. This was moved into the village, on the site of the present stone school-house, and for fourteen years served as a school-house for the growing village, and now serves as a kitchen for Max Kolb's residence. Among the *ante-bellum* teachers in this old building were Miss Laura L. Wilson, now living in Washington, D. C., and Joseph W. Brackett, Jr. In 1870 a commodious two-story stone building was erected and a graded school under the superintendence of P. Bartley was established. This building soon proved insufficient for the growing needs of the village and in 1884 a handsome brick building was erected on what was the public square, but which had become the property of James Ballantine and was bought by the district as a school lot. A high school was organized. The school is now under charge of Prof. C. E. Washburn, principal, and a corps of assistants.

Tafton Collegiate Seminary.—In January, 1851, Prof. M. T. Allen opened the Blake's Prairie Institute in Tafton. In the spring of 1858

Professor David Parsons and Mrs. Parsons came from Bellefontaine, Ohio, where the Professor had acquired a high reputation as an educator, and the Tafton Collegiate Seminary was organized. The first term was taught in the building next to the mill, and the next term in William Cole's building. That summer a commodious two-story frame building was erected on the north side of the public square, and dedicated October 25, 1858. It was soon afterward occupied by the school. Professor Parsons was a most zealous and successful educator, and he also knew the value of printer's ink. Besides advertisements in the newspapers, the merits of the academy were shown forth in a periodical edited by Professor Parsons entitled *The Offering*. The curriculum of the school was ambitious and far-reaching, and the corps of teachers was in numbers and ability equal to all the demands. From July, 1859, to July, 1862, there were 249 students on the catalogue of the Seminary, most of them attendants for the whole time. In 1861 unfortunate differences arose between the principal and many of his influential supporters, and by 1862 there was a great falling off in the attendance. In 1862 Prof. Parsons was elected county superintendent of schools and from January 1, 1863, the Seminary was in charge of Mrs. Parsons, a very able teacher, but not the equal of her husband in zeal and knack. At the close of the winter term of 1864 Mrs. Parsons retired and the school was in charge of Capt. W. W. Likens for a time. In the fall of 1865 the academy was reopened with W. H. Holford and T. J. Brooks as associate principals. These were succeeded in the fall of 1866 by Prof. Charles Newcomb and Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb who carried on the school for two years, when it was abandoned and the building stood vacant until it was transformed into the Congregational church. Prof. Parsons after leaving Grant County was superintendent of the city schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and Freeport, Illinois, and then went into the insurance business at Detroit, Michigan, where he died a few years ago.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church.—This society originated in Beetown, and its early history may be found in the history of that town. In 1857 a series of meetings were held in Tafton and the church removed to that place. Elder E. M. Lewis preached until 1858, when he withdrew from the denomination. In April, 1859, Fred G. Thearle, a licentiate of the Darlington Church, became pastor, and remained until 1864. After him came Revs. E. B. Law, W. T. Hill, G. F. Strong from April,

1872, to his death in September of that year; J. C. Webb, G. D. Stevens, and J. A. Abbott. In 1884 Rev. J. G. Johnson came and preached five months, when he was informed in a letter from Edward S. Perrin, a member of the church, that if he did not leave Perrin would "run him through with the sword of the spirit of the Lord." Mr. Johnson left and the people, who were curious to know how the operation would be done and what for, never learned any more about it. Mr. Perrin was expelled from the church.

In 1860 work was begun on a church building. Subscriptions had been made by the citizens generally, many of whom were not Baptists, for the sake of having a church in the village. But the work languished and the frame stood uncovered for a year or so. The church was not completed until 1863. It still serves the Baptist congregation as a place of worship.

The Congregational Church.—This church was organized April 10, 1847, at the house of Hugh Garside near Patch Grove, by Revs. J. D. Stevens and O. Littlefield. The latter was the first minister, preach-

PAP BLUNT'S BARN.

ing also at Beetown. He remained until February, 1849. Rev. C. W. Monroe became the pastor December 25, 1849, and left in 1850. Rev. S. W. Eaton, of Lancaster, preached to the society occasionally until

October, 1851, when Ira Tracy became the pastor, preaching at
Patch Grove and the Red School-house, and afterward at some other
points. The first services of the society were held in "Pap" Blunt's
barn in the town of Patch Grove. In 1855 the erection of a church
building was begun a mile and a half southwest of the new village of
Tafton. Mr. Tracy continued as pastor until April, 1856, when he
was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Dixon, of Platteville. Some time after-
ward Mr. Tracy went to Minnesot and died there in 1875. Mr.
Dixon remained until 1875. He was succeeded by Revs. George M.

THE PRAIRIE CHURCH

Smith, William A. Lyman, Julian Dixon (son of A. M. Dixon), A. E.
Tracy, and C. T. Melvin. In June, 1866, Rev. A. A. Young came as
pastor and remained five years, aided by Rev. W. H. Marble. When
organized the church was called the First Presbyterian, which name
was soon changed to Blake's Prairie Congregational Church of Taf-
ton. In June, 1872, Rev. David Wirt came and was pastor one year.
This year the old academy building in Bloomington was bought and
transformed into a neat and commodious church building, at a cost
of $1,160, and dedicated August 24, 1873. Of the debt of $600, $512

was subscribed at the time of the dedication   The old church on the hill was moved into the McIvor settlement in the town of Glen Haven.
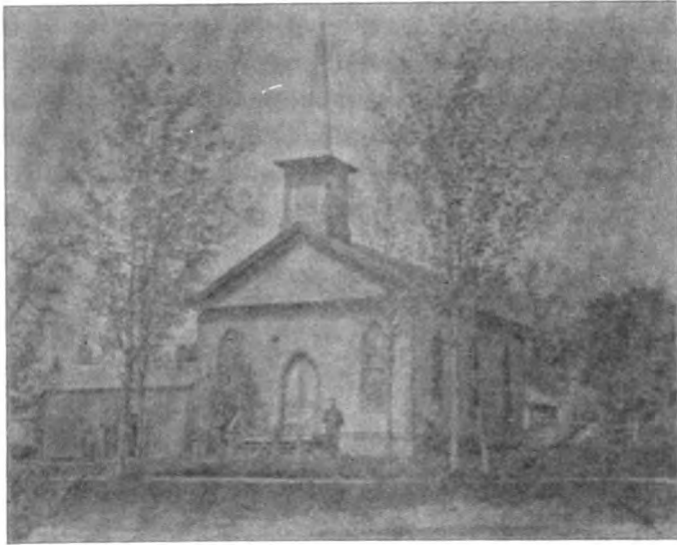
THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

The subsequent pastors were Revs. Smith Norton, R. L. Cheney, Mortimer Smith, J. B. Adkins, G. W. Brownjohn, G. W. Jackman, and F. W. Schoenfeld. A parsonage was built in 1879.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist class was organized in the fall of 1857 with Henry K. Wells and his wife, Jeremiah Gee and his wife, L. S. Osborne and his wife, Luke Parsons, William T. Crowley, Miss Annette Wilson, and Miss Minnie Gordon as members. Mr. Wells was class-leader. The first meetings were held in the school-house, in the Baptist church, and in Brown's Hall, until 1871, when the present frame church building was erected. Until 1877 the church was in the Patch Grove circuit and preaching was by ministers resident there, whose names will be found in the history of that town. In 1876 Mr. Robert Hoskins, a returned Indian missionary was resident preacher. He returned to India in 1877, and Rev. James Ward became resident minister. After him there have been the following ministers: J. C. Lawson, J. A. Willey, Charles Harris, D. J. Whiting, W. O. Nuzum, F. E. Lewis, J. W. Mills, A. C. Halsey, Richard Pengilly, A. A. Loomis, and Alfred Verran, the present incumbent.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—This is a new church, built in 1899, and a new parish, established the same year. The church is a hand-

some brick edifice of which the Catholics of the parish are justly proud. It is 40×70 and cost $7,000. Connected with the church is a parsonage which cost $1,400, while the lots cost $450. The parish is in charge of Rev. Father Michael Honert.

SOCIETIES.

Bloomington Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted December 9, 1868, with Jesse Brooks, George W. Nevins, Alonzo Wilson, T. J. Brooks, Elijah Mount and Frank F. Grant as charter members. The first initiates were Samuel Woodhouse, G. W. Harger, D. L. Riley, I. McWilliam, Robert Hicks and Linn Hoskins. Alfred Green, H. W. Johnson, John Woodhouse, Mark Hadley, and J. H. C. Sneclode were ancients. Of all these only Jesse Brooks remains. Two or three others are living in other places, but most have passed from earth. The lodge is now in a flourishing condition with the following officers: Thomas Smith, N. G.; George Budworth, V. G.; Jesse Brooks, R. Sec.; Samuel Kitto, Per. Sec.; Griffin Hickok, Treas.

Bloomington Lodge No. 253, F. & A. M.—Was chartered June 13, 1893. The first officers were: G. W. Nevins, W. M.; M. F. Woodhouse, S. W.; C. E. Spencer, J. W.; J. M. Lewis, S. D.; Wm. G. Mauger, J. D.; Ed Merrill, Tiler; H. C. Enke, Treasurer; R. N. Hoskins, Sec.; J. D. Clayton, Chaplain. The present officers are: A. C. Tubbs, W. M.; L. D. Holford, S. W; R. N. Hoskins, J. W.; H. C. Enke, Treasurer; L. H. Giffin, Secretary; M. F. Woodhouse. S. D.; E. Merril, J. D.; T. Smith, Tiler.

Grant Lodge, No. 79., K. of P.—Was chartered April 6, 1891. The first officers were: L. D. Holford, P. C.; L. A. Frederichs, C. C.; J. M. Lewis, V. C.; W. H. Lewis, K. of R. and S.; H. C. Enke, M. F.; H. E. Taylor, M. of F.; George W. Nevins, M. A. The present membership is 56, and the present officers are: Oscar Knapp, P. C.; S. A. Hatch, C. C.; L. D. Holford, V C.; Lincoln Abraham, P.; R. N. Hoskins, K. of R. and S.; W. Garner, M. of W.; H. E. Taylor, M. of F.; Joseph Horsfall, M. of E.; Ernest Brooks, I. G.; Oscar Knapp, O. G.

Will Hickok Post, No. 134, G. A. R.—The post was organized Sept. 11, 1867, with the following officers: J.C. Frederich, Commander; John E. Connell, S. V.; George H. Smith, Adjutant; J. M. Roberts, Q. M.; B. W. Breed, O. G.; R. J. Allen, Guard. The present officers are: L. D. Holford, Commander; Webster Cook, S. V.; Alfred Kinney, J. V.; Jacob Schreiner, Q. M.; George Day, O. D.; Homer Beardsley, Chap.; W. J. Ketner, Adj't; P. Brothers, O. G.

BLAKE'S PRAIRIE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at a meeting held in Bloomington, August 15, 1868, and its first fair held September 16 and 17, the same year. The annual membership fee was made one dollar and the fee for life membership ten dollars. The following were the first officers: President, Wm. Humphrey; vice presidents, John Milner and John Batie; treasurer, D. F. Brown; cor. secretary, Jesse Brooks; executive committee: J. M. Hickok, Robert Glenn, Robert Newman, L. M. Okey, A. A. Bennett. The first fair ground was on the bottom between Canal Street and the bluff. Although the space was very inadequate, the society managed to have some very interesting and successful fairs. For several years it has had spacious and commodious grounds about half a mile north of the village. In spite of adverse circumstances, the society has kept up its exhibitions. The present officers are: President, C. W. Stone; secretary, Lincoln Abraham; treasurer, Samuel Kitto.

In the post-office Mr. Benham was succeeded by L. S. Osborne, David Parsons, and George H. Smith. In 1870 George W. Nevins was appointed postmaster and held the office (except during Cleveland's second term, when John Brady was postmaster) until his death in 1899, when his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Nevins, was appointed.

CHAPTER XII.

MILLVILLE AND MOUNT HOPE.

Settlement of Millville—Town Organization and Officers of Mill-
ville—Mount Hope—Town Organization and Offi-
cers of Mount Hope.

MILLVILLE.

The first settlers in the present town were Elihu Warner, Jared
Warner, Isaac Revel, and Henry Foster, who came with their families
in April, 1838, from Ohio, in a large keel-boat, by way of the Ohio,
Mississippi, and Wisconsin Rivers. Elihu Warner brought with him a
house all framed and ready to be put up. It was mostly of black
walnut and endured to a recent day. It was put up on Section 26.
In 1839 Lewis E. Dewey settled in the neighborhood. William Kidd
came from Ohio in 1844 and settled on Section 2, Town 6, Range 5,
and Norman Washburn settled on Section 1 in the same town in 1846.
William Morse and Joseph Horsfall came in 1849. The latter lived
there until his death a few years ago. The first saw-mill was built by
Jared Warner in 1840, on Section 34. It had a capacity of only 1,000
feet a day. In 1844 Mr. Warner built a second saw-mill with a capac-
ity of about 2,500 feet a day. The same year William Kidd built a
flouring mill on Section 2. In 1845 C. C. Drake, a son-in-law of Elihu
Warner, put up a chair and bedstead factory, which did a good busi-
ness for many years. In 1850 Joseph Horsfall built a small woolen
mill. In 1865 he erected a large building 32×44 with two wings, each
15×24 and equipped it as a woolen mill. This was burned in 1869.
Mr. Horsfall rebuilt the mill in 1871, but misfortune again attended
his enterprise, for the mill was swept away by the flood of 1876 de-
scribed on page 62. Nothing daunted, Mr. Horsfall erected a fourth
mill.

In 1849 Jared Warner opened the first store in the place, but did
not carry it on long. In 1855 Henry Horsfall opened a store.

In 1852 the cholera visited Millville. The infection was supposed
to have been introduced by a family of German immigrants. The

woman died and some of the women who visited her, among them Mrs. Manchester, took the disease and died. The whole Dyer family, six or seven persons, died of the epidemic. Sylvester Webb, a nephew of Jared Warner, died. Henry F. Young, now a well-known resident of Bloomington, was attacked but recovered.

In 1845 a horse-ferry across the Wisconsin was established by a Mr. Manchester, who ran it until 1861, when the boat sank. George Schlund then put on another boat and ran it until 1865, when it was discontinued.

The post-office was established in 1855, with C. C. Drake as post-master. He was succeeded by William Kidd, Jr., who died soon afterward and his widow was appointed and held the office until 1867, when Joseph Horsfall was appointed.

In 1853 a Methodist church was built on Section 35. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Alfred Brunson. Previous to this meetings were held at the residence of William Kidd and in the school-house. The place was in the Patch Grove circuit.

The first school was taught in 1847 in the dwelling of Jared Warner, by Cassanna McDonald. In 1848 a school-house was built and paid for by subscription.

MILLVILLE, TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Millville was made a precinct in 1844 with the boundaries shown in the map on page 135; but in the reörganization of 1849 it was included in the town of Patch Grove. The town was organized in 1853, including the present town, the towns of Mount Hope and Woodman, and the northern part of the present towns of Patch Grove and Wyalusing. In 1854 Wyalusing was cut off, in 1864, Woodman, and in 1865, Mount Hope, reducing the town of Millville to its present dimensions. Since that time the population has been: in 1865, 231; in 1860, 223; in 1875, 206; in 1880, 204; in 1885, 176; in 1890, 197; in 1895, 222. The town includes Sections 1 to 18, inclusive, of Town 6, Range 5, and Sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36, of Town 7, Range 5. The land, except the bottom of the Wisconsin River, is very rough and broken. The town officers have been as follows:

1854—Supervisors, Jared Warner, J. A. Kingsley, Charles Blandford; clerk, R. Burrows; treasurer, James Ballantine; assessor, M. W. Vanausdal; supt. of schools, Waldo Brown; justices, Preserved Albee, John B. Lynn; constables, David Brandt, Anson B. Lynn.

1855—Supervisors, Jared Warner, Justus M. Dickinson, J. J. Sni-

der; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1854; supt. of schools, Ora Garvin; justices, Joseph Horsfall, J. A. Kingsley; constables, Anson B. Lynn, C. W. DeLap, H. L. Foster.

1856—Supervisors, William Kidd, Jr., Elijah Patch, William Harlocker; clerk, C. W. Gulick; treasurer, Ira W. Brunson; assessor, M. W. Vanansdal; supt. of schools, William J. Quick; justices, J. G. Bishop, Samuel Braudt, Justus M. Dickinson; constables, C. W. DeLap, Johnson Casler, James Hicklin.

1857—Supervisors, Jared Warner, George Ballantine, Allen Garvin; clerk, Thomas Nagle; treasurer, James Ballantine; assessor, William Whiteside; supt. of schools, William J. Quick; justices, P. Albee, John B. Lynn, Joseph Horsfall; constables, Silas B. Simpkins, Byron Bishop.

1858—Supervisors, George Ballantine, William Humphrey, C. F. Hopkins; clerk, Thomas Nagle; treasurer, William Kidd, Jr., assessor, William Whiteside; supt. of schools, William J. Quick; justices, Charles Lester, B. L. Loomis; constables, Silas B. Simpkins, H. W. Gilliard, Dennis Sheedy.

1859—Supervisors, Levi Brown, J. A. Kingsley, John B. Lynn; clerk, treasurer, and supt. of schools same as in 1858; assessor, James Weeks; justices, John B. Lynn, S. A. Quincy; constables, Allen Garvin, Alfred Brunson, Cornelius Nice.

1860—Supervisors, Joseph Horsfall, S. L. Stratton, James Trainer; clerk, T. S. Carmody; treasurer, William Kidd, Jr.; assessor, James Weeks; supt. of schools, Alanson Lester; justices, Michael McNamee, Robert Harrower; constables, Richard Keating, William Whiteside, J. W. Kelly.

1861—Supervisors, Joseph Horsfall. James Trainer, R. G. Humphrey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1860; supt. of schools, George R. Garvin; justices, C. W. Grimesey, John B. Lynn; constables, Richard Keating, Joseph Tomlinson, Silas B. Simpkins.

1862—Supervisors, Jos. Horsfall, R. G. Humphrey, Patrick Coyne; clerk, T. S. Carmody; treasurer, William Kidd, Jr.; assessor, John Chisholm; justices, Robert Harrower, G. W. Washburn, John Chisholm; constables, Richard Keating, Joshua Gould.

1863—Supervisors, same as in 1862; clerk, A. J. Smith; treasurer, Theodore Taylor; assessor, John B. Lynn; justices, John B. Lynn, T. S. Sampson; constables, H. W. Gilliard, C. W. Grimesey.

1864—Supervisors, Jos. Horsfall, D. D. Snider, Isaac H. Gibbons; clerk, A. J. Smith; treasurer, Samuel Braudt; assessor, T. S. Sampson;

justices, T. S. Sampson, S. L. Stratton, George Winsworth; constables, George Harmon, Franklin Austin.

1865—Supervisors, Jos. Horsfall, Almond Foster, Cornelius Nice; clerk, J. G. Bishop; treasurer, George Winsworth; assessor, C. W. Grimesey; justices, George Winsworth, D. H. Ballou; constables, J. G. Bishop, O. L. Hart, A. L. Foster.

1866—Supervisors, George H. Washburn, L. E. Dewey, A. R. Foster; clerk, A. H. Mumford; treasurer, George Winsworth; assessor, C. W. Grimesey; justices, D. H. Ballou, Robert Wiseman; constables, Franklin Austin, D. H. McKey.

1867—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1866; justices, C. W. Grimesey, George Winsworth; constables, Franklin Austin, George Couillard.

1868—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1866; clerk, E. I. Kidd; assessor, A. H. Mumford; justices, A. R. Foster, Edward Wiseman; constables, R. H. DeLap, Jerome Perry.

1869—Supervisors, Edward Wiseman, J. S. Markham, I. H. Gibbons; clerk, E. I. Kidd; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, A. H. Mumford; justices, Joseph Horsfall, B. H. Tripp; constables, Jerome Perry, R. H. DeLap.

1870—Supervisors, Joseph Horsfall J. S. Markham, L. E. Dewey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1869; justices, E. I Kidd, Jacob Creager, R. R. Spraggon; constables, E. A. Hackett, G. H. Foster.

1871—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, L. E. Dewey, Jacob Creager; clerk, A. H. Mumford; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, A. R. Foster; justices, R. R. Spraggon, James Foster; constables, E. A. Hackett, Jerome Perry.

1872—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, L. E. Dewey, A. R. Foster; clerk, F. S. Kidd; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, Wm. Horsfall; justices, A. R. Foster, Jacob Creager; constables, George Foster, Edward Beitler.

1873—Supervisors, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry, A. R. Foster; clerk, A. H. Mumford; treasurer, Lewis Beitler; assessor, William Horsfall; justices, Edward Wiseman, Joseph Horsfall; constables, Jerome Perry. George Foster.

1874—Supervisors, Joseph Horsfall, L. E. Dewey, Joseph Beadle; clerk, A. H. Mumford; treasurer, Jacob Creager; assessor, William Horsfall; justices, Jacob Creager, A. R. Foster; constables, Edward Beitler, George Foster.

1875—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, A. R. Foster, L. E. Dewey; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1874; justices, Joseph Horsfall, A. R. Foster; constables, Jefferson Day, Samuel Goan.

1876—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, L. E. Dewey, James Beadle; clerk, D. F. Horsfall; treasurer, James Horsfall; assessor, William Horsfall; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Joseph Beadle; constable, Edward Beitler.

1877—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1876; treasurer, Joseph Horsfall; assessor, Jerome Perry; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry; constables, Edward Hall, Edward Beitler.

1878—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1877; justices, S. F. Hart, Henry Taylor.

1879—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1876; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, T. B. Anderson; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry; constables, Luther Perry, Edward Beitler, Edward Hall.

1880—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, J. H. Taylor, James Beadle; clerk, D. F. Horsfall; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, T. B. Anderson; justices, Jerome Perry, J. H. Taylor; constables, Edward Hall, William Posten, Edward Beitler.

1881—Supervisors, E. I. Kidd, L. E. Dewey, James Beadle; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1880; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry.

1882—Supervisors, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1880; clerk, Joseph Horsfall, Jr.; justices, none qualified.

1883—Supervisors, E. J. Kidd, Edward Wiseman, J. H. Taylor; clerk, Joseph Horsfall, Jr.; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, A. R. Foster; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry, Edward Beitler; constables, Edward Beitler, Wm. Posten, R. B. Nice.

1884—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1883; assessor, T. B. Anderson; justices, L. A. Tyler, Samuel Goan; constables, Edward Beitler, William Posten, William Young.

1885—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1884; justices, Joseph Horsfall, Jerome Perry.

1885—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1884; clerk, Will L. Taylor; justice, Jerome Perry; constable, William Posten.

1887—Supervisors, Edward Wiseman, T. B. Anderson, H. C. Farnsworth; clerk, Joseph Horsfall, Jr.; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, A. R. Foster; justices, Joseph Horsfall, W. L. Selleck; constables, William Posten, A. L. Horsfall, L. A. Tyler.

1888—Supervisors, Edward Wiseman, H. C. Farnsworth; W. L.

Selleck; clerk, W. L. Taylor; treasurer, I. H. Gibbons; assessor, Jerome Perry justices, Jerome Perry, L. A. Tyler; constables, William Posten, R. B. Nice, W. E. Pease.

1889—Supervisors, Edward Wiseman, H. C. Farnsworth, Edward Beitler; clerk, Will L. Taylor; treasurer, O. J. Day; assessor, Jerome Perry; justices, Will L. Taylor, W. L. Hoyle; constable, Wm. Posten.

1890—Supervisors, treasurer, assessor, and constable same as in 1889; clerk, Joseph Horsfall, Jr.; justices, L. A. Tyler, R. Robertson.

1891—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constable same as in 1890; justices, W. L. Taylor, W. L. Hoyle, Jerome Perry.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constable same as in 1890; justices, L. A. Tyler, Jerome Perry.

1893—Supervisors, Edward Wiseman, Edward Beitler, William Spraggon; clerk, W. L. Taylor; treasurer, O. J. Day; assessor, Jerome Perry; justices, W. L. Taylor, Frank Perry; constables, Wm. Posten, R. B. Nice, Truman Nice.

1894—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1893; justices, L. A. Tyler, Jerome Perry.

1895—Supervisors, Edward Beitler, Edward Wiseman, William Spraggon; clerk, W. E. Taylor; treasurer, O. J. Day; assessor, Jerome Perry; justices, W. L. Taylor, L. A. Tyler; constables, Wm. Posten, John Beitler.

1896—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1895; justices, Jerome Perry, Harry Horsfall, John Beitler; constables, Wm. Posten, Frank Vance.

1897—Supervisors, O. J. Day, Edward Wiseman, Wm. Spraggon; clerk, W. L. Taylor; treasurer, Joseph Horsfall; assessor; Jerome Perry; justices, L. A. Tyler, W. L. Taylor; constables, William Posten, Frank Vance.

1898—Supervisors same as in 1897; clerk, A. B. Williamson; treasurer, Joseph Horsfall; assessor, Peter Campbell; justices, T. M. Pallett, George H. Foster; constables, none qualified.

1899—Supervisors, Wm. Spraggon, John McKee, Wiliiam Posten; clerk, A. B. Williamson; treasurer, Joseph Beadle; assessor, Peter Campbell; justices, Jerome Perry, W. L. Taylor; constable, William Posten.

1900—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1899; treasurer, J. I. Beitler; justices and constables, none qualified.

The narrow valley in which the village is situated came at an early day to be known as the " Pocket."

Joseph Horsfall, so long a prominent figure in Millville, died January 29, 1897.

MOUNT HOPE.

The first settler within the limits of the present town was perhaps the most prominent, Hon. Thomas P. Burnett. In 1836 he entered the east half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 6, Range 4. He afterward added considerably to this purchase, and in 1840 he built a double log cabin. An account of his homestead has been given on page 119. The next settler was Ira W. Brunson, who settled in 1841 upon the farm which became his life-long residence. In 1842 William Whiteside located on the Military Road and opened a hotel. B. L. Loomis settled on Section 8 in 1850. Ezra Abraham settled in the town in 1855. The village originated in the effort to establish an academy. In 1856 William Whiteside and Thomas Taylor donated twenty acres of land each and William Har-locker twelve acres, which was laid out in lots to be sold and the proceeds to be given to found an academy to be called the Brunson Institute. The first house in the new village was erected by W. H. Gilliard in 1856. He also put in a blacksmith shop the same year. In 1857 Jonathan Heberlin opened a small stock of goods in his dwelling. The same year another store was put in by Herman Clark. Dr. Clark, and Bluford Stone moved into the place before the war. A. L. Stratton established a wagon-shop in the place about the close of the war. In 1867 George W. Nevins established a harness shop in the village. About the same time A. B. Lynn and Oswald, Nathan & Co. put in stores. The latter firm withdrew in a few years. The former continued in business until his death in 1897. In 1881 J. G. Snider and A. S. Osborn started a creamery half a mile south of the village, the churns of which were run by water-power. The village contains at present two stores, one by Anthony Abraham and the other by R. M. Day. Mr. Abraham in 1899 finished a large new store building. There is also a hotel, blacksmith shop, and creamery. Dr. E. D. Orr attends to the needs of the sick and wounded.

The settlement called Irish Ridge will be noticed in the history of Woodman.

Suicides and Homicide.—Andrew Snider committed suicide August 6, 1856, by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. Bluford Stone

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shot himself with a revolver near the house of E. Carr, April 16, 1867. On June 22, 1886, David Tyrell, residing about two miles east of Mt. Hope village was killed by his wife, Sarah. He was about 75 years old and Sarah was his third wife. She was the daughter of Travis Day, an old pioneer. He was a harsh man and she was not of a meek and forgiving spirit, and she had a good deal of muscle; consequently in the many quarrels they had she held her own pretty well. This time they fought to a finish, using firewood and furniture as weapons. She came out with a few bruises, leaving him with his skull broken in two or three places. He soon died of his injuries. She was tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Schools.—The Brunson Institute before mentioned was built up with difficulty and misfortune. The building had been erected slowly during the war and was hardly completed in 1867, when it was burned. It was insured for $1,800. The debts of the Institute were paid with this money and the remainder given by the trustees to the school district. A high-school building was erected, since which time Mount Hope has enjoyed very good school privileges. The town has always prohibited liquor-selling.

The village has two churches, a Methodist Episcopal and a Seventh Day Adventist. Both buildings were erected shortly after the war. Rev. G. Bird is pastor of the Methodist Church.

St. Lawrence O'Toole's Catholic Church.—Until 1860 mass was occasionally said in farmers' houses in the neighborhood, but in that year a small church was built. In 1844 Mt. Hope was made a separate parish. The corner-stone of the present church was laid July 4, 1883. It is located in the northwest corner of Section 11, Mt. Hope Township, about three miles from the railroad station of Werley. Father M. H. McNulty has been the pastor ever since Mt. Hope became a separate parish.

The village has a lodge of Odd Fellows with the following officers: George Zimmerman, Jr., N. G.; J. Snider, V. G.; U. T. Schneyer, Sec.; A. E. Cooley, Treas.; and a Rebekah Lodge with the following officers: Mrs. Lucy Lynn, N. G.; Mrs. Ida Cornell, V. G.; Mrs. Vieva Lynn, Sec.; Mrs. U. T. Schneyer, Treas.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS OF MOUNT HOPE.

The town was organized in 1865 and held its first town meeting April 4 of that year. The town comprises all of Town 5, Range 4, except Sections 1 to 6 inclusive—or thirty square miles. A considerable

part is fine prairie land, while part is broken by the valleys at the headwaters of Little Grant and Green Rivers. The population of the town has been: in 1870, 758; in 1875, 781; in 1880, 742; in 1885, 761; in 1890, 640; in 1895, 664.

The town has had the following officers:

1865—Supervisors, Ira W. Brunson, Warren Courtwright, George Rouse; clerk, J. B. Lynn; treasurer, Theodore Taylor; assessor, J. B. Lynn; justices, J. B. Lynn, Allen Garvin, S. L. Stratton.

1866—Supervisors, George Rouse, Warren Courtwright, Samuel Braudt; clerk, C. A. Garvin; treasurer, Theodore Taylor; assessor, Michael McNamee; justices, Wm. Harlocker, Michael McNamee, S. L. Stratton, B. L. Loomis; constables, Richard Keating, Amos Hazen.

1867—Supervisors, Ezra Abraham, Samuel Braudt, L. A. Townsend; clerk, Charles Soward; treasurer, Thedore Taylor; assessor, J. A. Kingsley; justices, Johnson Casler, D. D. Casler; constables, A. Hazen, R. E. Rouse, James Whiteside.

1868—Supervisors. Ezra Abraham, Reuben Cooley, L. A. Townsend; clerk, Charles Soward; treasurer, Theodore Taylor; assessor, Wm. Harlocker; justices, C. F. Falley, George Nevins, B. L. Loomis; constables, H. Harlocker, R. E. Rouse.

1869—Supervisors, Israel Miles, Wesley Crow, Reuben Cooley; clerk, A. J. Smith; treasurer, Theodore Taylor; assessor, Michael McNamee; justices, M. McNamee, David Weaver, B. L. Loomis; constables, H. H. Harlocker, R. Keating, A. L. Stratton.

1870—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1869; clerk, C. W. Grimesey; justices, J. B. Fox, Ezra Abraham, B. L. Loomis; constables, J. H. Clark, R. Keating.

1871—Supervisors, E. Abraham, Johnson Casler, Reuben Cooley; clerk, C. W. Grimesey; treasurer, J. J. Oswald; assessor, J. G. White; justices, B. L. Loomis, Michael McNamee, J. C. Williams; constables, J. H. Clark, A. Hazen, A. L. Stratton.

1872—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1871; clerk, J. C. Williams; assessor, Israel Miles; justices, J. C. Williams, Israel Miles, D. D. Snider; constables, J. H. Clark, William Weaver.

1873—Supervisors, Reuben Cooley, Wesley Crow, E. Y. Ousley; clerk, Chris. Storm; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, C. W. Grimesey; justices, Israel Miles, John Taylor; constable, William Keating.

1874—Supervisors, R. G. Humphrey, Wesley Crow, J. Scanlan;

clerk, Chris. Storm; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, J. G. White; justices, Israel Miles, John Taylor; constable, William Keating.

1875—Supervisors, D. D. Snider, R. M. Day, Johnson Casler; clerk, Chris. Storm; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, William Chisholm; justices, B. L. Loomis, C. Storm, Ira W. Brunson; constables, J. H. Clark, William Keating.

1876—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1875; clerk, William Taylor; justices, John Taylor, Ira W. Brunson; constables, William Keating, John Lawless.

1877—Supervisors, E. Abraham, John McKichen, Reuben Cooley; clerk, A. H. Mumford; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, William Chisholm; justices, R. G. Humphrey, B. L. Loomis; constable, James Clark.

1878—Supervisors, Ezra Abraham, John McKichen, R. M. Day; clerk, William E. Sloat; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, William Chisholm; justices, Ira W. Brunson, J. A. Walsh; constables, Reuben Cooley, A. B. Lynn, Charles Crow, W. L. Taylor.

1879—Supervisors, Ira W. Brunson, Ezra Abraham, J. G. Harshberger; clerk, William E. Sloat; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, William Mulrooney; justices, B. L. Loomis, R. G. Humphrey; constables, Ora Loomis, G. Lambert.

1880—Supervisors, W. H. Gilliard, John McKichen, George Whiteside; clerk, W. L. Taylor; treasurer, B. L. Loomis; assessor, William Mulrooney; justices, Ira W. Brunson, J. Scanlan; constables, Ora Loomis, D. B. Brunson.

1881—Supervisors, John McKichen, George Whiteside, J. W. Alexander; clerk, William E. Sloat; treasurer, John G. Harshberger; assessor, William Mulrooney; justices, B. L. Loomis, R. G. Humphrey, Ira W. Brunson, John Scanlan; constables, D. B. Brunson, G. W. Gilliard, J L. Loomis.

1882—Supervisors, R. M. Day, Reuben Cooley, George Whiteside; clerk, W. E. Sloat; treasurer, John G. Harshberger; assessor, O. E. Cooley; justices, Leonard Ransom, Ira W. Brunson, Alexander Cairns; constables, Wm. Culkins, D. B. Brunson, Allen Storrs.

1883—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1882; assessor, D. B. Brunson; justices, B. L. Loomis, R. G. Humphrey, Wm. Culkins, constables, Ray Townsend, Ed Pendleton, Frank Collins.

1884—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883;

justices, William Culkins, Leonard Ransom; constables, G. W. Tandy, Ed Pendleton, Frank Collins.

1885—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; clerk, Ray Townsend; justices, George N. Baker, B. L. Loomis.

1886—Supervisors, R. M. Day, John Halferty, M. J. Whiteside; clerk, A. E. Cooley; treasurer, John G. Harshberger; assessor, D. B. Brunson; justices, William Culkins, Leonard Ransom, R. Davidson; constables, H. Handy, William White, J., M. Walsh, E. Walsh.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, R. M. Davidson, Wm. Proudfoot, Wm. Murphy; constables, A. L. Snider, Henry Cull, William Rogers.

1888—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, P. F. Walsh, William Culkins; constables, John Day; A. L. Snider, A. N. Crow, Frank Place.

1889—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, Alex. Cairns, L. F. Ransom, William Proudfoot; constables, John Day, Henry Cull, A. N. Crow, Frank Braudt.

1890—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, William Culkins, John Lawless constables, John Day, Henry Cull, Frank Braudt, Frank Place.

1891—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, John N. Day, William Alderson; constables, Frank Braudt, Fred Schneyer, L. Ransom.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, George N. Baker, William Culkins, E. F. Walsh; constables, Fred Schneyer, Frank Braudt, Henry Cull, John McKichan.

1893—Supervisors, James McCluskey, William White, E. O. Pendleton; clerk, A. E. Cooley; treasurer, Alex. Cairns; assessor, D. B. Brunson; justices J. G. White, T. F. O'Brien, E. F. Walsh; constables, U. T. Schneyer, Fay Parks, James Alderson.

1894—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1893; treasurer, Burt Adams; assessor, W. R. Storrs; justices, George N. Baker, John N. Day, Frank Place; constables, U. T. Schneyer, M. J. Whiteside.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1894; justices, John Lawless, E. F. Walsh; constable, U. T. Schneyer.

1896—Supervisors, James McCluskey, William White, John Halferty; clerk, A. E. Cooley; treasurer, Burt Adams; assessor, William Rogers; justices, John Lawless, George N. Baker; constables, Frank Alexander, U. T. Schneyer.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1896; justices, John Carmody, Benj. McCormick, Harry Snider; constables, U. T. Schneyer, Frank Collins.

1898—Supervisors, James McCluskey, Frank Place, John Harrower; clerk, A. E. Cooley; treasurer, Anthony Abraham; assessor, William Rogers; justice, John Lawless, constables, George Mitchell, Frank Braudt, U. T. Schneyer.

1899—Supervisors, John Harrower, Frank Place, Frank Braudt; clerk, treasurer, assessor and constables same' as in 1898; justices, John Carmody, B. F. McCormick, Thomas Roseman, Fay Parks.

1900—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer same as in 1899; assessor, James K. Hoyle; justice, Ernest Carnes; constables, none qualified.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOSCOBEL.

Origin and Growth—Wisconsin River Bridge—Post-Office—Fire
Department—Boscobel Agricultural and Driving Associa-
tion—Trout Pond—Town Organization and Offi-
cers—Village Officers—City Officers—News-
papers—Schools—Churches—Secret
Societies.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The first white residents of this place, as far as can be learned, were Thomas Sanders and Asa Wood, who came from Galena in 1846, and built a cabin on what is now Block 6 of the city, and engaged in cutting logs for rafting to Warner's and other saw-mills. The name of Sanders is prepetuated in the creek which flows through the city. The earliest actual settlers were John Newberry and the Widow Powell, but the date of their coming cannot be ascertained. Mrs. Powell lived on Section 35. Louis Wayne came in 1847, and Walker McCord in 1848. In the spring of 1849 Joshua Brindley with his family moved in and settled near McCord. Wayne was a noted hunter and did not remain after a few other settlers came in. He wanted solitude.

Among those who came soon after 1850 were Mark Bailey, Charles K. Dean, Alvin Hall, George Crandall, John Partlow, Horace Watkins, Jacob Ostrander, and Madison Ward. These settlers turned their backs on the rich prairies of Fennimore and opened farms on the sandy, flea-breeding and burr-producing bottom of the Wisconsin, near mosquito-infested swamps, for the sake of the timber. As late as 1854 the land where the business part of the city now is was farmed by Joshua Brindley. A small saw-mill had been built on Crooked Creek, about a mile below McCord's. A ferry had been established by M. Woodward and D. Thompson to Georgetown in Crawford County (a town which long ago disappeared), from a point in Section 14.

The land on which the city was located was bought in 1854 by C. K. Dean, Adam E. Ray, and John Mortimer. The first-named, afterward a prominent citizen of the place, was then a civil engineer em-

ployed by the Milwaukee & Mississippi (now the St. Paul) Railroad. The village was surveyed in 1856 by John Mortimer, and named Bos cobel. A good deal of misinformation has been written about the origin of this name. Of course, it is from the French *bosque belle*, beautiful woods, but as there has been a Boscobel somewhat prominent in the annals of England for centuries, the name cannot correctly be said to have originated in the inspiration of either the engineer or officials of the railroad which was then being built there. The original plat was afterward enlarged by Parker's, Brown's, Brindley's, and Watkins's additions.

Late in the fall of 1856 the railroad was completed to the village, and the building of the town began in earnest. Previous to this, however, in 1855, Dr. Panchard, Horace Watkins, and Moors Rice settled in the place; John Ruka put up a blacksmith shop just west of the site of Dr. Carley's residence; James Dickerson put up a frame building and opened a store. Dr. J. O. Beals, the first permanent physician, came in 1856. In 1857 Dr. D. W. Carley came in and engaged in practice. In 1857 Dwight T. Parker came in and established the extensive store of Parker, Hildebrand & Co. The next year the large store of Fleete, Meyer & Co. was established. Under the changed styles of Meyer, Hildebrand & Co., and Meyer Bros., this continued to be one of the largest business houses of the city.

J. C. Cover, in the *Herald*, thus describes Boscobel as he saw it in the winter of 1856–57:

"We camped in the Hall Tavern, erected last fall and roofed with a sort of cement which has checked and lets the water through in a thousand places. The table supplies only salt venison, corn bread baked in grease, and rye coffee without milk or sugar. Lib Brown keeps a grocery store and whisky shop and is doing a thriving business. James Dickerson has moved in from Platteville and is postmaster. Among other citizens are Dr. Beals, J. Brindley, Mat. Ward, H. Watkins, D. McCord, and Bailey. The railroad was completed to Prairie du Chien last fall, but is blockaded. In November an icy mail of sleet several inches thick fell and upon this a deep snow, followed by drifting winds, rain and freezing The country is blockaded. The cars had to stop where luck would have it. The cars were used as camps for several days. At last the road between Muscoda and Boscobel was cleared and held open by a single engine and freight car, by which means several made their escape to Muscoda where tolerable

plenty could be had. The sixth day we found means to escape to Fennimore and home, as well cured of a slight attack of Boscobel fever as could be."

In 1857 John Pepper came in and opened the Barnett House, which he conducted for about six months when the proprietor, "Andy" Barnett, took it. It was a good house. April 17, 1858, it was destroyed by fire. It burned so quickly that some of the guests had to get out of the second story windows. The Philbrick House, kept by a widow of that name from Fennimore, was the principal hotel remaining after the destruction of the Barnett House, until that hotel was rebuilt, and run successively by Andrew Barnett and James Barnett. It then passed into the hands of Terrence Carrier, who had come to Boscobel in 1858 and set up a wagon-shop. The Carrier House, as it was then called, gained a high reputation throughout the State. It is now the Grant House. The Central House, a three-story stone structure, is the new first-class hotel.

Among the early lawyers of the place were Messrs. Hartshorn, Stevens, Crawford, and Ben Shearer. Only the last-named remained to become an "old settler." In 1863 George C. Hazelton came to Boscobel. His career has been described in Chapter III, Part II.

For several years the growth of Boscobel was phenomenal. It received its first severe check when the railroad was built from Woodman to Fennimore and Montfort, cutting off the trade of the wealthy region of Fennimore Prairie. Since then the town has held its own by hard work. The fluctuations of growth are shown by the census reports. In 1865 the city had a population of 1,127; in 1870, 1,509; in 1880, 1,428; in 1885, 1,398; in 1890, 1,570; in 1895, 1,479. The remainder of the township outside the corporation is poor land and thinly settled. Its population in 1865 was 162; in 1870, 141; and in 1880, 178; in 1885, 156; in 1890, 122; in 1895, 129.

A system of electric lights, belonging to the city, was put in in 1899.

WISCONSIN RIVER BRIDGE.

Among the improvements to draw trade to Boscobel this bridge is a work of which the people of Boscobel are justly proud. A large region in Crawford County was without any convenient market on that side of the river, and a ferry was a very unsatisfactory means of crossing the river. In 1868 a road had been carried over the slough, by means of an embankment and piling, to the bank of the main river.

But money could not be raised to build the great bridge. No way of raising money was open except to issue bonds, and Boscobel could not do this without becoming a city. So it was incorporated in 1873 and legislative authority obtained to issue bonds, which were issued to the amount of $30,000. A contract was let to Mr. Pestell of Milwaukee, to build the bridge for $22,000, but unforeseen items made the cost nearly $4,000 more than this. The cost of the "dump" had been $2,000, making the total cost nearly $38,000. Part of the bonds were for five years and the revenues from the bridge when completed enabled these, together with the current interest, to be paid without difficulty.

The bridge was completed early in 1874, ahead of contract time. It is 665 feet, including a draw of 150 feet, 405 feet of covered bridge and 100 feet of approaches. It is supported by close piling covered with plank and filled with stone. It has protecting ice-breakers. Its capacity is 78,000 pounds to the linear foot. In 1879 and 1880 much of the piling across the slough was filled in with earth and a substantial bridge made over the rest of this water. The "dump" is 2,025 feet long, making a total of 4,157 feet of bridge and approaches. The total cost was nearly $45,000, exclusive of interest on the bonds. It required a good deal of grit in a place the size of Boscobel to undertake such a work and carry it out, but the result was financially satisfactory.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The first postmaster was James Dickerson, who was commissioned in 1855 and held the office until 1857, keeping it in his store on Block 34. O. P. Knowlton succeeded in the office and retained it until May, 1861, when Mr. Dickerson was reäppointed and held the office until his death in November, 1875. His administration was very satisfactory and his widow was appointed in his place, retaining the office until about January, 1880, when William E. DeLap was appointed. He was succeeded by John Pepper, F. A. Meyer, Levi Muffley, V. J. Kratochwill, and Fred A. Meyer, the present incumbent.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire, the burning of the Barnett House, has been noted. The next fire of any importance was the burning of the house of Frank Lewis in 1863. In 1868 there were two separate fires: the burning of the Catlin House and its barn, and a few months later the destruc-

tion of Ziegelmaier & Biederman's brewery. Another fire January 24, 1869, burned up the Gault House, kept by Fred Fritz, the saloon of John Comstock, and the Norris agricultural depot, with a loss of $12,000. On August 30, 1870, the railroad depot and Alfred Palmer's warehouse with a large amount of grain was burned. Only the heroic exertions of the firemen in these two large fires saved many other buildings. McSpaden's elevator was burned July 7, 1877, and September 22 of the same year the Heim stave factory was destroyed by fire. In 1878 two buildings and their contents on the corner of Oak Street and Wisconsin Avenue were burned. In 1880 a large barn belonging to Parker, Hildebrand & Co. was burned.

January 7, 1881, the Central House, a stone building, was burned out but not entirely destroyed. Extreme cold had frozen the couplings of the fire engines, so that they could not be worked for a time.

On the 4th of July, 1886, fire destroyed the store of Churchill & Son and Walker's brick block containing the post-office, music hall, and G. A. R. rooms. It was supposed to be incendiary.

In 1867 a small second-hand engine was bought for $300. In 1868 the city authorities put in hydrants in the mill-race running through the city for the attachment of the fire-hose. Immediately after the fire of 1869 steps were taken to organize fire companies. January 27, "Protection Engine Company No. 1" was organized with the following officers: Foreman, W. H. Rose; first assistant foreman, H. D. Farquharson; second assistant foreman, W. W. Watkins; secretary, O. E. Comstock; treasurer, J. H. Sarles. At a meeting held January 28 the "Hook and Ladder Company" was organized with the following officers: A. Bobel, foreman; George Scripture, first assistant foreman; John Kelty, second assistant foreman; secretary, L. G. Armstrong; treasurer, Robert Anderson. The company had twenty-eight members.

In the summer of 1869 another second-hand engine with a hook and ladder cart, hose and appurtenances was bought. The same summer Engine House No. 1 was built. The upper story was furnished for a city hall and the basement for a calaboose.

On September 8, 1870, a second engine company, "Rough and Ready, No. 2" was organized with the following officers: G. W. Cowan, foreman; J. W. Watson, first assistant foreman; A. M. McKinney, second assistant foreman; treasurer, Austin Decker; secretary, John Classon. The old engine was given to this company. Oc-

tober 30, 1876, a hose company was organized from the members of this second engine company, with M. M. McKinney captain, and John Ricks assistant.

The fire department was organized under an ordinance passed in January, 1874. G. W. Cowan was elected the first chief engineer. The present officers are: C. A. Armstrong, chief; Joseph B. Nauert, assistant chief; C. W. Menkhausen, secretary; J. T. Ruka, treasurer.

Joseph Rogers is foreman of Engine Company No. 1, and Wm. Benoy is foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company.

Engine Company No. 2 now has the following officers: G. T. Cooper, foreman; John McCord and Will Nice, assistants; Sherman Shipley, secretary; C. A. Armstrong, treasurer; T. M. Crinklaw, L. Evert, S. Bartholowew, trustees.

BOSCOBEL AGRICULTURAL AND DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

This ssociation was organized at a meeting held June 17, 1874, with the following officers: B. M. Coates, President; George C. Hazelton, Vice President; T. J. Brooks, Secretary; John Pepper, Treasurer. An executive committee consisting of Ed. Meyer, G. F. Hildebrand, and Charles McWilliams, with the officers of the association as *ex-officio* members of the committee, was appointed. The society was incorporated August 26, 1874, with the above named persons, and M. B. Pittman, J. H. Sarles, H. Dankleff, J. N. Comstock, John Ruka, A. Bobel, N. P. Miller, and Henry Bugbee, as incorporators. The association bought thirty-six acres of the Powell estate just south of the city and made an excellent track. The first fair was held October 7-9, 1874. The present officers are: L. B. Ruka, President; George Kruel, Vice President; F. C. Muffley, Secretary; F. B. Sarles, Treasurer; Timothy Murley, Marshal.

TROUT POND.

Early in 1864 Alfred Palmer started a trout pond on Sanders Creek. It was soon afterward abandoned on account of scarcity of water. In 1866 Mr. Palmer constructed a pond on Crooked Crook, one mile south of the city. About five thousand young trout were raised the first year. After that Mr. Palmer turned in from ten to twenty thousand fry every spring, while his annual sales of food-fish were about two thousand pounds. His annual hatch was about 200,000 trout in a season. Eggs from his pond were sold in every state and territory in the Northwest and even in the Hawaiian

Islands, the largest shipment being 50,000 eggs.   Mr. Palmer left his farm and trout pond to reside in the city in 1884 and died in 1894.

The flouring-mill built in 1866 by D. R. Sylvester, near the railroad depot, is now operated by Joseph B. Nauert and Anton Dilger. Its race runs along the principal business street and forms Boscobel's only waterworks.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

This town was cut off from Marion in 1859.   It is that part of Town 8, Range 3, lying southeast of the Wisconsin River.   It contains less than ten square miles, being the smallest town in the county.   It has had the following town officers:

1860—Supervisors, J. A. Houghtaling, Wm. S. Coates Francis McSpaden; clerk, George Haw; treasurer, R. J. Hildebrand; assessor, George B. Shipley, supt. of schools, A. S. Sampson; justices, Mark Bailey, Ephraim Moody; constables, George L. Bowen, H. B. Gleason, Richard Frankland.

1861—Supervisors, John Pepper, Gustavus Guentzel, Conrad Fritz; clerk, J. W. Quackenbush; treasurer, R. J. Hildebrand; assessor, Asa W. Ray; supt. of schools, A. S. Sampson; justices, Andrew McFall, Martin DeWitt, Peter Rae; constables, G. L. Bowen, J. J. Button, Jonathan Walker.

1862—Supervisors, Conrad Fritz, Joseph Molle, E. Halloran; clerk, Wm. F. Crawford; treasurer, John F. Shipley; assessor, A. J. Houghtaling; justices, Peter Rae, George Cole; constables, George W. Kendall, J. J. Button, Charles Contoit.

1863—Supervisors, D. T. Parker, John H. Sarles, James Barnett; clerk, I. M. Richmond; treasurer, John Pepper; assessor, Asa W. Ray; justices, L. J. Woolley, O. M. Graves; constables, W. W. Watkins, Robert P. Clyde, Marvin DeWitt.

1864—Supervisors, Austin Ransom, John R. Muffley, D. G. Seaton; clerk, Andrew McFall; treasurer, D. R. Walker; assessor, Caleb B. Taylor; justices, George Cole, Peter Rae; constables, John S. Eastman, Robert P. Clyde.

1865—Supervisors, John H. Sarles, G. W. Cowan, F. Carver; clerk, Hiram W. Favor; treasurer, G. Guentzel; assessor, C. K. Dean; justices, L. J. Woolley, Mark Bailey; constables, C. Parce, Wm. W. Wickens, John S. Eastman.

1866—Supervisors, E. DeLap, Philo Dempsey, William S. Coates; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, W. L. Jacobs; assessor, C. K. Dean; jus-

tices, Peter Rae, C. B Sylvester; constables, Alfred M. King, Arnold A. Petty, C. Parce.

1867—Supervisors, John Pepper, Wm. S. Coates, Leo Anschutz; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, W. L. Jacobs; assessor, Chester B. Sylvester; justices, James Seaton, M. DeWitt; constables, C. Parce, James Kelty, J. Closson.

1868—Supervisors, Edwin Meyer, B. T. Martin, John Kelty; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, J. L. Taylor; assessor, N. Brainard; justices, J. W. Limbocker, Henry Taylor; constables, C. Parce, Arnold A. Petty, John Closson.

1869—Supervisors, C. K. Dean, John Kelty, Austin Ransom; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1868; justices, Peter Rae, James Seaton; constables, C. Parce, O. E. Comstock, L. J. Woolley.

1870—Supervisors, T. Carrier, William T. Scott, Wm. S. Coates; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, Lou. P. Lesler; assessor, John H. Sarles; justices, L. J. Woolley, Ben Shearer; constables, John Kelty, Arnold A. Petty, C. Parce.

1871—Supervisors, Alfred Palmer, Jacob Hinn, Wm. S. Coates; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, Lou P. Lesler; assessor, L. J. Woolley; justices, Thomas R. Seaton, Henry Taylor; constables, John Kelty, Arnold A. Petty, Charles W. Ricks.

1872—Supervisors, L. J. Woolley, J. Hime, S. D. Curry; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, A. Houghtaling; assessor, G. W. Limbocker; justices, L. J. Woolley, A. F. Snow; constables, John Kelty, C. Parce, C. W. Ricks.

1873—Supervisors, William T. Scott, John W. DeLap, N. Brainard; clerk, J. D. Meeker; treasurer, Lou. P. Lesler; assessor, G. W. Limbocker; justices, Thomas R. Seaton, A. F. Snow; constables, C. Parce, Isaac F. Woodward, James Bailey.

1874—Supervisors, Wm. T. Scott, A. J. Renshaw, Wm. S. Coates; clerk, C. H. Contoit; treasurer, R. S. Lathrop; assessor, G. W. Limbocker; justices, George R. Frank, Martin DeWitt; constables, James Bailey, C. Parce, Isaac Woodward.

1875—Supervisors, B. M. Coates, W. S. Coates, John DeLap; clerk, Jacob McLaughlin; treasurer, J. P. Willis; assessor, G W. Limbocker; justices, Jacob McLaughlin, Ole Christopherson, N Brainard; constables, C. Parce, James Bailey, Isaac Woodward.

1876—Supervisors, T. N. Hubbell, N. Brainard, John DeLap; clerk, M. DeWitt; treasurer, William Thompson; assessor, J. P. Willis; jus-

tices, L. J. Woolley, James M. Kinney, John Bowers; constables, John Kelty, C. Parce, Charles Ricks.

1877—Supervisors, L. J. Woolley, N. Brainard, Austin Ransom; clerk and assessor same as in 1876; treasurer, Theodore Kronshage; justices, G. W. Limbocker, O. E. Comstock; constables,C. Parce, John Kelty, Isaac Woodward.

1878—Supervisors, Edwin Meyer, N. Brainard, Anson McGraw; clerk, M. DeWitt; treasurer, L. P. Lesler; assessor, O. E. Miller; justices, Wm. Dutcher, S. D. Curry, J. E. Duncan; constables, C. Parce, James Bailey, John Kelty.

1879—Supervisors, Edwin Meyer, A. Ransom, N. Brainard; clerk, and constables same as in 1878; treasurer, Theodore Kronshage; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, L. J. Woolley, Peter Rae.

1880—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1879; justices, none qualified; constables, James Bailey, C. Parce, Amos Devoe.

1881—Supervisors, James Barnett, N. Brainard, Wm. S. Coates; clerk, H. W. Favor; treasurer, Theo. Kronshage; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, Peter Rae, L. J. Woolley, J. H. Winn; constables, C. Parce, John Kelty, James Bailey.

1882—Supervisors, James B. Ricks, Charles Menkhausen, John F. DeLap; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1881; justices, C. H. Sylvester, J. B. Ricks; constables, C. Parce, D. R. Lawrence, Thomas H. Bailey.

1883—Supervisors, Fred Mertz, Austin Ransom, Wm. S. Coates; clerk, T. N. Hubbell; treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1881; justices, Peter Rae, Harvey Clark.

1884—Supervisors, J. B. Ricks, Fred Mertz, W. S. Coates; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; justices, L. J. Woolley, C. Coates; constables, James Bailey, Frank A. Rowe.

1885—Supervisors, Jas. B. Ricks, Fred Mertz, D. R. Walker; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; justice, Peter Rae; constables, James Bailey, Amos Devoe, C. Parce.

1886—Supervisors, Wm. T. Scott, Fred Mertz, A. L. Dennis; clerk, M. W. DeLap; treasurer, W. H. Pittman; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, L. J. Woolley, Edwin Meyer, W. T. Hurd; constables C. Parce, James Bailey, Isaac Woodward.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886;

justices, Peter Rae, T. Carrier, Nelson Ellingson; constables, C. Parce, Ben Bloyer, James Bailey.

1888—Supervisors, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1886; clerk, W. G. Palmer; justices, T. N. Hubbell, George W. Parker.

1889—Supervisors, W. T. Scott, A. L. Dennis, John DeLap; clerk, Frank C. Muffley; treasurer, William H. Pittman; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, Peter Rae, Levi Muffley; constables, C. Parce, Amos Devoe, William May.

1890—Supervisors, W. T. Scott, John DeLap, Fred Mertz; clerk, F. C. Muffley; treasurer, J. P. Walker; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, David B. Richardson, Levi Muffley; constables, C. Parce, John T. Ruka, Amos Devoe.

1891—Supervisors, William T. Scott, Delos Ricks, John W. DeLap; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1890; justices, A. F. Henderson, Orlin Pratt, George P. Shipley, C. P. Brainard; constables, Amos Devoe, C. Parce, Samuel Bartholomew.

1892—Supervisors, Wm. T. Scott, John W. DeLap, Fred Mertz; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1890; justices, Peter Rae, C. P. Brainard, F. E. Bock; constables, S. Bartholomew, Jas. Bailey, J. T. Ruka.

1893—Supervisors, J B. Ricks, C. P. Brainard, J. A. Perkins; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1890; justices, W. J. F. Nauert; J. W. Nice; constables, A. Devoe, S. Bartholomew, J. T. Ruka.

1894—Supervisors, Theo. Kronshage, J. W. DeLap, J. A. Perkins; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1890; justices, Peter Rae, A. F. Henderson, W. T. Scott; constables, S. Bartholomew, A. L. Dennis, Amos Devoe.

1895—Supervisors, James Barnett, Judson H. Perkins, John W. DeLap; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1890; justices, A. F. Henderson; constables, Samuel Bartholomew, John Foner, John Walker.

1896—Supervisors, J. W. DeLap, C. Brainard, Delos Ricks; clerk, F. C. Muffley; treasurer, John Scheinpflug; assessor, Jacob McLaughlin; justices, D. B. Richardson, Levi Muffley, Peter Rae; constables, Sam Bartholomew, Wm. Seaman, George Walker.

·1897—Supervisors, J. W. DeLap, Norman Gibbs, Hugh Matthews; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1896; justices, A. E. Cudney, J. A. Perkins; constables, Wm. Seaman, Sam Bartholomew, Amos Devoe.

1898—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1897; justices, Peter Rae, D.B. Richardson.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1897; treasurer, Charles E Muffley; justices, J. A. Perkins, Bruce Meyer; constables, William Seeman, John Foner, Sam Bartholomew, Ed. Woodward.

1900—Supervisors, Hugh Matthews, Wm. Nelson, Jr., Delos Ricks; clerk, treasurer, and constables same as in 1899; assessor, David Walker; justices, D. B. Richardson, A. F. Henderson, Eugene Brookins.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1864 and has had the following officers:

1864—President, D. T. Parker; trustees, Austin Ransom, J. R. Muffley, D. G. Seaton; clerk, George C. Hazelton; treasurer, G. Guentzel; constable, Seth D. Curry; police justice, G. W. Limbocker.

1865—President, John H. Sarles; trustees, Alfred Palmer, T. Carrier, G. W. Cowan; clerk, George C. Hazelton; treasurer, G. Guentzel; constable, W. W. Watkins; police justice, Martin DeWitt.

1866—President, E. DeLap; trustees, Leo Anschutz, John Kelty, O. W. Graves; clerk, L. J. Woolley; treasurer, G. Guentzel; constable, Arnold A. Petty; police justice, G. Scott.

1867—President, George C. Hazelton; trustees, T. Carrier, G. Guentzel, John Pepper; clerk, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, Arnold A. Petty; police justice, J. D. Meeker.

1868—President, John H. Sarles; trustees, G. W. Rowan, M. A. Sawyer, G. Guentzel; clerk, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, Arnold A. Petty; police justice, G. W. Limbocker.

1869—President, John Pepper; trustees, Edwin Meyer, T. Carrier, G. W. Parker; clerk and police justice, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, Arnold A. Petty.

1870—President, T. Carrier; trustees, Edwin Meyer, R. S. Lathrop, D. W. Carley, L. G. Armstrong; clerk and police justice, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, John Kelty.

1871—President, Alfred Palmer; trustees, C. J. Molle, G. W. Cowan, Austin Ransom, J. P. Willis; clerk and police justice, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, John Kelty.

1872—President, James Barnett; trustees, Harvey Clark, Austin Dexter, R. S. Lathrop, Josiah Thompson; clerk and police justice, G. W. Limbocker; treasurer, J. D. Meeker; marshal, S. D. Curry.

The city was incorporated March 15, 1873. Since 1880 the aldermen elected each year hold over for the next year. Following is the roster of city officers:

1873—Mayor, James Barnett; council, Charles McWilliams, Henry Taylor, Henry Nelson, John Pepper.

1874—Mayor, Mayor, G. W. Parker; council, Gustave Meyer, J. P. Willis, A. McKinney, Louis Ruka.

1875—Mayor, James Barnett; council, Harvey Clark, J. R. Muffley, G. W. Cowan, Louis Ruka.

1876—Mayor, Gustave Meyer; council, G. F. Hildebrand, George W. Cowan, A. McKinney, M. Ableiter.

1877—Mayor, B. M. Coates; council, Wm. Thompson, George W. Cowan, Com. Rogers, M. Ableiter.

1878—Mayor, John H. Sarles; council, M. B. Pittman, John Kelty, Henry Nelson, Leo Anschutz.

1879—Mayor, T. N. Hubbell; council, O. P. Knowlton, Wm. Stoddart, C. Parce, G. Guentzel.

1880—Mayor, T. N. Hubbell; council, Wm. Thompson, F. Scheinpflug, Harvey Clark, Edwin Pike, D. Lenahan, C. Parce, John Ruka, A. J. Pipkin.

1881—Mayor, T. N. Hubbell; council, T. J. Brooks, Edwin Pike, C. Parce, M. Ableiter.

1882—Mayor, John D. Wilson; council, A. F. Oleson, G. A. Christ, Louis Reichel, M. A. Sawyer.

1883—Mayor, John D. Wilson; council, Wm. H. Rose, L. B. Ruka, John N. Comstock, A. J. Pipkin.

1884—Mayor, John D. Wilson; council, Thomas McWilliams, G. A. Christ, Richard Pike, Richard Spiegelberg.

1885—Mayor, John N. Comstock; council, Thomas Crinklaw, Edwin Pike, R. C. Stephens, A. F. Henderson.

1886—Mayor, Louis B. Ruka; council, George B. Shipley, W. T. Hurd, Jacob McLaughlin, M. W. DeLap.

1887—Mayor, Louis B. Ruka; council, T. Carrier, F. Scheinpflug, N. B. Miller, Albert Ableiter.

1888—Mayor, John D. Wilson; council, G. W. Kendall, David Burkholder, John N. Comstock, Theodore Kronshage.

1889—Mayor, L. G. Armstrong; council, John Shipley, L. B. Ruka, Austin Dexter, James Benoy.

1890—Mayor, L. G. Armstrong; council, Norman Gibbs, L. H. Hayman, James Benoy, Theodore Kronshage.

1891—Mayor, James Barnett; council, E. C. Bryan, John Schein-pflug, Austin Dexter, M. A. Sawyer.

1892—Mayor, Chas. A. Armstrong; council, Harvey Clark, Jacob Martin, M. H. Calloway, Louis B. Ruka.

1893—Mayor, Edwin Meyer; council, George Kendall, John Schein-pflug, Jacob Beimborn, Emil Guentzel.

1894—Mayor, John H. Sarles; council, L. J. Everts, J. J. Walker, G. T. Cooper, John J. Ruka.

1895—Mayor, L. H. Hayman: council, Levi Muffley, W. T. Hurd, Jacob Beimborn, F. B. Sarles.

1896—Mayor, R. D. Blanchard; council, W. Frankenfield, Fred L. Ruka, I. N. McGraw, W. L. Huff

1897—Mayor, W. T. Hurd; council, George B. Shipley, D. B. Richardson, G. T. Cooper, William Seeman.

1898—Mayor, W. T. Hurd; council, George W. Kendall, Charles S. Hayman, Jacob Beimborn, Alfred W. Scott.

1899—Mayor, W. E. Howe; council, L. G. Armstrong, Joseph B. Nauert, George Wicken, L. B. Ruka.

1900—Mayor, F. C. Muffley; council, G. B. Shipley, Jud Perkins, Jacob Beimborn, George W. Dyer.

Clerks.—C. H. Contoit, 1873–76; H. W. Favor, 1877–93; C. W. Menkhausen, 1894–1900.

Treasurers.—J. D. Meeker, 1873; Lou. P. Lesler, 1874; John Pepper, 1875; Wm. Thompson, 1876; Theo. Kronshage, 1877–85; Jud P. Walker, 1886–95; John Scheinpflug, 1896–98; C. E. Muffley, 1899–1900.

Marshals.—John Kelty, 1873; S. D. Curry, 1874; John Kelty, 1875; J. P. Willis, 1876; John Kelty, 1877; D. C. Perrigo, 1878; Isaac Woodward, 1879; John Kelty, 1880–81; Isaac Woodward, 1882–85; Thomas M. Crinklaw, 1886; Isaac Woodward, 1887; D. R. Lawrence, 1888; Timothy Murley, 1889–91; Orlin Pratt, 1892; W. L. Huff, 1893–94; Samuel Bartholomew, 1895–96; Timothy Murley, 1897; Jacob Miller, 1898–1900.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Democrat.—This was started in December, 1859, with G. W. Limbocker and A. J. Partridge as editors and publishers. It was Democratic, but the prospectus said: " We do not believe in little country

papers dabbling in politics. The citizens of Grant County want a good local paper, and such it will be our aim to make the *Democrat*." The paper struggled along until May, 1860, when it was suspended with the announcement that it would resume publication in Lancaster—which it did not do..

The Express.—This was started in October, 1860, printed on the material of the defunct *Democrat*. J. P. Hubbard and S. P. Dempsey were the editors and publishers. The paper was a six-column folio, Republican in politics. Thirteen months after the first issue Mr. Hubbard retired and his place was taken by S. F. Norton. December 26, 1861, Mr. Dempsey retired and Mr. Norton published the paper alone until January 2, 1865, when the publication was discontinued.

The Boscobelian.—The first number was issued December 18, 1862, by L. R. Train. It was a half sheet of four columns. In the next issue the name was changed to the *Broadaxe* and the size to a seven-column folio. It was Republican in politics and red-hot Union in sentiment, it being war times. In April of the first year L. M. Andrews was associated in its publication, continuing in it until March 10, 1864, when N. B. Moody took his place. August 10, 1864, Mr. Train retired and on the 24th of the same month Mr. Moody enlisted, leaving the paper in charge of S. S. Train until December 21, 1865, when Mr. Train became the proprietor. On May 31, 1866, the publication was discontinued.

The Argus.—This was first issued February 24, 1863, by C. Lahman. It was a Democratic paper, of seven-column size. It lasted about nine months.

The Appeal.—The first number was issued January 1, 1867, by W. H. Bennett, who came from Mineral Point. It was a six-column folio. Mr. Bennett made a better paper paper than Boscobel had ever before

had, but he was not at all enthusiastic in his support of Hazelton, and he retired October 24, 1868, after which the paper was published by the Appeal Company and edited by W. H. Beadle, Hazelton's law partner. The name of the paper was changed to the *Journal* and the size made seven-column. Mr. Beadle withdrew April 24, 1869, and was succeeded by Thomas W. Bishop, who continued the publication until August, 1870, when the publication was suspended and the material moved to Lancaster.

The Dial.—The first number was issued December 25, 1872, by Walworth & Son. It was a seven-column folio, Republican in politics. January 2, 1874, C. Burton became the publisher, and Iden Stewart editor. September 10, 1875, H. D. Farquharson purchased the paper and soon enlarged it to an eight-column folio. In January, 1883, Lou P. Lesler purchased the paper and published it until his death the next May, when his wife carried on the publication, after a time marrying Charles DeWitt and associating him in its publication. In January, 1888, L. C. McKenney and George W. Goldsmith purchased the paper and published it until September, 1890, when Mr. McKenney sold out and Goldsmith published the paper until June, 1895, when he sold to W. G. Palmer. October 9, 1895, the *Dial* was merged into the *Enterprise*.

The Grant County Leader.—This paper was started May 15, 1892, by L. G. Blair. It was a six-column quarto, "patent inside", very neatly printed outside as well as inside. It was conducted a year by Mr. Blair, who then sold it to Meyer & Johnson, who changed the name to

The Enterprise.—On October 9, 1795, having purchased the *Dial*, this firm issued the first number of the *Dial-Enterprise*, and they continued to publish it until April, 1900, when Mr. Johnson withdrew, leaving Fred A. Meyer as publisher. It is a seven-column quarto, well printed and edited.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house of the new settlement was a small building of rough logs, lighted by one small window and with rough boards for desks. It was near Bull's saw-mill. A second one of the same pattern was built in 1852 very near the cemetery; but it is not credible that the graveyard was started with the small boys killed by the teachers or the teachers killed by the big boys, although some of the affairs in the winter schools must have approached homicide. The

summer schools were taught by young women and were more serene. In fact, they were so quiet that one young lady teacher is said to have improved the quietness to make up the sleep lost by the too great demand for her company of nights by young men who came
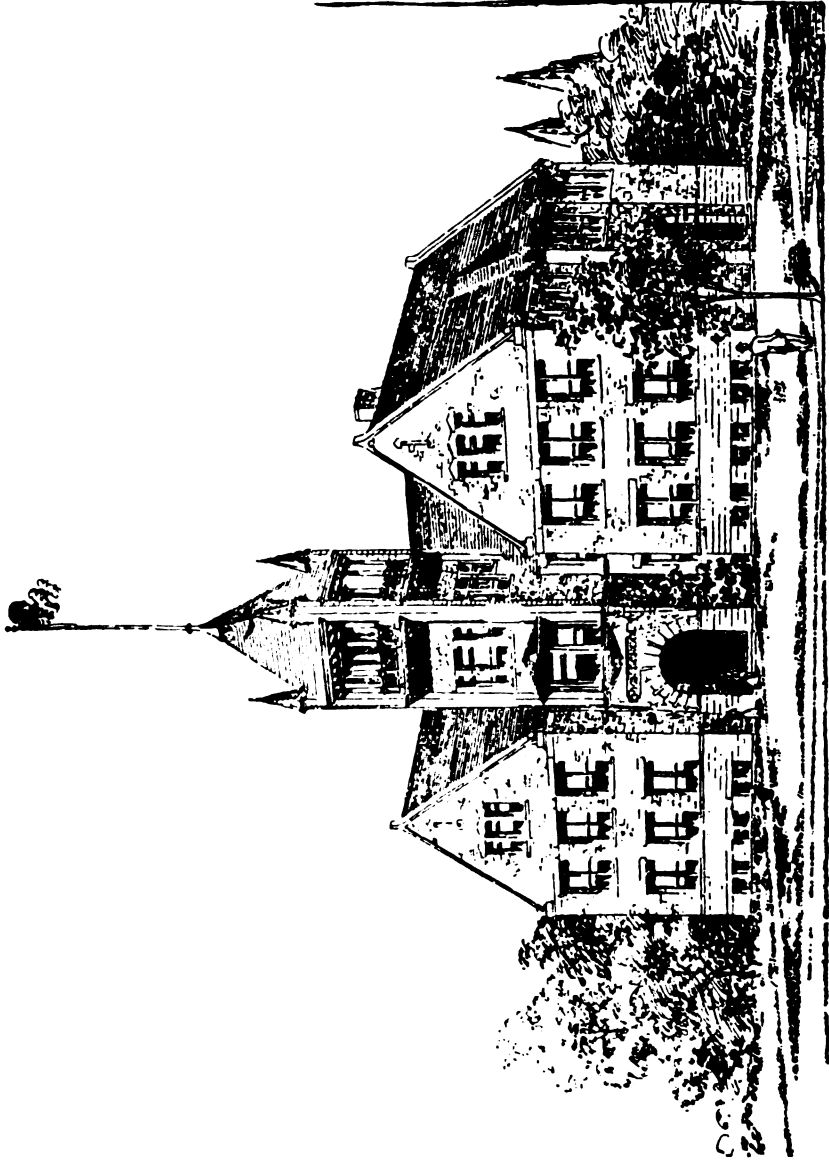
BOSCOBEL HIGH SCHOOL.

courting. Among the early teachers were Mrs. Ed. Rogers, Mrs. Richards, Miss Ann Partlow, John Dougherty, and Miss Lucinda Baudine. In 1859 a commodious building was rented and Henry S. Keene, of Hurricane, as teacher, set a different pace, and the schools of Boscobel

rapidly improved. Soon afterward the old "Belfry School-house" was erected and a Mrs. Glazier employed as teacher, followed by George R. Frank, from Muscoda. Some time during the war the front part of the High School building was erected and in 1866 T. J. Brooks was employed as principal and W. H. Holford as assistant, and the school was graded. The rapidly growing demand for school accommodations was partly met in 1867 by the purchase of the Methodist church and fitting it up as a school-house. Other additions to the school buildings have been made at various times. In 1875 a High School was established. The High School building is of stone and cost $14,000. The present principal is G. W. Gehrand.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church.—This church was organized August 2, 1857, by Rev. A. A. Overton, with the following members: William Beals, John Tyler, A. D. Allen, Marcia Carley, Betsey Kellogg, Moors

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOSCOBEL.

Rice, Clarissa T. Rice. Myra A. Rice, and Lucy M. Rice. The meetings were for some years held at the railroad depot. The first trustees were Hezekiah Kellogg, Job Leffley, and James Lucas. In 1863 a church

building was erected, by means of subscriptions obtained, on lots do-
nated by John Mortimer. It was first opened July 12, 1863, but was
not dedicated until January, 1864, the sermon being preached by Rev.
Taylor, of Madison. In 1864 Mr. Overton was succeeded by Mr.
Melvin, and he, the next year, by Rev. B. King, who remained until
1867, when Rev. William Stoddart began preaching here. Soon after
he came the church was enlarged by an addition to the rear, making
the size 60×30. In May, 1879, the church was struck by lightning
and considerably damaged. The ministers since Mr. Stoddart have
been Revs. E. C. Steckel, Morse, T. W. Cole, A. A. Young, E. W. Jen-
ney, Depew, and J. W. C. Bond, the present incumbent.

Church of the Immaculate Conception.—The first mass was cele-
brated at Boscobel in 1861 in a log cabin belonging to a man named
Smith, near the railroad station. The present church was built in
1872. Boscobel is a mission attached to Fennimore. The congrega-
tion is small and the building and maintenance of the church have been
a heavy burden. The names of the rectors will be found in the history
of the church at Fennimore.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was organized in 1855, with
J. M. Dickerson as leader. Meetings were held in the depot, with
preaching by Revs. Buck and McMullen. Revs. Irish and C. Cook fol-
lowed, preaching in the old log school-house near the cemetery. In
1861 a small church building was erected, which served until 1867,
when a brick building was erected at a cost of $3,000, and the old
building was sold for use as a school-house. Rev. Z. S. Hurd was min-
ister at the time. He had been preceded by Rev. S. Dodge. Some of
the records are lacking and a complete list of the ministers cannot be
given. After Mr. Hurd there were Revs. Buck, Cooley, C. P. Hackney,
W. W. Wheaton, A. W. Cummings, J. C. Aspinwall, W. H. Chey-
noweth, George W. Nuzum, George Haigh, John Allison, T. M. Evans,
E. T. Briggs, J. E. Webster, D. M. Sinclair, Richard Pengilly, and
Josiah V. Bennett, the present incumbent.

The Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1869, with
the following members: J. Flint, Althea Flint, Mark Bailey and his
wife, Louis Cobb, Mrs. Carpenter, and Clara Jones. Elder Phillips,
of Lancaster, preached and held revival meetings in 1870. Rev. E.
Prouty became the resident minister in 1871. Soon after the church
on Mary St. was built at a cost of $1,500, $500 remaining many
years as debt. Mr. Prouty left in 1878, and Rev. Mr. Kermott was

sent by the Missionary Society of Chicago. The society was finally dissolved, having sold their building to the G. A. R. for a hall.

Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in 1862 with the following members: Leo Anschutz, John Ruka, Louis Ruka, Philip Hirschmaun, John C. Kreul, George A. Kreul, Adam Kreul, John Sanger, Fritz Scheinpflug, John Martin, John Boldt, and William Seeman. The first officers were, J. C. Kreul, president; Leo Anschutz, secretary; G. Guentzel, treasurer. A church building 28×50 was erected in 1866 on the corner of Mary and Church Streets, at a cost of $2,500. A lot was donated by Dwight T. Parker. A parsonage was erected at a cost of $1,500, and in 1880, a small school building at a cost of $250. Rev. E. Wachtel was the minister for a few months and was succeeded by Rev. John List for four years, Rev Hirchmann for one year, Rev. Helbig for six years, and Rev. F. Mutschmann from 1879 to the present time.

SOCIETIES.

Beautiful Grove Lodge, No 101, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted late in the fifties—the exact year is not known, as the records are lost. Among the early members were Messrs. Hartshorn, Stephenson, Mortimer, Palmer, Gray, Wayne, Limbocker, and Hildebrand. The meeting was held over the store of Fleete, Meyer & Co. John Mortimer was the first Master of the lodge. The charter was surrendered March 23, 1863.

Grant Lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M.—The charter for this lodge was received June 11, 1867, and the following were the charter members: C. F. Kimball, G. W. Cowan, L. G. Armstrong, M. A. Sawyer, Charles McWilliams, M. B. Pittman, Joel Cramer, J. M. Calloway, P. S. Dusenbury, Louis Kimbolt, Jr., and Theodore Kirkpatrick. The first meeting was held over the Knowlton & McLaughlin's store. In the fall of 1867 the lodge obtained the third story of the McSpaden Block as a temple. A few years later they removed to a hall over Scheinpflug's store, which they occupied jointly with the Odd Fellows five years, when they returned to the hall in McSpaden's Block. The first officers were: C. F. Kimball, W. M.; G. W. Cowan, S. W.; L. G. Armstrong, J. W. The present officers are: C. S. Hayman, W. M.; B. C. Rosencrans, S. W.; J. N. Miller, J. W.; F. G. Eisfelder, Treas.; T. N. Hubbell, Sec.; G. W. Gehrand, S. D.; A. B. Alden, J. D.; Joel Craemer, Tiler.

Boscobel Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.—This was instituted March 3,

1877, with T. J. Brooks, F. B. Burdick, Charles McWilliams, D. C. Perrigo, W. E. Gates, A. J. McCarn, S. C. McDonald, V. Millet, and G. W. Nuzum as charter members. The first officers were: T. J. Brooks, H. P.; F. B. Burdick, K.; C. W. Williams, S. The present officers are: A. B. Alden, H. P.; J. V. Callaway, K.; W. L. Huff, S.; A. J. Pipkin, Treas.; T. N. Hubbell, Sec.; L. G. Armstrong, C. H., H. W. Hubbell, P. S.; J. N. Miller, R. A. C.; C. A. Armstrong, 3d V.; W. J. Graff, 2d V.; John Church, 1st V.; J. Cramer, G.

Knights Templar, Demolai Commandery, No. 15.—The dispensation for this commandery was granted February 7, 1880, to T. J. Brooks, L. S. F. Viele, Thomas McWilliams, L. G. Armstrong, M. A. Sawyer, S. R. Willoughby, J. C. Richardson, William McWilliams, M. B. Pitman, S. C. McDonald, N. L. James, O. P. Underwood, H. E. Lindsay, and J. Pugh. The charter was dated October 21, 1880. The first officers were: T. J. Brooks, E. C.; L. S. F. Viele, Gen.; Thomas McWilliams, Prelate; M. A. Sawyer, S. W.; S. R. Willoughby, J. W.; C. McWilliams, Rec.; W. E. DeLap, Treas.; J. C. Richardson, Std. B.; L. G. Armstrong, Sd. B.; M. B. Pittman, Warder; J. H. Clark. Jr., Sent.; Ed. Meyer, G. P. Underwood, G. W. Parker, Guards. The present officers are: W. T. Hurd, E. C.; B. C. Rosencrans, Gen.; F. B. Sarles, C. G.; J. N. Miller, S. W.; G. W. Gehrand, J. W.; W. H. Pittman, prelate; M. B. Pittman, Treas.; T. N. Hubbell, Rec.; E. M. Davis, St. B.; F. Only, Sw. B.; J. Church, War.; A. F. Nixon, W. J. Graff, L. G. Armstrong, Guards; W. L. Huff, Sent.

Boscobel Council, No. 51, R. & S. M.—Was organized February 24, 1881, with the following officers: M. A. Sawyer, T. J. M.; D. C. Perrigo, D. M.; George Parker, P. C. W. The present officers are: L. G. Armstrong, T. J. M.; H. W. Favor, Dep.; H. C. McWilliams, C. W.; A. J. Pipkin, Treas.; T. N. Hubbell, Rec.; J. N. Miller, C. G.; H. W. Hubbell, C. C.; W. L. Huff, S.; Joel Cramer, Sent.

Beautiful Grove Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted February 27, 1867, with the following charter members: William Northey, Philip Kelts, James Kelts, John Pepper, and George P. Smith. The first officers were Philip Kelts, N. G.; G. P. Smith, V. G.; Jacob McLaughlin, R. S.; John Pepper, Treasurer; H. W. Favor, W.; George C. Hazelton, Conductor; R. E. Kimball, I. G. The present officers are: Judson Perkins, N. G.; Adam Heller, V. G.; Joseph Oswald, Secretary.

*Charity Lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W—.*This lodge was instituted May

11, 1877, with the following officers: Hiram W. Favor, P. M. W.; John
D. Wilson, M. W.; S. D. Curry, G. F.; Thomas M. Crinklaw, O.; A. G.
Meyer, G.; H. Walters, Recorder; B. Kronshage, Financier; M. A. Saw-
yer, Receiver; William Wagner, I. W.; H. R. Flory, O. W.; J. P. Miller,
L. G. Armstrong, Lou P. Lesler, Trustees. The present officers are:
G. D Walker, P. M. W.; T. N. Hubbell, M. W.; J. B. Nauert, Foreman;
H. W. Hubbell, Overseer; W. F. J. Nauert, Recorder; M. Ableiter, Fi-
nancier; G. Guentzel, Receiver; A. Schmirer, Guide; William Wagner,
I. W.; J. Creedon, O. W.

John McDermott Post, No. 101, G. A. R.—Was organized August
15, 1883, with the following officers: L. G. Armstrong, Commander;
Jacob McLaughlin, S. V.; J. B. Ricks, J. V.; M. A. Sawyer, Surgeon;
Charles E. Cook, Chaplain; M. Ableiter, Quartermaster; N. E. Birch-
ard, Adjutant; Robert B. Rice, O. D.; J. W. Nice, O. G.; D. B. Richard-
ardson, Quartermaster Sergeant; G. Wurster, Sergeant-Major. The
present officers are as follows: J. T. Ferrell, Commander; W. H.
Payne, S. V.; Samuel Bartholomew, J. V.; D. B. Richardson, Quarter-
master; I. Lewis, Officer of the Day; W. Frankenfield, Officer of the
Guard; T. W. Lippincott, Adjutant. There is a Women's Relief Corps
with the following officers: Frances Nice, President; Martha Ricks,
Senior Vice; Martha Lewis, Junior Vice; Susan Newcomb, Secretary;
Jennie Birchard, Treasurer; Rose Armstrong, Conductor; Mary Cliff
Young, Guard.

Among the early comers and prominent business or professional
men not before mentioned (except in the roster of officers) were Louis
Ruka, Benjamin M. Coates, William S. Coates, and Dr. C. M Hewitt.

CHAPTER XIV.

MUSCODA.

Early History and Growth—Muscoda Bridge—The New Town—
The Great Fire—Town Organization and Officers—Village
Officers—Post-office—Schools—Churches—Socie-
ties—Newspapers—Hotels—Fayette.

EARLY HISTORY AND GROWTH.

There is a tradition that some English immigrants settled on the
site of this village at a very early day and were massacred by the In-
dians. Nothing definite is known about it, but on the strength of the
tradition the place was called English Prairie until about 1840. The
present name was evidently taken from Longfellow's *Hiawatha* in
which is mentioned "the muscoda, the meadow." The place was also
called Savannah.

In the fall of 1832 a man named Armstrong located a trading-post
here. In 1835 William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton of
Revolutionary fame, built a diamond-blast furnace near what is now
the intersection of Main and Seventh Streets. It was then a good
shipping point for the lead raised about Wingville and Linden, as
steamboats could then ascend the Wisconsin. However, little mineral
was raised near there, and the distance to the Wingville mines was too
great to allow the ore to be profitably hauled, and the furnace was
abandoned.

Hon. Charles G. Rodolf, who was long a prominent resident of the
place, has written the best account extant of its early settlement, as
follows: "In 1838 I went to English Prairie at the solicitation of Col.
W. S. Hamilton. I hauled and purchased lead ore for him that sum-
mer at Pedlar's Creek [Linden], Centerville, and Upper Diggings. The
lead, when smelted, was shipped from English Prairie to Galena by
river, a steamboat coming up regularly every week. At that time the
Wisconsin contained at least a third more water than now. The men
employed by the Colonel about the furnace were mostly Frenchmen.

"Prominent among the interests that gathered around the fur-

nace at this time or a little later was the land office, which was removed from Mineral Point Albert Parrish was the Register and Levi Sterling the Receiver. William Garland kept a small lumber yard and also ran a boarding-house. Thomas J. Parrish had a store which was kept by Edward Bouchard. A blacksmith shop was run by Hardin Moore, while a second hotel and boarding-house was kept by W. S. Booth. There were at that time a great many Indians—Winnebagoes—about the place, and I remember many evenings noticing some of the younger squaws sitting on the river bank, singing Indian and French melodies. I remember one time one Indian sold to T. J. Parrish one muskrat skin for corn fifteen times. Parrish bought the skin of the Indian and threw it into the loft and went for a few ears of corn. In the meantime the Indian stole the skin and put it under his coat, and when Parrish returned he sold it to him again. This was repeated several times, Parrish each time going for corn, which was carried away each time by a squaw. Parrish all the time thought he was making a good trade."

In 1840 William S. Booth, Thomas J. Parrish, and Henry Billings established a ferry at this place.

In 1837 the Moore family settled near Muscoda. There were several brothers who became more or less prominent in the county, particularly Gen. Jonathan B. Moore.

ln 1847 the population of the settlement (it could hardly be called a village) was about fifty, pretty thickly stowed in a few log houses Charles Stephenson and David Manlove are noted as residents of the place at that time.

In 1850 the village of Muscoda was surveyed and platted by James Moore, and in 1852 W. W. Dimock laid out an addition to the village. In 1853 the population of the village was about two hundred and it had two stores, one by S. A. Quincy and the other by Palmer & Ward. The senior partner was Alfred Palmer, afterward of Boscobel. In that year Jonathan B. Moore put in a third store. P. B. McIntyre had established a livery stable and John B. McIntyre a blacksmith shop in the place, both in 1851. In 1855 Herman C. Grote opened a furniture store in the village. In 1856 James Moore opened a tin shop and hardware store.

In 1855 James Moore and C. K. Dean bought the land on which the new town was afterward built. Later they sold part of it to B. H. Edgerton, Judge Jackson, and H. E. Dawson. In anticipation of

the coming of the railroad, the new town was laid out, but the titles appeared to be defective, and no building was done there. Ten years later General Moore bought the land.

In 1856 the railroad was built and the depot established nearly a mile from the village   At this time the settlers were (excluding those already mentioned) A. J. Thompson, C. Miller, James W. Otis, I. J. Dale, Edward Dorsey, A. Dickinson, W. G. Spencer, L. J. D. Parrish, H. Heath, J. W. Pettigrove, William and John Bloyer, Charles and Royal Wright, E. Dutton, J. McDuff, A. Pyle, William Salomon, Benj. M. Coates, J. P. Richards, Henry Morgan, George R. Frank, Franklin Z. Hicks, J. L. Marsh, Thomas J. Bull, John Smalley, Seth C. McDonald, and Samuel B. Elston, with others less noted. A hotel was kept by a man named Potter. The ferry was run by Thomas Matthews.

In the boom incident to the coming of the railroad great things were expected of Muscoda. The *Herald* said: " Muscoda will be, we think, the machine-shop and lumber-yard of Grant County." In the fall of 1856 the village contained 3 stores, 2 hotels, 2 cabinet shops, 4 wagon shops, 4 blacksmith shops, 2 shoe shops, 1 harness shop, 1 tailor shop, 1 drug-store, 1 butcher shop, 1 livery stable, 1 brewery, and 1 brick-yard. But the proprietors of the lots made the common mistake of holding them at too high prices, and business went to Boscobel and Avoca, and Muscoda went to sleep, so to speak.

In 1856 J. B. Gaylord & Co. built a saw-mill, which they sold to the Bull Brothers. It was burned some years later. In 1858 James Moore built a steam flouring-mill, but after a few years of operation the machinery was removed. In 1858 O. C. Denny built a saw-mill, which in a few years he sold to persons who removed it.

MUSCODA BRIDGE.

The business men of the place realized that, if not dead, the village was sleeping, and the people across the river in Richland County felt the need of convenient access to a railroad market. A bridge across the river was much needed. The town of Muscoda and the town of Eagle in Richland County each voted $2,000 for a bridge and the citizens subscribed $4,000 more. Miller & Stinglham, of Sauk City, took a contract to build a bridge for $20,000, but enough money could not be raised and the project fell through.

In 1868 General Moore began the erection of a bridge as his private property. The enterprise was pushed rapidly to completion and the first team passed over the bridge September 16. This structure con-

sists of two spans of 150 feet each and a draw of 140 feet, beyond
is a structure 1,272 feet long supported by piles. The cost of the
structure was $24,000. Although the building of the bridge caused
an immediate revival in the business of the place, the matter of tolls
created a good deal of dissatisfaction, and in the winter of 1875–76
there was strong agitation in favor of a new free bridge, but nothing
substantial came of it.

<div align="center">THE NEW TOWN.</div>

With the building of the bridge and the clearing of the titles of the
site on which the depot was located, an era of rapid building opened
in 1868. Not only were many houses built in the new town, but
many houses were moved out to it from the old town. Several other
houses in the old town were burned that year, among them the drug-
store of Dr. A. R. Tyler, in which the post-office was located. This
was burned July 12, 1868.

The old town had contained two drug-stores. Dr. Tyler's was
burned and the one established in 1867 in the old town by L. D. Hol-
ford and Dr. Wm. K. Jameson, was in 1868 removed to the new town.

<div align="center">THE GREAT FIRE.</div>

A good many isolated buildings in the place have been burned,
four in 1868 alone, but there was no great fire until September 1,
1894. The fire caught about two o'clock in a barn in the north-
western part of the town, where children were playing with matches.
A brisk wind was blowing from the southwest, and at once carried
the sparks to the surrounding buildings until about forty houses, in-
cluding some of the finest residences, were destroyed. Help was called
from Boscobel, Avoca, and Lone Rock, as there was no water supply
there. Boscobel sent seventy-five firemen with ladders and buckets.
The fire was stopped by tearing down inflammable property.

The total loss was about $50,000, with about $30,000 or $40,-
000 insurance. The losses were about as follows:

Pfelsterer Hotel, $6,000; Matthew Viktora, saloon, dwelling and barn, $5,000;
O. W. Fessel, harness-shop, dwelling, and barn, $5,000; Meyers, dwelling and
barn, $3,000; Smythe's bakery, photograph gallery and dwelling, $2,000; Biba,
furniture store and dwelling, $3,000; John Wade, dwelling, $1,000; Jacob Huppler,
dwelling and barn, $2,000; Schumacher, dwelling, shop, and barn, $2,500; Berg-
mueller, dwelling and barn, $1,500; Mrs. Nothies, dwelling and barn, $2,500; Esch,
dwelling and barn, $1,500; Marvin Briggs, dwelling and barn, $3,500; W. T.
Briggs, dwelling and barn, $3,500; P. R. Hoyt, dwelling and barn, $2,500; Meth-

odist church, $750; Town Hall, $1,000; the barns of B. McIntyre, Jacob Bremmer, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Muller, and the Moore estate, aggregate value $2,900.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Although in territorial times there was a precinct of Muscoday, as may be seen in the maps on pages 133 and 135, the town was not organized until 1851. It includes all of Town 8, Range 1, except that the Wisconsin River cuts off a little at the north end. It contains about thirty-five square miles. It consists mostly of the sandy bottom of the Wisconsin and the rough hills bordering that river and Blue River and its tributaries. The population of the village is largely German and that of the country Bohemian. The town has usually gone Democratic by a large majority.

The population of the town has been: in 1855, 717; in 1860, 668; in 1865, 743; in 1870, 911; in 1875, 1,275; in 1880, 1,226; in 1885, 1,122; in 1890, 1,160; in 1895, 1,273. The village contained in 1890 a population of 605, and in 1895, 733.

The town records were destroyed in the great fire, and the names of some of the town officers are not obtainable; but with these exceptions the roster is as follows:

1852—Supervisors, James Moore, A. Dickinson, Edward Dorsey; clerk, A. J. Thompson; treasurer, A. Dickinson; assessor, James Moore; supt. of schools, A. J. Thompson; justices, R. Barnes, Edward Dorsey, W. G. Spencer, James Moore.

1853—Supervisors, James Moore, A. Dickinson, Thomas Watters; clerk, Jonathan B. Moore.

1854—Supervisors, James Moore, Thomas Watters, Charles W. Wright; clerk and supt. of schools, George R. Frank; justices, Reason Barnes, James Moore; constables, L. J. Parrish, William Moncrief.

1855—Supervisors, James Moore, Charles W. Wright, John Burris; clerk, Franklin Z. Hicks; treasurer, L. J. D. Parrish; assessor, James James Moore; supt of schools, George R. Frank; justices, Arnold A. Petty, Matthias Shafer; constables, Henry Morgan, John L. Ransom.

1856—Supervisors, James Moore, George R. Frank, John Burris; clerk, R. V. Alexander.

1857—Supervisors, Joseph Blanding, Ben M. Coates, George Keck; clerk, Jacob McLaughlin; treasurer, Joseph Parrish; assessor, Peter B. McIntyre; supt. of schools, George R. Frank; justices, George R. Frank, Herman Grote, M. Manlove; constables, A. Grote, Levi Belden, John Fox.

1858—Supervisors, James Moore, Joseph Boggy, E. Dunstan; clerk, James S. Featherby.

1859—Supervisors, James Moore, J. B. Winter, B. Fayant; clerk, Samuel B. Elston.

1860—Supervisors, W. W. Dimock, Charles W. Wright, B. Fayant; clerk, Joseph W. Blanding.

1861—Supervisors, W. W. Dimock, Charles W. Wright, Peter Schmidt; clerk and supt. of schools, Ralph Carver; treasurer, John B. McIntyre; assessor, Franklin Ward.

1862—Supervisors, W. W. Dimock, P. B. McIntyre, Samuel Bull; clerk and assessor, Ralph Carver; treasurer, John B. McIntyre.

1863—Supervisors, John B. McIntyre, John Smalley, J. B. Winter; clerk, W. W. Dimock, treasurer, Peter Schmidt; assessor, O. P. Manlove.

1864—Chairman, P. B. McIntyre; clerk, W. W. Dimock; treasurer, John Smalley; assessor, Ralph Carver.

1865—Supervisors, Seth C. McDonald, Royal Wright, Joseph Boggy; clerk, A. R. Tyler; treasurer, Christian Muller; assessor, John B. McIntyre.

1866—Supervisors, S. C. McDonald, Henry Fessel, Royal Wright; clerk, Ralph Carver; treasurer, Christ. Muller; assessor, Frank Ward.

1867—Supervisors, Seth C. McDonald, John B. McIntyre, Henry Fessel; clerk, Ralph Carver; treasurer, Jacob Bremmer; assessor, O. P. Manlove.

1868—Supervisors, John Smalley, Royal Wright, Peter Schmidt; clerk, Ralph Carver; treasurer, Jacob Bremmer; assessor, John Hendricks; justices, John Kohlman, Ralph Carver.

1869—Supervisors, O. C. Denny, Henry Fessel, Thomas J. Graham; clerk, Ralph Carver; treasurer, John J. Postel; assessor, Christ Muller; justice, Samuel B. Elston.

1870—Supervisors, P. B. McIntyre, Joseph Meier, Joseph Komers; clerk, Charles D. Alexander; treasurer, Jacob Bremmer; assessor, Frank Ward; justices, Seth C. McDonald, A. C. Beyers, Frank Ward.

1871—Supervisors, Thomas J. Graham, Joseph Stork, John Garland; clerk, John Hendricks; treasurer, Jacob Bremmer; assessor, Frank Ward; justices, George Schlump, A. R. Tyler, Frank Ward

1872—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Henry McNelly, Henry Fessel; clerk, Joseph Meier; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, Christian Muller; justice, Henry McNelly.

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1873—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, Henry Fessel, P. B. McIntyre; clerk, L. Scofield; treasurer, John Smalley; assessor, William Nebel; justices, A. R. Tyler, William Nebel, Joseph Komers.

1874—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, Jacob Ritzie, Joseph Meier; clerk, Peter J. Schaefer; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, William Nebel; justices, J. P. Kraus, William Nebel, S. C. McDonald; constables, William Wicken, Joseph Stork, John Schlump.

1875—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1874; justices, Henry McNelly, P. A. Daggett.

1876—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, Frank Kolman, W. W. McKittrick; clerk, P. J. Schaefer; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, Christian Muller.

1877—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, W. W. McKittrick, Thomas J. Graham; clerk, P. J. Schaefer; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, P. A. Daggett; justices, W. W. McKittrick, G. S. Schlump; constables, W. G. Wicken, J. C. West, John Stewart.

1878—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, John Kolar, P. B. McIntyre; clerk, P. J. Schaefer; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, William Nebel; justices, S. C. McDonald, G. S. Schlump; constables, J. Komers, W. G. Wicken, J. C. West.

1879—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, James A. Black, P. B. McIntyre; clerk, F. L. Doubrava; treasurer, John Schwingle; assessor, William Nebel; justices, J. C. West, G. S. Schlump; constables, Joseph Stork, W. G. Wicken, R. C. Kelly.

1880—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Moritz Honer, A. C. V. Elston; clerk, F. L. Doubrava; treasurer, John Schwingle; assessor, P. A. Daggett.

1881—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, J. D. Pfiesterer, Jacob Chesick; clerk, Fred A. Schmidt; treasurer, Peter J. Schaefer, assessor, I. J. Wright; justices, G. S. Schlump, W. S. Manning; constables, George Britthauer, J. C. Peebles, Joseph Stork.

1882—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, Jacob Bremmer, James Black; clerk, Fred Schmidt; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, Ben Shearer, S. C. McDonald; constables, George Breithauer, W. G. Wicken.

1884—Supervisors, C. G. Rodolf, Jacob Bremmer, James A. Black; clerk, George Breithauer; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, G. L. Schlump, W. S. Manning, H. M. Clark; constables, John Schlump, W. G. Wicken, James Stork.

1886—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, John J. Postel, G. L. Schlump; clerk, W. S. Manning; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, I. J. Wright, James A. Black, H. M. Clark; constables, W. G. Wicken, Geo. Breithauer, Jacob Heffner.

1887—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, V. L. Fayant, Moritz Honer; clerk, F. L. Daggett; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, P. J. Delaney; justices, John Smalley, P. J. Schaefer; constables, Peter Dolph, George Breithauer, F. D. O. Miller, W. G. Wicken.

1888—Chairman, John N. Schwingle; clerk, F. L. Daggett; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, J. G. Wright, George J. Schulz; constables, Harrison Bennett, John Hetblack, Ralph York.

1889—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, John Pfiesterer, John Postel; clerk, F. L. Daggett; treasurer, F. Lauerman; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, W. S. Manning, William Briggs, James Black, George Schlump, John Hetblack; constables, F. D. O. Miller, Ed Swingle, H. M. Clark.

1890—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, William T Briggs, J. J Postel; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, Victor Fayant; assessor, P. J Shaefer; justices, William Jameson; George L. Schlump constables, John Hetblack, John Schlump, Max Bergmuller.

1891—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Charles Tracy, Matt Pipal; clerk, J. F. Komers; treasurer, Frank J. Lauerman; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, George S. Schlump, C. A. Lee; constables, Robert Bloyer, John Huffy, Peter Dolp.

1892—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Moritz Honer, Matt Pipal; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, S. Hasler; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, William K. Jameson, P. J. Schaefer; constables, J. D. Hetblack, Peter Dolp, John Schlump.

1893—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, J. D. Pfiesterer, William T. Briggs; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, John D. Hetblack; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, Ed. Swingle, F. F. Wheeler; constables, L. E. Hayes, Robert Bloyer, George Salmon.

1894—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, William T. Briggs, Matt Pipal; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, Ed. Swingle, John Lawrence; constables, Andrew Sweszek, George Salmon, John Schlump.

1895—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Alex. Black, Victor Fayant; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, P. J. Schaefer; justices, Peter Felt, F. Wheeler, William Jameson; constables, Andrew Sweszek, Frank Miller, P. Heffner.

1896—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Alex. Black; Matt. Pipal clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, G. W. Fessel; assessor, Joseph Sikhart; justices, William K. Jameson, F. W. Drone, John Lawrence; constables, A. J. Sweszek, Robert Bloyer, W. A. Costley.

1897—Supervisors, Jacob Bremmer, Alex. Black, Wenzel Dvorak; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, T. C. Mainwaring; assessor, Joseph Sikhart; justices, F. W. Wheeler, P. J. Schaefer, John Schlump; constables, V. J. Sweszek, M. Meyer, Leonard Kraus.

1898—Supervisors, Joseph Sikart, Henry Harmes, Joseph Kalish; clerk, Bradley McIntyre; treasurer, John Kolar; assessor, Frank Pospichal; justices, Fred Harmes, John Schlump.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; justices, John Kurtz, John Hulbert; constables, Louis Sherada, John Machazel, Gottlieb Muller.

1900—Supervisors, Joseph Sikhart, Joseph Kalish, J. J. Malter; clerk, Bradley McIntyre; treasurer, John Kurtz; assessor, Frank Pospichal; justices, Al. Howland, Fred Harmes; constables, A. Leu, M. Siefert, L. Shereda.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1894 and has had the following officers:

1894—President, J. J. Postel; trustees, Joseph Kaiser, A. C. V. Elston, V. L. Fayant, M. J. Viktora; J. N. Swingle, J. A. Logan; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer F. J. Egan; marshal, Marvin Briggs.

1895—President, J. J. Postel; trustees, J. N. Swingle, A. C. V. Elston, V. L. Fayant, Joseph Kaiser, M. J. Victora, J. A. Logan; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, F. J. Egan; marshal, Marvin Briggs.

1896—President, J. N. Swingle; trustees, A. C. V. Elston, Joseph Kaiser, M. J. Viktora, Ed Swingle, John Smalley, Henry Pfiesterer; clerk and justice, P. J. Schaefer; treasurer, F. J. Egan; marshal, Vern Elliott.

1897—President, John Smalley; trustees, Joseph Kaiser, J. P. Heffner, E. J. Swingle, M. J. Victora, H. D. Ffisterer, Joseph Obrecht; clerk, P. J. Schaefer; treasurer, F. J. Egan; marshal, D. V. Elliott.

1898—President, John Smalley; trustees, Joseph Kaiser, Frank Thompson, M. J. Viktora, E. J. Swingle, J. A. Wade, Charles K. Pickering; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, F. J. Egan; constable, P. J. Schaefer.

1899—President, William T. Briggs; trustees, M. J. Viktora, John

Wade, J. P. Heffner, Henry Snyder, Joseph Obrecht, Henry Pfiesterer; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, Joseph Kaiser; justices, P. J. Schaefer, W. K. Jameson; constable, Frank Miller.

1900—President, Jacob Bremmer; trustees, John Wade; H. D. Pfiesterer, Anton Shereda, Henry Gies, E. J. Swingle, Wenzel Dvorak; clerk, Otto W. Fessel; treasurer, F. J. Egan; constable, Robert Bloyer.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office called English Prairie was established at this place in 1837, with W. S. Hamilton as postmaster. In 1850 James Moore was made postmaster. In 1853 he resigned and F. Z. Hicks was appointed. From 1855 to 1861 the postmaster was T. R. Chesebro. After him J. L. Marsh held the office one year, and was followed by Mrs. E. Harris and her daughter Annie. In December, 1866, Dr. A. R. Tyler was appointed postmaster and held the office until August, 1868, when Ralph Carver was appointed, and the post-office, which had been in the burned drug-store, was removed to Jameson & Holford's drug-store. In March, 1877, Frank A. David (who had bought out L. D. Holford) was appointed postmaster and the office remained in the drug-store. David was succeeded by S. C. McDonald, Jacob Bremmer (during both of Cleveland's terms), C. F. McDonald, and A. C. V. Elston.

SCHOOLS.

In 1839 a school was taught at "English Prairie" by Allen Bloyer. The memory of the old settlers has failed to preserve the names of his successors for many years, but it is said that most of the schools were held for three months terms in summer and kept by young women. In 1854 a log school-house was built, Charles W. Wright doing the carpenter work. George R. Frank taught the first school in this building, which was afterward sold to the Methodists for a church. In 1860 a two-story frame building 30×60 was built at a cost of $2,500, located between the old and the new towns. A high school was organized in 1877 with P. B. McIntyre, P. A. Daggett, and O. P. Manlove as school board and H. R. Smith as principal. The old school-house having been burned, in 1885 a new stone building was erected in the new town.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1855. Among the early pastors were Revs. J. T. Pryor, Alfred Brun-

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MUSCODA.

son, Austin, Brainard, Jones, Irish, Waldron,. and Treewater. The present pastor is Rev. McCluskey. In 1860 the society purchased the old school-house and used it for a church until it was destroyed by the fire of 1894. In 1896 a handsome church building was erected It is 30×36, with a wing 15×22.

St. John the Baptist's Church, Catholic.—This congregation was established in 1859 as a mission to Mineral Point. In 1875 a parsonage was built and Rev. Albert Heller became the resident pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Seberlee. In 1884 the present stone church, 44×80, was built in the new town. It has a fine chime of bells. In 1888 a parochial school was established, and it is now in charge of four sisters from Notre Dame Convent of Milwaukee. Connected with the congregation is a court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, a branch of the Catholic Knights, and two Ladies' Societies. Rev. Leo Parroch has been for many years the pastor.

The Congregational Church.—The society was organized in 1856, and Rev. A. A. Overton was the first pastor. The records are lost and few particulars can be given. In 1859 Mr. Overton removed to Avoca and the church had no pastor (except Rev. McLaughlin a short time) until 1869, when Rev. Jones came and remained a year. In 1870 Rev. William Jameson came and remained five years. He did much toward increasing and building up the church and was followed by Rev. Carter, who remained one year. After this Rev. A. A. Overton returned and remained three years and was succeeded by Rev. George Heigh, who left in 1881. The society had no building and meetings were held in the Methodist or Lutheran church. Becoming too few to maintain a church, the society was finally dissolved.

The Lutheran Church.—This society was organized some time in the sixties by Rev. Winter, who preached in a building on land donated by him about five miles south of the village. In 1870 a church building 30×50 was erected in the village at a cost of $1,500. The first minister in the new locality was Rev. Zwolanck, who served one year and was followed by Rev. Remi. Rev. Otjen is the present incumbent.

<div align="center">SOCIETIES.</div>

Orion Lodge No. 70. A., F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized June 26, 1855, at Orion, just across the river from Muscoda. D. L. Downs was W. M.; J. T. Barnes, S.|W.; Levi Houts, J. W. In 1870 the lodge was transferred to Muscoda and the name changed to Muscoda

Lodge, No. 70. The present officers are: F. G. Rodolf, W. M.; C. F. Rodolf, S. W.; F. L. Thompson, J. W.; C. R. Pickering, Sec.; J. A. Logan, Treas.; H. J. Noyes, S. D.; L. B. Thurber, J. D.

Muscoda Lodge, No. 78, A., F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized on a charter granted June 12, 1855, to J. B. Moore, W. M.; A. H. Overton, S. W.; and William G. Spencer, J. W. The charter of the lodge was surrendered June 18, 1868. The officers at that time were: S. C. McDonald, W. M.; A. R. Tyler, S. W.; O. P. Underwood, J. W.; Ralph Carver, Sec.; John Smalley, Treasurer.

Eureka Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted October 1, 1853. The first officers were C. G. Rodolf, N. G.; R. V. Alexander, V. G.; T. G. Graham, P. Sec.; O. P. Underwood, Sec.; A. Palmer, Treasurer. The other charter members were Alfred Palmer and Wm. N. Moncrief. The lodge was discontinued several years ago.

NEWSPAPERS.

The News.—The first number was issued December 4, 1874, by H. W. Glasier and Charles H. Darlington. Mr. Glasier soon withdrew and Mr. Darlington published the paper alone until May 1, 1877, when publication was suspended. During the campaign of 1876 Mr. Darlington published a small sheet, Republican in politics, called the *Skirmisher*. On September 1, 1877, publication of the *News* was resumed. It was a four-column quarto. April 1, 1881, the paper was purchased by S. C. McDonald, who continued its publication until some time in 1891, when it was discontinued. Publication was resumed in the spring of 1892, but again suspended in the fall of that year.

The Watchman.—This paper was begun in October, 1895, by A. J. Hood & Son and is now conducted by G. E. Hood. It is a six-column quarto. The publisher also prints a religious paper, the *Church Tidings*.

HOTELS.

The first hotels in the place have been mentioned. In 1840 L. J. D. Parrish built a story-and-a-half log house and opened it as a hotel. In 1851 he sold the place to Jesse Locke, who used it as a dwelling. In 1848 James C. Moore opened a hotel, which he leased to a man named Potter, who ran it until 1860, being succeded by Hiram Wilsey, Frank Neff, John Kraus, and MichaelMeyer.

In 1851 William Saloman built a hotel and sold it to Alanson Dickinson, who sold it to Samuel B. Elston in 1855. Elston moved the

building to the new town and sold it to J. D. Pfiesterer, who ran it till it was destroyed in the fire of 1894. He has since built a large brick hotel which he still runs.

In the fall of 1856 John Smalley built a two-story frame hotel. In 1874 he moved it and built on its site a fine building of white brick 100x100, three stories high, at a cost of $20,000.

Muscoda has a brewery established in 1856 and now run by Kaiser & Lampe, who came into possession of it in 1894 by fore-closure of a mortgage given by Philip Geiser, who was the successor of John J. Postel.

An electric light plant was recently put in, under a franchise to C. F. Rodolf.

Suicide,—Richard F. Meyer committed suicide September 21, 1894, by shooting himself with a revolver. He was a young lawyer with good prospects and was at the time the Democratic nominee for District Attorney.

FAYETTE.

There are probably many residents of Muscoda who never heard of this city. It was a fine city—on paper, and it never existed otherwise. It was laid out at the forks of the Blue River, December 22, 1837, by John P. Sheldon, W. R. Hunter and Joseph Eneix.

CHAPTER XV.

FENNIMORE AND MT. IDA.

Fennimore, Settlement and Growth—Fires—Suicides—Schools—
Churches—Societies—Newspapers—Town Organization
and Officers—Mount Ida—Werley.

FENNIMORE, SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

This town was named for a man who lived on Section 22, Town 6, Range 2, at the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, during which he disappeared and was never seen in the town again. In 1837 a man named Palmer settled in Fennimore's abandoned place, but soon left. In 1838 John Robinson, Sr., settled on Section 34, Town 6, Range 2. John Dillon, John Stitzer, John McReynolds, and Henry Meeker came in 1843; David Smith, and Philo Dempsey in 1844. The latter settled on Section 13. Sigsmund Steuert came in 1845, and John Nauert, George Bohl, Robert Munns, James W. Russell, Willis Underwood, John Walker, Hiram Hough, H. A. W. McNair, and Charles W. Loney in 1846. These remained permanently. Mr. Hough died in 1885, Mr. McNair in 1897, and Mr. Dempsey in 1890. James McNair came in 1846 and entered land half a mile south of the present village. Philander Wright came in 1847, and in 1848 O. L. Berry settled on Section 33, and John Dinsdale on Section 25 in 1850, and William Marsden on Section 28 in 1853. Jacob Baumgartner and Joseph Rogers came in 1855.

The first marriage in the town was that of Elijah Goodrich and Almina Russell in 1874.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1846 and 1847 on Section 7. The second school was taught by C. W. Loney in the winter of 1847–48.

The village of Fennimore was laid out April 19, 1856, H. A. W. McNair being the surveyor, and D. T. Parker, W. W. Field, John G. Perkins, and George H. Cox the proprietors. The first settlers, besides those mentioned, were J. L. Batton, Electa Meeker, John Saunders, John Mallalieu, James Bailey, Mary Probst, Benj. Kitelinger, John

and William Parker, Joseph Morrison, George Berdine, J. G. Byerly, John Smith, W. W. Waddle, Casper Fritz, Isaac McDonald, H. H. Earl, Silas Warner, A. L. McElwaine, A. T. Young, Dr. S. J. Merritt, Dr. Waters, and James McLimans.

The village grew rather slowly for many years, having no manufactures nor shipping facilities; but with the advent of the railroad in 1878 an era of development began. In 1895 the village had a population of 876, against 478 in 1885.

FIRES.

Fennimore has not been much scourged with fires. On June 14, 1882, a large fire occurred. It started in the oil rooms of Leavitt & Brown's drug-store, and burned that building, the post-office, William Beer's shoe-shop, Miss Gutweiler's millinery shop, and a building belonging to William Weaver. The store of J. T. Hicks caught fire, but was saved by great efforts.

On the 21st of February, 1886, Frank McLimans's house and Frank Linton's blacksmith shop were burned. The old Hildebrand building was burned March 31, 1895. It had been used as a store building by D. T. Parker, but when burned it was vacant. On the night of the 4th of July, 1896, the millinery store of Mrs. Snyder and the dwelling of William Snyder were destroyed by fire. The new brick Wright block was badly scorched. Total damage was $2,500.

SUICIDES.

Frank Allen committed suicide May 21, 1893, by hanging himself with a towel to the rafter of his cabin a mile or two from the village. John Smith, a German about 60 years old, committed suicide June 2, 1895, by shooting himself. He desired to escape the intolerable sufferings of disease.

SCHOOLS.

In 1868 a school building was erected at a cost of $1,135. It is now used for the primary department. In 1895 a fine brick building sixty feet square was erected for the High School. The High School was established in 1880 with Clyde R. Showalter as principal.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was organized in 1844 by Rev. Allen, consisting of John Switzer, Catherine Switzer, and Philo Demsey and his wife. In 1867 a church building costing $2,250 was erected. Among the ministers of the church have been: Revs. E.

C. Jones, Wm. F. DeLap, A. H. Walter, James T. Pryor, J. S. Lake, Henry Stewart, F. Butler, W. Cook, John Harris, J. T. Lewis, William Shephard, D. L. Hubbard, James Sims, H. J. Witherbee, J. F. Ziegler, J. M. Phelps, Richard Pengilly, and A. A. Loomis. In 1898 a fine building was erected and dedicated New Year's Day, 1899. It is 48×90 and cost $5,200. A parsonage was built in 1885 at a cost of $200. The first trustees were: C. W. Loney, H. H. Earl, H. A. W. McNair, M. P. Smith, James Jones, and L. C. Rogers. The trustees of the new church are: F. E. Rector, B. W. Niehaus, C. V. Billig, James Gelvin, J. V. Pritchard, R. P. Green, P. S. Graham, D. B. Brunson, and John Doan.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—Thomas Tormey was the founder of this church, originating the idea of establishing it and furnishing most of the means. In 1884 the present brick church was built at a cost of $3,051. There were then only two Catholic families in the village: those of Patrick Flynn and John J. Scanlan. Father Peter Schwaiger was the first pastor, and he was followed by Fathers Barth, Niehaus, Kaluza, and Albers, all from Lancaster, of which Fennimore was a mission. Under Father Albers Fennimore became a separate parish. The present rector is Father John Feld.

United Brethren Church.—This society was organized at the White School-house, two miles west of the village. In 1885 a church was built in the village, 28x40, at a cost of $1,040. The ministers have been Revs. D. K. Young, D. C. Talbot, William Campbell, H. Deal, J. W. Reed, S. D. Bardeen, T. F. Studebaker, I. S. Getchel, T. H. Harroun, J. W. Elwood, and T. M. Blodgett.

German Lutheran Church.—The society was organized in 1884 and the same year a church was built. It is 18x32 and cost $1,000. Rev. F. Mutschman, residing at Boscobel, has been the pastor of the church ever since its organization.

SOCIETIES.

Sam Montieth Post, No. 173, G. A. R.—Was organized August 12, 1884, and the first officers were as follows: John Montieth, Commander; Matthew Burcherd, S. V. C.; D. O. Pickard, J. V. C.; Joseph Morrison, Surgeon; B. W. Niehaus, Chaplain; J. W. Vetter, Q. M.; Chas. A. Willison, O. D.; Sylvester Moody, O. G.; Martin Oswald, Adjutant; H. H. Streeter, Sergt.-Major; Jonathan Walker, Q. M. S. The present officers are: Reuben Cooley, Commander; Daniel Decker, S. V.

C.; P. H. Leser, J. V. C.; W. H. Loney, Chaplain; Abbott Sammons, Surgeon; C. A. Willison, Q. M.; J. F. Heberlein, O. D.; John Walters, O. G., B. W. Niehaus, Adjt.; O. M. Loomis, Sergt.-Major; John Draggs, Quartermaster.

There is a W. R. C. with the following officers: Mrs. P. H. Leser, President; Mrs. G. H. Horton, S. V.; Mrs. Silas Dempsey, J. V.; Mrs. T. C. Linton, Treasurer; Jennie Gudhertz, Secretary; Bessie Harrower, Chaplain; Mrs. John Walters, Conductress; Mary Smith, Guard; Lizzie Woepking, A. C.; Della Folyer, A. G.; Mrs. V. Waldorf, Amanda Fischer, Ella Folyer, Mary Maso, Color-bearers.

Prairie City Lodge, No. 149, K. of P.—Was instituted Feb. 25, 1895, with the following officers: Samuel Steuert, C. C.; W. P. Morgan, V. C.; C. V. Billig, Prel; D. B. Brunson, M. of W.; T. E. McDermott, M. of E.; Geo. Blanchard, M. of F.; Chas. J. Niehaus, K. of R. & S.; J. W. Smith, M. at A.; A. E. Sumner, J. G.; E. A. Billig, O. G. The present officers are: C. V. Billig, C. C.; Joseph Stephens, V. C.; E. A. Billig, Prel.; Thos. Edge, M. of W.; D. T. Parker, M. of E.; William Weaver, K. of R. & S. and M. of F.; R. J. Cohen, M. at A.; Jay Clark, J. G.; J. A. Farnham, O. G.; J. A. Farnham, Representative to G. L.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Fennimore Times.—This paper was started August 30, 1889, by E. L. Howe. It was a seven column folio and with Vol. 3, No. 6, it was made an eight-column folio. On March 1, 1893, Henry E. Roethe became one of the publishers, the firm being Howe & Roethe, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Times-Review*. Mr. Howe withdrew November 1, 1894, and the paper has since been conducted by Mr. Roethe.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town was organized in 1849, with the extensive territory shown in the map on page 139. By 1860 this territory had been reduced to Town 6, Ranges 2 and 3, and in 1877 Mount Ida was cut off, leaving only Town 6, Range 2, thirty-six square miles. Most of the land is fine prairie. It is the watershed whence flows the head waters of Grant, Platte, Blue, and Green Rivers. Its population has been, in 1850, 325; in 1860, 1,292; in 1865, 1,450; in 1870, 1,794; in 1875, 1,770; in 1880, 1,126; in 1885, 1,259; in 1890, 1,423; in 1895, 1,670.

It had the following town officers:

1849—Supervisors, Chester Pratt, John Switzer, Solomon Peck-

ham; clerk, John A. Shearer; treasurer, Philo Dempsey; assessor, H. A. W. McNair; supt. of schools, John A. Shearer; justices, Charles W. Loney, Jesse Miles, Joshua Brindley, John A. Shearer; constables, Madison Redman, Robert Munns, Henry Dean.

1850—Supervisors. Joseph Walker, Aretas McElwain, Arnold Moody; clerk, Ben C. Russell; treasurer, William R. Dixon; assessor, H. A. W. McNair; supt. of schools, Charles W. Loney; justices, Robert Munns, Joshua Brindley, Chester Pratt; constables, William Hough, Charles A. Blanchard, Wesley Crow.

1851—Supervisors, Joseph Walker, William S. Bailey, Philo Dempsey; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as in 1850; justices, Charles W. Loney, David Smith; constables, Justus H. Noble, John A. Stone.

1852—Supervisors, Philo Dempsey, Arnold Moody, Wesley Crow; clerk, John A. Shearer; treasurer, William R. Dixon; assessor, Harmon H. Earl; supt. of schools, Charles W. Loney, justices, Joshua Brindley, Ben C. Russell; constables, John A. Stone, Justus H. Noble.

1853—Supervisors, H. A. W. McNair, William R. Dixon, Harmon H. Earl; clerk, assessor, and supt. of schools, same as in 1852; treasurer, Justus H. Noble; justices, Isaac McDonald, Charles W. Loney; constables, Justus H. Noble, H. Havens, John S. Stewart.

1854—Supervisors, J. Walker, Wesley Crow, C. Blanchard; clerk, W. W. Field; treasurer, C. Blanchard; assessor, Salmon Peck; supt. of schools, W. B. Waterman; justices, G. W. Crandall, L. Gulliford; constables, H. B. Havens, Madison Ward.

1855—Supervisors, W. W. Field, Isaac McDonald, Austin Ransom; clerk, H. A. W. McNair; treasurer, Philo Dempsey; assessor, W. A. Croft; supt. of schools, C. W. Loney; justices, Francis Rogers, C. W. Loney, Isaac McDonald, Joel Hill; constables, Abner McDonald, E. Sawyer, George Adkins.

1856—Supervisors, William R. Dixon, Wesley Crow, David Wickard; clerk, Daniel P. Allison; treasurer, Charles D. Smith; assessor, John Switzer; supt. of schools, H. H. Earl; justices, Isaac McDonald, Chauncey Gould; constables, George Adkins, Jackson McDonald, Hiram C. Hough.

1857—Supervisors, James Graham, Wesley Crow, D. Wickard; clerk, W. W. Field; treasurer, C. D. Smith; assessor, H. A. W. McNair, supt. of schools, H. H. Earl; justices, C. W. Loney, S. C. Peckham; constables, F. V. Tracy, Thomas Sweet.

1858—Supervisors, H. A. W. McNair, Philo Dempsey, Jacob Swartz; clerk, John Gould; treasurer, C. D. Smith; assessor and supt. of schools Mark Finnicum; justices, Isaac McDonald, C. Gould, constables, Thomas Swartz, Elisha Darby, F. V. Tracy.

1859—Supervisors, William R. Dixon, William Gillman, Joseph F. Lance; clerk, Chauncey Gould; treasurer, Melford P. Smith; assessor, John Switzer; supt. of schools, Josiah A. Birchard; justices, Josiah A. Birchard, William Gillman; constables, Elisha Darby, Stephen I. Elliott.

1860—Supervisors, W. W. Field, Wesley Crow, Henry Smith; clerk, H. A. W. McNair; treasurer, M. P. Smith; assessor, John Parker; supt. of schools, J. A. Birchard; justices, T. J. Jones, M. Ketterer; constables, John G. Perkins, William McGhan, E. W. Dean.

1861—Supervisors, W. W. Field, Wesley Crow, Philo Dempsey; clerk, Chauncey Gould; treasurer, M. P. Smith; assessor, John Switzer; supt. of schools, Matthew Birchard; justices, Henry Smith, Hezekiah Griswold, John L. Parker; constables, John G. Perkins, Alson Paroday, E. W. Dean.

1861—Supervisors, L. G. Armstrong, S. L. Borah; clerk, treasurer, assessor, same as in 1861; justices, J. A. Heath, M. Ketterer, James Ashmore; constables, John G. Perkins, William Smith.

1863—Supervisors, Chauncey Gould, Elisha Ransom, Gottlieb Wehrle; clerk, Orrin Smith; treasurer, Leander C. Rogers; assessor, M. P. Smith; justices, Henry Smith, H. H. Earl, John F. Atwood; constables, E. W. Smith, John G. Perkins, Adney Palmer.

1864—Supervisors, W. W. Field, S. L. Borah, Henry Dankliff; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, James Brunemer; assessor, John Perkins; justices, M. B. Clark, Michael Bowers, Gottlieb Wehrle, Matthias Ketterer; constables, Andy Palmer, Daniel W. Baxter, G. B. Adkins.

1865—Supervisors, H. A. W. McNair, H. A. Dankliff, M. B. Clark; clerk, C. W. Loney; treasurer, J. H. Brunemer; assessor, Peter Lansing; justices, H. H. Earl, Matthias Ketterer; constables, Adney Palmer, S. B. Pettit, A. T. Fielding.

1866—Supervisors, Matthew Birchard, Robert Munns, Rollin Smith; clerk, C. W. Loney; treasurer, Truman S. Richards; assessor, Michael Bowers; justices, Craven Shuttleworth, Charles W. Loney; constables, R. P. Green, A. N. Palmer, G. B. Adkins.

1867—Supervisors, Gottlieb Wehrle, Truman Lowell, Oscar Billings; clerk, C. W. Loney; treasurer, and assessor, M. P. Smith; jus-

tices, William A. Croft, H. H. Earl; constables, C. Wesley Loney, Geo. Berdine, James E. Connelly.

1868—Supervisors, Gottlieb Wehrle, H. L. Liscum, Truman Lowell; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1867; justices, Isaac McDonald, C. Shuttleworth; constables, John H. Bennett, C. T. Allchin, Orrin Smith.

1869—Supervisors, H. A. W. McNair, H. A. Dankleff, Chauncey Gould; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1867; justices, none qualified; constables, Richard Buggins. Marvin McLimans.

1870—Supervisors, D. T. Parker, John Norton, John Monteith; clerk, treasurer, and assesor same as in 1867; justices, Isaac McDonald, M. F. Crouch, George H. Horton; constables, Richard Buggins, S. J. Dyer, B. S. Kitelinger.

1871—Supervisors, John Monteith, John Norton, William R. Dixon; clerk, H. A. W. McNair; treasurer and assessor, M. P. Smith; justice, William A. Croft; constables, Ben Kitelinger, John Moore, Jud Perkins.

1872—Supervisors, John Monteith, Philo Dempsey, S. L. Borah; clerk, H. A. W. McNair; treasurer and assessor, William R. Dixon; justices, A. H. Griffin, James L. Battin; constables, John G. Perkins, Richard Buggins.

1873—Supervisors, H. A .Dankleff, James Moore, Jacob Baumgartner; clerk, treasurer and assessor same as in 1872; justice, William A. Croft; constables, John G. Perkins, Marvin McLimans, James Scott.

1874—Supervisors, H. A. Dankleff, William Marsden, James Moore; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, Craven Shuttlesworth; assessor, William R. Dixon; justices, S. N. Jones, M. Ketterer; constables, John G. Perkins, Joseph Morrison, Richard Buggins.

1875—Supervisors. H. A. Dankleff, Jacob Baumgartner, Daniel Baxter; clerk and treasurer same as in 1874; assessor, S. N. Jones; justices, Ira Root, Otho Shrader, R. P. Green; constables, J. G. Perkins, Marvin McLymans, Richard Buggins.

1876—Supervisors, Jacob Baumgartner, Daniel Baxter, William Marsden; clerk and treasurer same as in 1874; assessor, Peter Cameron; justices, S. N. Jones, R. P. Green; constables, John G. Perkins, Richard Buggins.

1877—Supervisors, Thomas Tormey, Chauncy Gould, S. Stewart; clerk, C. Dunn; treasurer, I. W. Switzer; assessor, Peter Cameron; justices, James Moore, William Shears; constables, Milton Shearer, John Perkins, Richard Buggins.

1878—Supervisors, Thomas Tormey, Philo Dempsey, S. Steuert; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, William Marsden; assessor, G. H. Horton; justices, M. P. Smith, George Kreul; constables, Marvin McLimans, Silas Warner, Doc Sanders.

1879—Supervisors, Thomas Tormey, Philo Dempsey, George Kreul; clerk and treasurer same as in 1878; assessor, Peter Finnegan; justices, Otho Shrader, John Norris; constables, John G. Perkins, Marvin McLimans.

1880—Supervisors, Craven Shuttlesworth, John Monteith, George Kreul; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1879; justices, A. C. Morse, John Norris; constables, John G. Perkins, Marvin McLimans.

1881—Supervisors, Craven Shuttlesworth, M. Preston, George Kreul; clerk, A. W. Hicks; treasurer, William Marsden; assessor, Peter Finnegan; justices, B. C. Dinsdale, W. E. Gates; constables, Joshua Sanders, William Bohl.

1882—Supervisors, Craven Shuttlesworth, Matthew Preston, Louis Berry; clerk, C. R. Showalter; treasurer, Jacob Baumgartner; assessor, G. H. Horton; justices, A. C. Morse, James Moore; constables, John G. Perkins, Thaddeus Pigg, Leander C. Rogers.

1883—Supervisors, William Marsden, Philo Dempsey, Louis Berry; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, Jacob Baumgartner; assessor, G. H. Horton; justices, William C. Beers, C. V. Billig, Otho Shrader, B. C. Dinsdale; constables, John G. Perkins, Dexter Barrows, W. Steinhofer.

1884—Supervisors, William Marsden, James Moore, Louis Berry; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, Jacob Baumgartner; assessor, Peter H. Finnegan; justices, C. V. Billig, J. J. Scanlan, F. O. Parker; constables, George Govier, J. P. Wilcox, Thomas Loomis.

1885—Supervisors, William Marsden, James Moore, George Kreul; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1884; justices, William H. H. Loney, Sigsmond Steuert, George Luce; constables, John G. Perkins, William Steinhofer, John Wilcox.

1886—Supervisors, John Monteith, George Kreul, D. T. Parker; clerk, M. P. Smith; treasurer, Jacob Baumgartner; assessor, Peter H. Finnegan; justices, C. V. Billig J. J. Scanlan, F. O. Parker; constables, George Govier, John Wilcox, Thomas Loomis.

1887—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1886; justices, Jacob Miller, H. H. Hampton, F. O. Parker; constables, John Wilcox, George Govier, Charles Grasor.

1888—Supervisors, George A. Kreul, Abbott Sammons, John

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Draggs; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1886; justices, W. H. H. Loney, Sigsmond Steuert.

1889—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1888; justices, H. H. Hampton, M. U. Shearer.

1890—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1888; justices, Sigsmond Steuert, Henry Govier.

1891—Supervisors, Abbott Sammons, John Draggs, Louis Berry; clerk, Henry E. Roethe; treasurer, S. W. Switzer; assessor, John Schneider; justices, H. H. Hampton, Frank Roach; constables, James Loomis, Ed Jewell, Guy Richards.

1892—Supervisors, John Draggs, Peter Baumgartner, Thomas Marsden; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1891; justices, Jacob Miller, Sigsmond Steuert; constables, James Loomis, Ira Smith.

1893—Supervisors, John Draggs, William Rudersdorf, Herman Nelson; clerk, Henry E. Roethe; treasurer, M. P. Smith; assessor, P. H. Finnegan; justices, Malachi Simons, H. H. Hampton, John Dinsdale; constables, John Lane, A. J. Guernsey, James Loomis.

1894—Supervisors, John Draggs, Dexter Barrows, Herman Nelson; clerk, Henry E. Roethe; treasurer, Ira W. Smith; assessor, William Marsden; justices, Sigsmond Steuert, M. U. Shearer; constables, A. J. Guernsey, James Loomis, A. E. Storrs.

1895—Supervisors, D. T. Parker, Herman Nelson, Peter Baumgartner; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1894; justices, John Dinsdale, H. H. Hampton, C. D. Smith; constables, Jacob Miller, W. H. H. Loney, James Loomis.

1896—Supervisors, D. B. Brunson, John Schneider, James Anderson; clerk, Henry E. Roethe; treasurer, Reed Budd; assessor, William Marsden; justices, M. U. Shearer, Sigsmond Steuert; constables, Daniel Decker, Milton Shearer, James Loomis.

1897—Supervisors, D. B. Brunson, John Schneider, Herman Nelson; clerk, Ira W .Smith; treasurer, John Thompson; assessor, William Marsden; justices, John Dinsdale, H. H. Hampton; constables, Joseph Rogers, James Loomis, Frank Whitish.

1898—Supervisors, John Schneider, James Anderson, William Rudersdorf; clerk, D. S. Barrows; treasurer, Albert Hunsaker; assessor, William Marsden; justices, George A. Kreul, Peter Lesser; constables, Thomas Johnson, Andrew Whitish, Robert Cohen.

1899—Supervisors, John Schneider, William Rudersdorf, Henry Helgerson; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; justices,

Thomas Cottingham, John Sanders, John Dinsdale; constables, Aug. Murlow, John Lane.

1900—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1899; treasurer, Miles Cottingham; assessor, Peter H. Finnegan; justices, George Gunderson, Frank Allen, G. W. Russell; constables, John Lane, George Porter.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1886 and has had the following officers:

1886—President, Gottlieb Wehrle; trustees, George W. Parker, William Steinhofer, John Schneider, John Griffith, John Doan, James Mulrooney; marshal, George Govier; police justice, Milton Shearer.

1887—President, John Schneider; trustees, John Griffith, L. Powers, Jacob Miller, M. F. Philbrick, Martin Oswald John Brechler; marshal, J. B. Wilcox.

1888—President, John Schneider; trustees, George Andrew, L. McDowell, John Doan, H. H. Hampton, Chris. Hinn, F. Maso; constable, J. Curtis; police justice, H. H. Hampton.

1889—President, John Schneider; trustees, H. H. Hampton, Chris. Hinn, John Doan, L. McDowell, George Andrew, Fred Maso; constable, John Curtis; police justice, William Weaver.

1890—President, John Schneider; trustees, Joseph Hinn, John E. Doan, A. B. Bailey, Frank Roach, William Biederman, H. H. Hampton; marshal, James Loomis.

1891—President, John Schneider; trustees, Joseph Hinn, William Biederman, Frank Roach, George Andrew, James Gelvin, John Curtis; marshal, James Loomis.

1892—President, Frank Roach; trustees, George Munns, Joseph Hinn, James Gelvin, William Curtis, Worden Stephens; marshal, Jas. Loomis.

1893—President, Henry Roethe; trustees, William Biederman, M. Simons, George W. Blanchard, Lee Duncan, George Munns, Jacob Bremmer; marshal, Joseph Bock.

1894—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, Worden Stephen, C. B. Hopkins, Abbott Sammons, John Thompson, Walter Orton, Leonard Biederman; marshal, M. J. Shearer.

1895—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, John Thompson, Walter Orton, D. B. Brunson, George A. Kreul, E. S. Morse, George W. Blanchard; marshal, M. J. Shearer.

1896—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, John Thompson, Frank

Roach, Fred Biederman, Walter Orton, A. E. Gravenbrock; marshal, M. J. Shearer; police justice, William Weaver.

1897—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, Frank Roach, A. E. Storrs, Worden Stephens, Joseph Stephens, John Thompson, James M. Gelvin; marshal, James Bowers.

1898—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, A. E. Storrs, Frank Roach, George Morely, James M. Gelvin, John W. Curtis Worden Stephens; constable, James Loomis.

1899—President, A. B. Bailey; trustees, Frank Roach, George W. Blanchard, John Thompson, Frank Heil, Leonard Biederman, Peter Gunderson; justice, M. U. Shearer; constable, Daniel Decker.

Clerks.—William G. Palmer, 1886; Henry E. Roethe, 1887; William Weaver, 1888–1900.

Treasurers.—L. A. Powers, 1886; Joseph Hinn, 1887; C. P. Brechler, 1888–97; George Munns, 1898–1900.

<center>MOUNT IDA.</center>

Up to 1877 the history of the town is included in that of Fennimore, of which it formed a part. In that year the town was organized, and the first town election was held at the Gap School-house in April, 1878. It is Town 6, Range 3, and contains thirty-six square miles, mostly good farming land on the Military Ridge. Its populalation has been: in 1880, 877; in 1885, 869; in 1890, 779; in 1865, 825.

A post-office called Mount Ida, with a store (both kept by Richard Buggins) and a blacksmith shop, has been located on the Military Road in Section 29 since early in the fifties, but the place has hardly risen to the dignity of a village. There is a Baptist church on Section 19 near the post-office.

The town has ever been a quiet farming community with few exciting events. In April, 1866, Mrs. Lucille Rogers, wife of Leander C. Rogers, living on the eastern edge of the present town, near Fennimore village, killed her two children and herself by poisoning with strychnine. Domestic trouble was the motive. Arthur Richardson committed suicice September 23, 1891, by stabbing himself in the breast with a knife The cause was family trouble. On the 7th of October, 1882, Joseph Ivey, living near Werley, shot and killed his son-in-law, Orlando Bacon, in a family quarrel. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The town has had the following town officers:

1878—Supervisors, Peter Cameron, S. L. Borah, A. B. Campbell; clerk, Clinton Dunn; treasurer, Cornelius Robertson; assessor, H. H. Streeter; justices, S. N. Jones, David Goodell, Richard Buggins, M. Simons; constables, William Angelo, Milton Shearer.

1879—Supervisors, Omar J. Arnold, A. G. Hough, James Moore; clerk, Clinton Dunn; treasurer, Cornelius Robertson; assessor, S. N. Jones; justice, Richard Buggins; constables, William Angelo, Milton Shearer.

1880—Supervisors, Omar J. Arnold, James Moore, A. G. Hough; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, S. C. Ransom; assessor, David Goodell; justice, O. M. Loomis; constables, William Angelo, Milton Shearer.

1881—Supervisors, clerk, assessor, and constables same as in 1880; treasurer, Milton Shearer; justices, O. M. Loomis, F. O. Parker.

1882—Supervisors, Omar J. Arnold, A. G. Hough, Valetine Borah; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, Milton Shearer; assessor, J. B. Smith; justices, S. N. Jones, Albert Ketterer; constables, S. K. Turner, Lester, Neeley, William Angelo.

1883—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1882; treasurer, C. Robertson; assessor, J. B. Bradbury; justices, Samuel Neeley, Richard Buggins; constables, S. K. Turner, George Govier.

1884—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1883; justices, Samuel Neeley, James Gelvin; constables, S. K. Turner, William Angelo, C. W. Smith.

1885—Supervisors, O. J. Arnold, S. L. Borah, E. Rogers; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, C. Robertson; assessor, David Goodell; justices, Richard Buggins, M. N. Shearer; constables, Marion Simmons, Thaddeus Pigg, David Farris.

1886—Supervisors, S. C. Ransom, F. E. Rector, David Farris; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, Samuel Neely; assessor, David Goodell; justices, Samuel Neely, Wm. A. Graham, J. M. Gelvin; constables, M. F. Simons, F. W. Smith, J. W. Elliott.

1887—Supervisors, O. J. Arnold, F. E. Rector, David Farris; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, William O'Brien; assessor, David Goodell; justices, D. W. Baxter, A. H. Giffen, G. A. Lance; constables, J. T. Brunnemer, Marion Simmons, J. R. Rogers.

1888—Supervisors, J. B. Bradbury, David Farris, Geo. Fry; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, Wm. O'Brien; assessor, J. B. Smith; justices, Richard Buggins, William Tennant; constable, William Hunter.

1889—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1888; justices, F. A. Nelson, William Tennant, Thomas Edge; constables, Theodore Werley, John Graham, Joseph Kingsley.

1890—Supervisors and treasurer, same as in 1888; clerk, Albert Ketterer; assessor, O. J. Arnold; justice, Richard Buggins; constables, James Govier, A. G. Hough, W. F. Turner, Samuel Werley.

1891—Supervisors, J. B. Bradbury, David Farris, Perry Munns; clerk, Albert Ketterer; treasurer, Seth G. Bailey; assessor, Omar J. Arnold; justices, F. A. Nelson, A. G. Hough, William Tennant; constables, Samuel Werley, George C. Smith, Theodore Werley.

1892—Supervisors, William O'Brien, Thomas Werley, W. S. Lance; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1891; justices, A. H. Giffen, A. B. Campbell, F. E. Rector; constables, James Govier, Sam'l Werley.

1893—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1892; treasurer, S. C. Ransom; assessor, J. B. Smith; justices, Thomas Edge, F. A. Nelson; constables, Charles Pittinger, John Graham, Jr., Samuel Werley.

1894—Supervisors, J. B. Bradbury, A. J. Fry, S. L Borah; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, S. C. Ransom; assessor, O. J. Arnold; justices, A. H. Griffin, Thomas Edge, A. B. Campbell; constables, Enoch Adkins, Truman Nice, F. E. Rector.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1894; justices, Thomas Edge, F. A. Nelson; constable, U. T. Schneyer.

1896—Supervisors, Albert Ketterer, Thomas Edge, James Braudt; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, Samuel C. Ransom; assessor, William O'Brien; justices, A. H. Giffen, H. Barstow; constables, William Tennant, Truman Nice, Henry Vesperman.

1897—Supervisors, Albert Ketterer, David Farris, Thomas Edge; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, Omar J. Arnold; assessor, William O'Brien; justices, Thomas Edge, F. A. Nelson; constables, Eugene Baxter, James Govier, Orville Streeter.

1898—Supervisors, David Farris, Thomas Edge, W. E. Gillespie; clerk, H. H. Streeter; treasurer, O. J. Arnold; assessor, H. J. Place; justices, Eugene Borah, H. F. Barstow; constables, J. B. Braudt, William Tennant.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; justices, F. A. Nelson, Thomas Edge, Albert Ketterer; constables, F. E. Rector, Charles Sandlebach, Nelson Knox.

1900—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1898; treasurer, George

Jarrett; assessor, W. S. Lance; justices, H. A. Monteith, S. E. Borah; constables, none qualified.

WERLEY.

This village sprang up on the building of the railroad from Woodman in 1878. It is situated on Sections 5 and 6, Mount Ida. It was named from a prominent citizen, Hon. Gottlieb Wehrle, with an anglicised spelling. The place has a post-office, George Pearson postmaster, three or four stores, and two churches: Free Methodist and Christian, but no resident minister.

CHAPTER XVI.

GLEN HAVEN AND WATERLOO.

Settlement and Growth of Glen Haven—The Young Tragedy—The
Jordan Murder—Town Organization and Officers of Glen
Haven—North Andover—Waterloo—Burton.

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH OF GLEN HAVEN.

In 1840 Newton and Richard Ray entered land on Section 12,
Town 4, Range 6. The steamboat landing was for many years called
Ray's Landing. There was some effort about 1844 to start a town
called Mendota on land owned by Washington and Reason Scott in
Section 13, but nothing came of it. Louis Reynolds settled in the lim-
its of the present town in 1840 and Isaac C. Lander in 1844. In 1842
William Jordan settled on his farm on the prairie, and in 1843 James
Kilbourn opened his farm. James L. Taylor settled on his farm near
Oliver's Mill in 1845.

The land on which the village is situated was bought in 1836 by A.
D. Ramsey, of whom it was bought in 1852 by William Pollock, who
sold it to D. P. Grinter & Co. in 1855. A log warehouse was built at
the landing in 1850. Jesse Brooks, now living in Bloomington, then
teaching at Ray's School-house, Section 12, helped to raise it.

In 1850 Marcus H. Hayes established a horse ferry between Ray's
Landing and Guttenberg, Iowa. In 1856 a steam ferry was estab-
lished. The boiler of the boat exploded that year, but a new boat was
soon put on. In 1856 the place was first called Glen Haven.

The village was laid out in 1857 by C. P. Goodrich, D. P. Grinter,
Marcus H. Hayes, J. B. Sargent, R. Noble, and George Burroughs. A
steam saw-mill and a few dwellings were built in the place this year.
In 1858 more buildings were put up. Mr. McIntosh came in and by
his energy the town was greatly improved, thirty dwellings being
built. McIntosh's means failed and the town declined, many build-
ings being vacant in 1859.

The first store was kept by Ed Palmer. Some years later James
M. Scott and Luther Basford put in an extensive stock of general mer-

chandise. David Stewart moved from Beetown and erected a spacious stone warehouse at the landing. The saw-mill, which was built by J. B. Sargent, was bought by McIntosh, who in time removed the machinery. After the war a second saw-mill was built, but after a few years' trial it was found not to pay, and the machinery was removed, the building being used by Scott & Basford as a warehouse.

The village suffered from an extensive fire July 3, 1874. It originated in the stone warehouse, then owned by Dr. Grinter, and a strong wind carried the flames across the street to the grocery store of John M. Kill, sweeping from there up Front and Main Streets. The losses were: Dr. Grinter, warehouse and contents, $10,000; John M. Kill, building and goods, $3,000; Joseph Werry and Clement Schwaller, building and goods, $8,000; estate of David Stewart, building occupied for various purposes; Mrs. David Stewart, residence, $4,000 ; C. Chandler, wagon-shop; Joseph Arendes, wagon-shop; Isaac Wilson, residence. The citizens energetically set about rebuilding the burned business houses and it was not long until only a few traces of the destruction remained.

The first school taught was in what is known as the Ray School-house on Section 12, east of the village. Jesse Brooks was the pedagogue. The first school taught in the village was in an old frame building belonging to Dr. Grinter. In 1868 a commodious stone school-house was built.

The only church in the place is the

Church of Holy Mary Help.—This mission was established by Bishop Henni in 1864, and is composed almost entirely of German families. It is a mission of the Cassville parish. The church, a substantial stone building, was erected in 1864. Connected with the society is the Altar Society for Married Ladies.

THE YOUNG TRAGEDY.

On the 14th of May, 1875, one of the most shocking tragedies ever enacted in Grant County took place. Hon. Milas K. Young was deliberately murdered by his son, Albert D. Young, who then killed himself. The murder and suicide was the culmination of a long series of troubles in Mr. Young's family in regard to family property. Several weeks before the tragedy, Mr. Young and his son came to blows, and Albert struck his father in the face with an ax, inflicting a serious, and for a time, dangerous wound.

On the day of the murder Albert left his store in Glen Haven and

came to his father's house about half-past eleven. He inquired for his father and mother and was informed that they were in their respective rooms. He attempted to enter his father's room, but could not. He came down stairs, found his revolver, loaded it, and went out and sat down before the house about an hour, apparently waiting for his father to come out. Then he went again to the door of his father's room, and in his efforts to enter kicked loose the casing to which was attached the keeper of the lock. His father attempted to escape from the room by another door, but before he could do so he encountered Albert. Both drew their revolvers and began shooting. Several shots were exchanged, when Albert seized a hatchet and struck his father upon the head until the latter was apparently dead. Albert, who had been wounded by one of his father's shots, then left the house and ran as if attempting to escape. But he soon stopped, reloaded his revolver, and shot himself through the head, and died instantly.

Dr. Grinter was called to attend Mr. Young, but it was evident from the first that his wounds were mortal, and he died on the afternoon of the second day.

Captain Henry F. Young, County Coroner, summoned a jury, who, upon the inquest, found that Albert Young came to his death by means of a pistol shot from his own hands. The body was buried unceremoniously on the Young farm, being denied admission to the cemetery.

The funeral of M. K. Young took place at the Ray Cemetery under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was a prominent member.

Albert D. Young worked for some time on the *Grant County Herald*, and afterward practiced law at Louisville, Kentucky. He was afterward in trade in company with his brothers. For some business frauds he was about to be prosecuted, either by his father, or with his father's refusal to do anything to avert the prosecution; but this was only one of a long series of family troubles.

Many years later there was a sad sequel to this tragedy. Of the farm of three hundred acres owned by M. K. Young, two hundred had been taken to pay debts mostly contracted by the sons. But with this remaining hundred acres the widow was unable to make a living, and applied to the town for aid. The chairman, John Ryan, acted as her agent, and made the farm yield a living for her and pay some debt. But the widow still appeared to lead a tormented life, which finally

became unendurable, and on Monday, May 13, 1889, she put an end to her life by hanging herself.

THE JORDAN MURDER.

On the 15th of June, 1868, William Kidd murdered Catherine Jordan in the town of Glen Haven. They had been brought up on neighboring farms, and Kidd was apparently in love with Miss Jordan, and as she failed to reciprocate, he threatened to kill her unless she married him. On the afternoon of the murder he induced her to ride out with him. Nothing more was seen of her until her body was found near Mark Scott's farm, with her throat cut and bruises on her hands and arms, showing that she had struggled stoutly against her murderer. After the murder, Kidd drove the team to his father's stable, saddled a horse of his own, and rode to Boscobel, where he left the horse and disappeared.

The citizens of Glen Haven and Bloomington offered a reward of $550 for the capture of the murderer; the county and state each added $500, and the citizens of Fennimore $250—$1,800 in all. Kidd was captured in Noble County, Minnesota, in October of the year of the murder, by James T. Delaware and Frank Winship. Delaware had formerly lived in Glen Haven and was an old acquaintance of Kidd's. While being brought back to the county Kidd killed himself by taking a dose of strychinne which he had concealed about him. He gave Delaware a full account of his crime and alleged intolerable jealousy as the motive.

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The town was organized in 1859. It is composed of most of Town 4, Range 5, and a small part of Town 4, Range 6, about thirty-four square miles. Its population has been : in 1860, 923; in 1865, 971; in 1870, 1,177; in 1875, 1,144; in 1880, 1,022; in 1885, 890; in 1890, 883; in 1895, 852. It has had the following town officers:

1860—Supervisors, A. A. Bennett, A. D. Ramsey, Joseph Werry; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, Henry Schneider; assessor, Matt Metcalf; supt. of schools, James M. Scott; justices, George Burroughs, A. A. Bennett, Douglas Oliver, L. S. Reynolds; constables, F. R. Delaware; Ed. Doughty, Ed. Bownas.

1861—Supervisors, A. A. Bennett, A. D. Ramsey, William Harkins; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, E. A. Kidd; assessor, Matt Metcalf; supt. of schools, James M. Scott; justices, Douglas Oliver, L. S. Reynolds; constables, J. L. Kauffman, John Ackerman, Ed Doughty.

1862—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer, same as in 1861; assessor, William Curtis; justices, George Burroughs, A. A. Bennett; constables, Ed Doughty, F. R. Delaware, J. L. Kauffman.

1863—Supervisors, A. A. Bennett, A. D. Ramsey, John Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, James M. Scott; assessor, William Curtis; justices, P. Harkins, L. S. Reynolds; constables, John Ackerman, Joseph Werry.

1864—Supervisors, E. A. Kidd, A. D. Ramsey, John Ackerman, clerk, William Tate; treasurer, M. Metcalf; assessor, E. A. Kidd; justices, George Burroughs, William Curtis; constables, George Henderson, John Ackerman. E. S. Tuttle.

1865—Supervisors, A. A. Bennett, John Ryan, John Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer and assessor, William Curtis; justices, L. S. Reynolds, Peter Thornton; constables, John Ackerman, A. J. Vedder, M. Dolphin.

1866—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1865; treasurer, J. C. Orr; justices, George Burroughs, A. A. Bennett, J. Johnson; constables, John Ackerman, William Hawks, Levi Sigsby.

1867—Supervisors, E. A. Kidd, Jacob Ackerman, John Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer. Amos Eubanks; assessor, William Curtis; justices, L. S. Reynolds, J. Johnson; constables, Levi Sigsby, A. Myers, William Keinbrough.

1868—Supervisors, E. A. Kidd, John Ackerman, E. Wood; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, E. A. Kidd; assessor, William Curtis; justices, William Curtis, William Tate, A. J. Long; constables, A. Ortscheid, John Grandrath, William Keinbrough.

1869—Supervisors, E. A. Kidd, John Ackerman, John Ryan; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1868; justices, J. Johnson, L. S. Reynolds; constables, Wm. Bateman, A. Ortscheid, John Grandrath.

1870—Supervisors, A. A. Bennett, James C. Orr, John Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, J. S. Kauffman; assessor, John Ryan; justices, A. A. Bennett, William Tate, C. Heilerman; constables, William Bateman, William Weeks, A. Ortscheid.

1871—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1870; justices, Luther Basford, Ira S. Bennett; constables, William Bateman, C. V. Royster, Joseph Bowers.

1872—Supervisors, William Curtis, Ed Bownas, Jacob Kuenster; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, J. S. Kidd; assessor, John Ryan; jus-

tices, William Tate, J. S. Kauffman; constables, William Bateman, C. W. Bushnell, Richard Kidd.

1873—Supervisors, D. P. Grinter, Charles Heilerman, Andrew Myers; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1872; justices, Luther Basford, John Ryan, E. Wood.

1874—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1873; justices, William Curtis, A. J. Long.

1874—Supervisors, and clerk, same as in 1873; treasurer, Alfred Humphrey; assessor, W. J. Winney; justices, John Ryan, W. N. Ramsey; constables, Richard A. Kidd, M. Kidd, A. Ortscheid.

1876—Supervisors, John Ryan, J. S. Kidd, Jacob Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, C. Peacock; assessor, William Curtis; justices, C. Schwaller, W. A. Sprague; constables, R. A. Kidd, George Myers, Jacob Lepper.

1877—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1876; justices, John Ryan, W. N. Ramsey.

1878—Supervisors, Joseph S. Kidd, William Wildman, Jacob Ackerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, Anton Vogt; assessor, William Curtis; justices, W. A. Sprague, S. Chandler; constables, A. Ortscheid, Robert Wood, James Burton.

1879—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1878; justices, John Ryan, W. N. Ramsey, A. H. Bennett; constables, Robert Wood, Henry Shrader, C. Brookens.

1880—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1878; justices, W. A. Sprague, A. H. Bennett; constables, Henry Shrader, Thomas Mernaugh, Ben Mueller.

1881—Supervisors and clerk same as in 1878; treasurer, W. N. Ramsey; assessor, John Dolphin; justices, James Wildman, William Ramsey; John Curry, Thomas Myers, Ben Mueller.

1882—Supervisors, Joseph S. Kidd, Jacob Ackerman, Charles Hellerman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, William N. Ramsey; assessor, John Dolphin; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, Henry Shrader, James Duncan, Robert Parkins.

1883—Supervisors, John Ryan, Jacob Ackerman, Wm. Wildman; clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1882; justices, W. N. Ramsay, James Wildman; constables, Nicholas Mann, C. W. Ray, William Hutchcroft.

1884—Supervisors, John Ryan, William Wildman, Peter Kipper;

clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1882; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, Nicholas Mann, C. W. Ray, C. Brookens.

1885—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1884; justices, W. N. Ramsey, James Wildman.

1886—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1884; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, C. V. Royster, Thos. Pauli, C. W. Ray:

1887—Supervisors, John Ryan, William Wildman, Paul Esser; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, Henry Kuenster; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, Joseph Kidd, James Wildman; constables, William Jordan, C. W. Ray, John Breuger.

1888—Supervisors, Joseph S. Kidd, Paul Esser, William Wildman; clerk, William Tate; treasurer, William D. Ryan; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett, Andrew Meyer, Frank Dortland; constables, Thomas Combs, Andrew Ortscheid, John Breuger.

1889—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1888; justices, Frank Tate, William Hurst; constables, John Ennor, C. W. Ray, John Barr.

1890—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1888; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett, T. M. Young; constables, A. Ortscheid, John Heller, Conrad Henning.

1891—Supervisors, Joseph S. Kidd, S. Chandler, Paul Esser; clerk, Frank Tate; treasurer, Henry G. Kuenster; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, John Heller, T. M. Young; constables, Milas Weeks, John Harsch, Charles Kauffman.

1892—Supervisors, John Ryan, William Wildman, Matthew Metcalf; clerk, Frank Tate; treasurer, H. G. Kuenster; assessor, Marlow Kidd; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett, Charles Kauffman; constables, Milas Weeks, Lewis Kraut.

1893—Supervisors, William Wildman, S. Chandler, Lewis Kraut; clerk, treasurer, assessor, same as in 1892; justices, John Heller, Chas. Kauffman; constables, T. M. Barnes, Milas Weeks, James Greeney.

1894—Supervisors, Wm. Wildman, F. C. Bennett, Lewis Kraut; clerk, Frank Tate; treasurer, Orlando Nuti; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, William Skinner, T. M. Barnes, M. C. Weeks.

1895—Supervisors, William Wildman, Lewis Kraut, Fred Bennett; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1894; justices, C. D. Smith, L. Biggin, J. H. Dunlap.

1896—Supervisors, Fred Bennett, Louis Kraut, Charles Chandler; clerk, Frank Tate; treasurer, John Vogt; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, Columbus Brookens, C. W. Ray.

1897—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1896; justices, none qualified; constables, Milas Weeks, George Gray, William Skinner.

1898—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor same as in 1896; treasurer, Joseph Gates; justices, A. H. Bennett, John Ryan; constables, Milas Weeks, William Skinner, Albert Humes.

1899—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1898; justices, Fred Handy, John Dunlap; constables, Milas Weeks, William Skinner.

1900—Supervisors, Louis Cox, Charles Chandler, Milo Kidd; clerk, Frank Tate; treasurer, James Metcalf; assessor, A. H. Bennett; justices, John Ryan, A. H. Bennett; constables, William Skinner, Albert Humes.

NORTH ANDOVER.

About 1850 Douglas Oliver built a flouring-mill on Rattlesnake Creek in Section 21. Some years after he established a store near the mill. In 1857 W. D. Ascough put in a store there and kept it until 1893, when he went west. H. H. Shanley had a store there in 1864. Peacock & Atkinson also put in a store in 1874. A post-office called Oliver's Mill was established there in 1855 and discontinued January 1, 1867, but restored soon afterward with the name North Andover.

Mr. Oliver was enterprising and enthusiastic and turned his flouring-mill into a woolen-mill, which was started January 1, 1867, and was run until 1869, when the machinery was removed to Lancaster. This machinery was purchased in North Andover, Massachusetts, and from this circumstance Mr. Oliver named the place North Andover.

Metropolis Hall, a building owned as a stock concern by the citizens and used for public and society meetings, was burned July 1, 1896. The fire was supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

WATERLOO.

This is one of the original towns organized in 1849. The earliest settler of the town was Daniel R. Burt, who came in 1837 and built the pioneer mill in the western part of the county. Incidents of his pioneer life here will be found on pages 29 and 39. He lived there

more than twenty years, and then moved to Dububue. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature some time. In 1837 Enos P. Wood and Henry Wood settled on Section 25; but they afterward became citizens of Potosi. George P. B. Campbell and Sanford Chaffee settled in the town in 1844. The latter was the father of Miss Ellen B. Chaffee, a pioneer teacher in Beetown, Lancaster, and Potosi, and still living in Lancaster, also W. H. Chaffee, who was a merchant in Potosi and who died at sea on a voyage to California, and Mrs. I. G. Ury.

Jeremiah E. Dodge settled in the town in 1835 and was long a prominent citizen of the town. He moved to Lancaster where he died in 1877. Samuel, Charles, and Lucius Ashley came about the time Mr. Burt did. William Ashley came in 1838. Charles Klarman came in 1847. Among the early settlers were William Elwell and his sons, William, James, Frank and Theodore, who became prominent farmers in the town.

It is said there had never been a lawsuit nor liquor sold in the town up to 1855.

A few paying lead mines were discovered on Grant River in the northern part of the town, but Waterloo is not noted as a mining town. The bottoms of Grant River are quite rich lands, but much of the town is clay ridges, not equal to the prairie lands for farming.

The town was organized in 1849. It comprises Town 3, Range 4, and a few fractional sections in Town 2, Range 4, about forty square miles. The population has been: in 1855, 419; in 1860, 565; in 1865, 744; in 1870, 580; in 1875, 604; in 1880, 1,029; in 1885, 1,027; in 1890, 934; in 1895, 978.

BURTON.

The old mill built by Daniel R. Burt on Grant River in Section 23 was the nucleus about which gathered in early times a post-office, store, and blacksmith shop, with a few dwellings, but the place was hardly sufficient in size to be called a village. It is said that a small steamboat was built here and navigated to New Orleans in 1852. A village plat was surveyed in July, 1876, by James Wilson. Christian Reifsteck, Hurbert Schulter, Rebecca Potter, Benjamin Reed, and James Graham were the proprietors. Mr. Reifsteck, the principal proprietor, was for many years the postmaster and storekeeper of the place.

The principal town officers of Waterloo have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1849	D. R. Burt			
1850	do			
1851	Edward Sprague			
1852	D. R. Burt			
1853	W. G. Wilcox			
1854	do			
1855	do	Samuel Ashley	James Bonham	David Williams
1856	James Bonham			
1857	do	A. S. Cash	Wilson Okey	Thos. Hammond
1858	do	do	do	Samuel Ashley
1859	J. E. Dodge	do	do	
1860	James Bonham	do	do	David Williams
1861	do	do	do	H. Boughton
1862	R. E. Kenney	George Horton	do	Theo. A. Elwell
1863	John Yager	do	David Williams	William Elwell
1864	do	Geo. J. Merrill	do	Jacob Reed
1865	do	A. S. Cash	Joseph Doll	Samuel Ashley
1866	J. Key	H. H. Hampton	David Williams	William Elwell
1867	J. W. Worden	A. S. Cash	John Yager	David Williams
1868	David Williams	H. H. Hampton	do	William Elwell
1869	do	Wm. B. Slocum	do	Jacob Reed
1870	Archie Brown	do	do	do
1871	do	do	do	David Williams
1872	do	do	do	John Duncan
1873	Adam Mink	do	do	do
1874	Archie Brown	A. S. Cash	do	Henry P. Bell
1875	Wm. B. Slocum	do	do	F. A. Elwell
1876	do	do	do	do
1877	Archie Brown	Alonzo Oaks	John Yager	D. Needham
1878	do	do	do	do
1879	do	do	do	Anson B. Potter
1880	do	do	do	do
1881	do	do	do	D. Needham
1882	do	C. C. Chase	do	Collins Chapman
1883	do	Wash Ward	do	do
1884	do	do	do	F. M. Yager
1885	do	do	do	do

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	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1886	Archie Brown	Wash Ward	John Yager	F. M. Yager
1887	do	do	do	Anthony Reed
1888	do	do	do	Geo. F. Schaal
1889	do	·do	do	Anthony Reed
1890	Ritner Stephens	do	W. Schaal. Jr.	Daniel Dodge
1891	Archie Brown	do	John Yager	do
1892	Ritner Stephens	do	F. P. Mink	Lincoln Eversoll
1893	F. M. Yager	do	Henry Mink	Oliver P. Noble
1894	Archie Brown	do	John Strickland	G. L. Eversoll
1895	do	do	do	Oliver P. Noble
1896]	do	Henry Mink	do	Daniel Dodge
1897	do	do	do	Geo. S. Johnson
1898	Ritner Stephens	do	do	Daniel Dodge
1899	F. M. Yager	do	do	Chas. Klarman
1900	do	Chris Kartman	do	C. W. Donaldson

CHAPTER XVII.

WINGVILLE.

History of Montfort—Fires—Schools—Post-office—Newspapers—So-
cieties—Churches—Centerville—Organization, Population,
and Officers of Wingville.

HISTORY OF MONTFORT.

In the spring of 1827, Richard Palmer (known in this region as
"Uncle Dick"), in company with two or three other prospectors,
started from Southern Illinois with an ox-wagon for the lead mines.
After many days of slow travel they reached Galena, where they
halted for a time, but then concluded to push on northward. One
summer evening they unyoked their cattle by the side of a fine spring
in a little hollow on the north side of the Military Ridge. It was a
perfect solitude, but a beautiful one. They concluded to halt there
and prospect. They did so, and found mineral just over the crest of
the ridge on the south side. The spring at which the prospectors lo-
cated was on the present site of Montfort. In the fall of 1827 Thomas
J. Parrish came and built a cabin on a branch of Blue River north-
west of the present village. Dawson E. and others of the Parrish
family came the next year, and by 1832 there was a considerable min-
ing settlement and the mines were fairly paying. During the Black
Hawk War a fort was built at the settlement and manned by volun-
teer soldiers, but who they were and who commanded them cannot be
learned. But the hostile savages did not come very near the place.
In the thirties the principal improvements were made by Thomas J.
Parrish. He had a store, a water-blast furnace, and a large dwelling
which also served as a hotel. Considerable mineral was taken out.
It took nearly a ton of mineral to pay for a barrel of flour. In 1836 a
Mr. Popejoy built a house, the first on the site of the present village.
It was standing a few years ago.

The village was laid off April 3, 1848, Ben. C. Eastman, of Platte-
ville, and Francis J. Dunn being the proprietors. The plat occupied
five acres and contained twenty-eight lots. At the time there were

about 125 residents in the settlement. Among them were William McGonigal (afterward County Judge), Dr. Rickey, Jacob Benner, Marshall Key, Moses Darnell, John Shepherd, Asaph Leadbetter and John Crippen. On the village site were then standing the Washington Hotel (on the site of the later Frankland House) conducted by Jacob Benner, Leadbetter's tavern, conducted by James Basye and Claibourn Chandler, a miner's cabin north of the Washington Hotel occupied by Thomas Hitchcock, John Milburn, William Hudson, and William Ballard; a miner's cabin south of the hotel, occupied by William Kinney, Daniel Thorp, and James Sandrum. There was then not a single house on the road between Lancaster and Wingville. Jesse S. Jones, Henry Bohun, and William McGonigal in company with Levi Sloan, had put in stores. In the spring of 1849 John Shepherd laid off an addition to Wingville north of the village, including eight acres. It was afterward known as Shepherd's Valley.

In 1850 a great many of the miners had left for California, and the little village was further depopulated by the ravages of cholera. A party of emigrants were passing through the place and one of them was taken sick with what proved to be the cholera. He was attended by a resident of the village, and this good Samaritan whose name Fame failed to preserve, was taken down with the scourge and died. He was attended by a man named Storms, who, with his child, was soon attacked and died. Isaac Goodin and McMurtry were the next victims. It appears that there was no resident physician, the sick being attended by Drs. Hamilton and Moffatt, of Highland, and Dr. Sibley, of Dodgeville. The inhabitants became panic-stricken and most of them fled. The few left to take care of the dead were William Ballard, John Adney, Thomas Kelley, Edward Bouchard, R. Duncan, David Gard, William McGonigal, and a German named Fich. Among the victims was Dr. Sibley.

In 1851 Thomas Laird and Thomas Kirkpatrick came in and built dwellings in Shepherd's Valley, and Joseph H. Lincoln came in and established a blacksmith and wagon-shop which he still continues to carry on. The same year Edward Bell came in and took charge of a furnace which Louis Palliser had built. James S. Chandler put in a store which he ran for several years, in company with S. D. Green. Some time before 1855 G. D. Jencks and A. F. Schnee put in stores. In that year the town had a dauguerreotyper, but no "grocery," nor lawyer, nor doctor. The last want was supplied the next year by the

arrival of Dr. Peter DeWitt. The village now began to be called Montfort instead of Wingville.

Little further improvement was made in the village until the advent of the railroad, which reached the place November 23, 1879. The next year the depot was built and the march of improvement began.

Montfort has usually been a quiet and orderly place. The only fatal affray to be recorded occurred a few years ago between two men named Waffler and McAlvey who got into a dispute about some small articles of property, and then got into a fight, the former with a knife and the latter with a club. McAlvey was cut so badly that he died in a few days. It does not appear that any legal proceedings were had.

On July 28, 1885, the village was visited by a cyclone. The path of the whirlwind was very narrow and fortunately it passed through a scattered portion of the village. The house of Charles Hess was destroyed. The roof was carried several hundred yards and struck the gable end of C. E. Roberts's store with such force as to knock the whole building three or four feet forward. Mrs. Hess and her children were in the kitchen and were left sitting there uninjured, the floor remaining while all the rest of the house was taken up and carried away. Several other buildings were somewhat damaged.

FIRES.

On February 26, 1883, the bank building of Henry Eastman and the store of Ed. Bell were destroyed by fire.

On October 6, 1886, the school-house was burned. The loss was about $3,000.

January 23, 1893, Frank Kelley's house was burned.

At midnight, March 22, 1893, fire was discovered in the basement of the large brick store building of Johnson & VanBuren. The building and its contents were soon destroyed, as was Muender Bros.' hardware store, and a building belonging to P. T. Stevens, in which was the *Monitor* office. The loss of Johnson & VanBuren was about $20,000 and of Muender Bros. about $4,000.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the night of May 17, 1893, the greatest fire in the history of Montfort began. It was generally supposed to have originated in the hardware store of Stevens Bros. It burned everything on the west side of the street that had been left by the fire of some weeks before, in the business part of the village, and several houses westward, and damaged some of the buildings on the

east side of the street. The losses were: Stevens Bros., hardware store, $12,000, insurance $7,000; P. T. Stevens's bank $2,500, insured; J. H. Fosbinder, boots and shoes, $4,000, insurance, $2,500; Orlando Thomas, grocery, $2,500, insurance, $1,000; Gibson & DeLong, grocery, $2,000, insured; J. A. Thomas, drugstore, $2,700, insurance, $1,200; J. E. Doran, residence, $1,200; Dr. VanDusen, office and contents, $800; George Chandler, barber shop, $250; John Stephens, restaurant, dwelling, and barn, $2,000; *Monitor* office, $800; Joel Eastman, harness-shop James Blunt, residence; and millinery, $1,500; M. Howard, barber shop, $500; Allie Palmer, tobacco, $150; Town safe, $200; Mrs. Grace Stevens, residence, $500; Henry Eastman, bank building damaged, $100; J. F. Schenck, store building damaged, $100; Frankland House damaged, $150.

SCHOOLS.

The history of the early schools of Wingville was recorded only in the memory of those who have passed away. The first one remembered was taught in 1848 by David Bunyan in a log cabin which stood on the site of DeWitt's residence. The next year Bunyan was succeeded by a man named Petello. In 1850 school was taught in "the old fort house," by Mr, Edgington, and later by John Adney and others. In 1855 a frame school-house 18×22 was built on a lot in Leadbetter's Addition. The teachers in this old building were John Adney, Robert Gill, Smith Johnson, Mary Clark, Mrs. S. T. York, Mrs. Lord, and others. In 1863 the Methodist church was purchased and used for a school building In 1870 a commodious two-story frame building 28×60, was built at a cost $3,500, and a school of two departments established. The building was burned in 1886.

In 1896 a handsome two-story building, 35×45, of red brick trimmed with white brick, was built for the High School at a cost of $4,000, the ground and furnishing costing $1,000. The primary departments are housed in a commodious frame building in the north part of the village.

POST-OFFICE.

Some time in the forties the post-office was removed from Centerville to Wingville and Robert Langley appointed postmaster. In 1854 S. D. Green succeeded, keeping the post-office in his store until 1863, when W. O. Thomas succeeded, and served two years. Mr. Green then took another turn of four years and was followed by W. O.

Thomas again.   In 1873 John A. Thomas was appointed. C. G. Van Buren was postmaster during both of Cleveland's terms and I. G. DeWitt during Harrison's term.   In 1897 J. A. Thomas was again appointed and served until his death, when his widow was appointed.

<div align="center">NEWSPAPERS.</div>

The first newspaper to be published in the village was the *Montfort Independent*, the first number being issued March 31, 1880.   It was a seven-column folio, independent in politics.   It was suspended after a short time of publication.   W. A. Thompson was publisher.

The Monitor was started by C. T. Stone in August, 1880, and conducted by him until 1884, when publication was suspended and the material sold to I. G. DeWitt and S. H. Taylor, who revived the paper and continued its publication until May 23, 1890, when they were succeeded by Green & Palmer.   The publication was suspended in May, 1891.   In June of that year it was revived by J. F. Streeter, who continued its publication until September 23, 1892, when he sold it to Bresee Brothers.   They were burned out in the great fire in May, 1893, and once or twice more and finally suspended publication about the close of 1893.

The New Era was started Jan. 5, 1894, by Walter Mayer, and suspended publication September 11, the same year.

The Sentinel was started December 6, 1894, by Ernest Brooks on the material of one of the defunct papers he had purchased.   It was published under the name of the Sentinel Company until May, 1896, when E. L. Howe purchased it and conducted it a short time until he consolidated with his *Reporter* at Lancaster.

The Mail was started February 2, 1899, by Hartsook, Irvine, & Co.   Mr. Hartsook died in August of that year, and at the beginning of 1900 Dr. Irvine became the publisher and Rufus D. Quick managing editor.   It is a six-column quarto, with six pages readyprint.

<div align="center">CHURCHES.</div>

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized about 1845.   In 1850 a frame church building was erected, which served as a place of worship until 1863, when it was sold for a school-house and the present frame church erected at a cost of $1,200.   The old building is now used by J. T. Taylor as a furniture warehouse.

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Among the ministers have been the following: E. B. Russell, William M. Osborne, Edwin Buck, J. Sims, E. S. Bunce, William Semple, P. E. Knox, E. McGinley, C. Hendra, W. Cook, John Steele, James Jefferson, William Shepherd, J. McManus, J. C. Gordon, Frank Bell.

Free Methodist Church.—This society was organized in 1884 and the same year a frame church building, costing $1,800, was erected. In 1894 a parsonage was built. The ministers have been: Revs. M. E. Parks, John Flower, E. P. Tullis, Richard Carnes, Clarence Hughes, A. Longfield, Aaron Breeze, F. F. Wolfe, George W. Endicott, J. Jones, F. Burns, W. Mickle, and F. O. Lewis, the present incumbent.

SOCIETIES.

Ferrin Lodge, No. 165, A. F. & A. M.—In 1866 a dispensation was granted under which this lodge worked. Under charter dated June 11, 1867, the lodge was duly organized with the following officers:— S. A. Ferrin, W. M.; E. T. Comfort, S. W.; G. Hess, J. W.; James Chandler, Secretary; Samuel Taylor, S. D.; Myron Sylvester, J. D.; Martin VanBuren, Tiler. Meetings were held in a vacant building in the western part of the village, until 1869, when the lodge occupied a hall on Main Street which it had erected. The present officers are: G. T. Biddick, W. M.; David Kitch, S. W.; David James, J. W.; John Quick, Sec.; Albert Eastman, Treas.; J. B. Hitchcock, S. D.; L. D. Eastman, J. S.; J. H. Hartsook, Tiler; J. H. Hartsook, John Allen, David Eastman, Trustees.

Montfort Camp, No. 4795, M. W. A.—Was organized June 30 1898, with the following officers: J. T. Biddick, V. C.; H. E. Muender, Adviser; H. W. Snyder, Banker; F. E. Parish, Clerk; W. R. Johnson, Escort; K. Frankland, Sentry; George Chandler, Watchman. The present officers are: F. T. Blake, V. C.; W. H. Irvin, Adviser; H. W Dieter, Banker; L. D. Eastman, Clerk; Jas. Letcher, Escort; E. Mathews, Watchman; B. Cook, Sentry.

CENTERVILLE.

The early settlement of this village was just across the line in Iowa County. An addition to the plat was filed in April, 1841, in Section 12, of what is now the town of Wingville, immediately on the county line. The main street of the village was then on the county line. There were some good mines in the vicinity of the village. Frank Kirkpatrick and William S. Madden sold their mines there in 1838 for $10,000, to Thomas J. Parish. Captain Wohn, Hohlsauser,

& Co., H. M. Billings, and Hollenback & Underwood all had valuable mines. Thomas Parrish and Prentice had stores there. L. J. D. Parrish and Mrs. H. Townsend kept hotels. Moses M. Meeker had a furnace on Blue River about a mile from the village. In 1842 William Garland and Hugh McCracken had a store there and C. G. Rodolf, of Muscoda, put in another. A post-office was established there in 1837 but a few years afterward it was removed to Wingville. In territorial times this village gave its name to the precinct which included the surrounding country in Grant County.

ORGANIZATION, POPULATION AND OFFICERS.

The town was organized in 1849 and then included the present towns of Wingville, Clifton, Castle Rock, and Muscoda. In 1856 it was reduced to its present dimensions, thirty-six square miles, being Town 6, Range 1. Since then its population has been: in 1860, 670; in 1864, 674; in 1870, 1,031; in 1875, 1,017; in 1880, 1178; in 1885, 1,313; in 1899; 1,380; in 1894, 1,531.

The town offiers have been as follows:

1849—Supervisors, William Clifton, William Kinney, Louis A. Samuel; clerk, A. Griswold; treasurer, A. D. Mills; assessor, James Hudson; supt. of schools, James F. Brown; justices, Jacob D. Merritt; Jesse H. Matthews, William Kinney, James Moore; constables, James Hudson, John Swager, L. J. D. Parrish.

1850—Supervisors, William McGonigal, Jesse Chapman, Benjamin Bull; clerk, J. B. Adney; treasurer, David Thompson; assessor, and supt. of schools, James F. Brown; justices, John Davis, James Moore, Benjamin Bull; constables, J. B. Adney, L. J. D. Parrish, Nelson Millard.

1851—Supervisors, David Thompson, George Schnee, Jacob Benner; clerk, Thomas N. Kelly; treasurer, Henry Schnee; assessor, A. D. Mills; supt. of schools, Thomas Thomas; justices, David Thompson, A. Griswold, A. F. Schnee; constables, Thomas N. Kelly, James Tindall, L. J. D. Parrish.

1852—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, George Schnee, John Thompson; clerk, and assessor, A. F. Schnee; treasurer, D. S. Benner; supt. of schools, Thomas Thomas; justices, Thomas Laird, James Gaston; constable, Thomas W. Lewis.

1853—Supervisors, William S. Chapman, John Thompson, A. D. Mills; clerk, assessor, and supt of schools, same as in 1852; treas

Theodore Warner; justices, Isaac Lewis, A. F. Schnee; constable, T. W. Lewis.

1854—Supervisors, A. D. Mills, Moses W. Darnell, Stephen Knowlton; clerk, A. F. Schnee; treasurer, John Thompson; assessor and supt. of schools, Thomas Thomas; justices, Thomas Laird, William S. Chapman, D. R. Sylvester; constable, James Hudson.

1855—Supervisors, A. D. Mills, James Huston, Charles Duncan; clerk, J. S. Comfort; treasurer, John Locey; assessor, J. G. Allen; supt. of schools, Wm. R. Gaston; justices, D. R. Sylvester, Charles Duncan; constable, John Locey.

1856—Supervisors, A. D. Mills, Wm. R. Gaston, Richard Straw; clerk, T. J. Greene; treasurer, John Locey; assessor, Edward Taylor, supt. of schools, Thomas Laird; justices, Thomas Laird, James Gaston; constable, John Locey.

1857—Supervisors, Richard Straw, Wm. R. Gaston, A. D. Mills; clerk, T. J. Greene; treasurer, L. Samuels; assessor, A. F. Schnee; supt. of schools, L. F. Dewitt; justices, L. Samuels, S. Clyde, S. Scott; constables, Thomas Tucker, D. M. Green.

1858—Supervisors, Albert Foster, W. R. Gaston, A. D. Mills; clerk, T. J. Greene; treasurer, John Thompson; assessor, L. M. Samuels; supt. of schools, Peter DeWitt.

1859—Supervisors, G. J. Biddick, Thomas Lincoln, Ajalon Wright; clerk and treasurer, same as in 1858; assessor, Thomas Lincoln; supt. of schools, W. O. Thomas; justices, Thomas Thomas, W. R. Gaston; constables, John Locey, Almeron S. Newell, John C. Bowden.

1860—Supervisors, A. F. Schnee, W. F. Hartsook, A. D. Mills; clerk, T. J. Greene; treasurer, John Thompson; assessor, Wm. R. Gaston; supt. of schools, Eli C. Jones; justices, John G. Allen, A. D. Mills, T. J. Greene; constables, A. S. Newell, J. C. Bowden, David Kitch.

1861—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, Godfrey Hess, Michael Steele; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, Edward Bell; assessor, William H. Hartsook; supt. of schools, Eli C. Jones; justices, Josiah Thompson, John McKelvey; constables, David M. Greene, William Pick.

1862—Supervisors, John Dunn, Godfrey Hess, John McKelvey; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, Edward Bell; assessor, Jas. Chandler; justices, T. J. Green, Wm. D. Randall, A. D. Mills; constables, Wm. Pick, Elijah McDonnell.

1863—Supervisors, John Dunn, G. Hess, Michael Steele; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, James Chandler; assessor, Thomas Laird;

justices, A. D. Mills, Thomas Laird; constables, Wm. B. Edgington, D. R. Mills.

1864—Supervisors, Godfrey Hess, Thomas Laird, Wm. R. Gaston; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, Edward Bell; assessor, Edward Taylor; justices, T. J. Greene, Thomas Thomas, Richard Nixon; constables, Thompson Tucker, William Ballard, Alex Miller.

1865—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, Robert Chandler, A. D. Mills; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, Wm. R. Gaston; assessor, Thomas Laird; justices, A. D. Mills, Thomas Thomas; constables, John Bowden, C. F. Taylor, Orlando Thomas.

1866—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1865; justices, Thomas Laird, James B. Laird; constables, Joshua Watson, Daniel Wilkinson.

1867—Supervisors, Michael Steel, A. D. Mills, W. B. Notton; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, James Chandler; assessor, Edward Taylor; justices, A. D. Mills, Thomas Thomas; constables, John C. Bowden, William Pick, Robert Moran.

1868—Supervisors, L. W. Manning, Ajalon Wright, David Kitch; clerk, James B. Laird; treasurer, J. S. Chandler; assessor, Thomas Laird; constables, J. T. Kendrick, J. S. Galloway.

1869—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, Robert Chandler, Thomas Gainforth; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1868; justices, none qualified; constables, John Kendrick, John C. Bowden.

1870—Supervisors same as in 1869; clerk, I. G. DeWitt; treasurer, James S. Chandler; assessor, Thomas Laird; justices, Thomas Laird, Charles Muender, A. D. Mills, Henry Eastman; constables, Robert Moran, John C. Bowden.

1871—Supervisors, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1869; clerk, J. T. Taylor; justices, Edward Taylor, S. S. Brooks, J. N. Keith; constables, Robert Moran, John Galloway, Louis Samuels.

1872—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, Joseph Chandler, A. D. Mills; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1871; justices, Thomas Laird, Thomas Thomas, A. D. Mills.

1873—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, A. D. Mills, David Kitch; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables same as in 1871; justices, J. N. Keith, A. D. Mills, J. S. Tuttle.

1874—Supervisors, Thos. Laird, Joseph Chandler, A. D. Mills; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, J. S. Chandler; assessor, Thos. Laird;

justices, Thos. Laird, A. D. Mills; Charles Muender; constables, Eugene Moore, J. S. Galloway, J. E. McDonald.

1875—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, David Kitch, J. P. Chandler; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1874; justices, J. N. Kitch, Moses Reese, J. C. Bowden.

1876—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same is in 1874; justices, Thomas Laird, Peter DeWitt; constables, J. T. Kendrick, Samuel Bowden, J. E. McDonald.

1877—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, David Kitch, Thomas Gainforth; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1874; justices, J. T. Taylor, Moses Reese; constables, J. T. Kendrick, J. E. McDonald, John S. Galloway.

1878—Supervisors, W. H. Middleton, David Kitch, Thomas Gainforth; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, J. S. Chandler; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, Thomas Thomas, Jr., John Dunn; constables, J. T. Kendrick, J. E. McDonald, John S. Galloway.

1879—Supervisors, Elisha Carrington, Thomas Thomas, Jr., C. G. Van Buren; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1878; justices, F. M. Eastman J. T. Taylor, F. M. Morrison; constables, M. M. Kitch, J. T. Kendrick, A. O. Mills.

1880—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, David Kitch, J. R. Monteith; clerk, John Thomas; treasurer, Elisha Carrington; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justice, W. G. Willoughby, C. C. Coates.

1881—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1880; treasurer, G. Hess; justices, J. T. Taylor; constables, John Kendrick, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills.

1882—Supervisors, W. E. Bell, David Kitch, J. R. Monteith; clerk, John A. Thomas; treasurer, Elisha Carrington; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, C. C. Coates, W. H. Middleton; constables, A. O. Mills, J. T. Kendrick, Edward Frankland.

1883—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, David Kitch, James Monteith; clerk, John A. Thomas; treasurer, George B. Smith; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. T. Taylor, P. T. Stevens, M. Thomas, Jr., A. Matthews; constables, A. O. Mills, William Pettis, Frank Parrish.

1884—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, Eric Gilbertson, John Kadlitz; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1883; justices, J. S. Galloway, A. Krueger; constables, Frank Parrish, Thomas Kelly, W. W. Pettis.

1885—Supervisors, David Eastman, John Kendrick, Eric Gilbert-

son; clerk, assessor, and constables, same as in 1884; treasurer, Geo. S. Bell; justices, J. T. Taylor, George Hillery.

1886—Supervisors, David Eastman, George P. Smith, Eric Gilbertson; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, Morton Eastman, Thomas Thomas; constables, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills, J. W. Robinson.

1887—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, Eric Gilbertson, John Kadlitz; clerk, S. H. Taylor; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. B. Hitchcock, J. S. Galloway; constables, Mark Thomas, A. O. Mills, Frank Parrish.

1888—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, Orlando Thomas, A. G Thomas; clerk, Morton Eastman; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, James T. Taylor, E. Goldthorp; constables, A. O. Mills, Albert Munns, F. E. Parrish.

1889—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, Orlando Thomas, A. G Townsend; clerk, Morton Eastman; treasurer, J. P. Chandler; assessor, Charles H. Green; justices, P. T. Stevens J. S. Calloway, Robert Hillary; constables, Frank E. Parrish, A. O. Mills, A. Murray.

1890—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, A. G. Townsend, J. R. Monteith; clerk, A. H Fieldhouse; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, Mark Thomas, David Eastman; constables, Frank E. Parrish, A. O. Mills, Albert Murray.

1891—Supervisors, Thos. J. Davis, W. G. Costley, George Heller; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1890; justices, P. T. Stevens, J. T. Taylor, A. R. Palmer.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer, same as in 1891; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. A. Thomas, L. A. Olson, Frank Bell; constables, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills, Emory Newell.

1893—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, George Heller, Henry Muender; clerk, A. R. Palmer; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, O. A. Eastman, F. M. Bell, J. J. Knelling, George Hillary; constables, F. E. Parish, Samuel Eastman, John Hudek.

1894—Supervisors, David Eastman, James Monteith, William Divall; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, F. T Blake; assessor, J. P. Chandler; J. Knelling, P. T. Stevens, Ora Dixon; constables, A. O. Mills, George Galloway, Emory Newell.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1894; treasurer, George S. Bell; justices, Emory Newell, Joel F. Eastman; constables, E. L. Carrington, A. O. Mills, J. W. House.

justices, Thos. Laird, A. D. Mills, Charles Muender; constables, Eugene Moore, J. S. Galloway, J. E. McDonald.

1875—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, David Kitch, J. P. Chandler; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1874; justices, J. N. Kitch, Moses Reese, J. C. Bowden.

1876—Supervisors, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same is in 1874; justices, Thomas Laird, Peter DeWitt; constables, J. T. Kendrick, Samuel Bowden, J. E. McDonald.

1877—Supervisors, Thomas Laird, David Kitch, Thomas Gainforth; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1874; justices, J. T. Taylor, Moses Reese; constables, J. T. Kendrick, J. E. McDonald, John S. Galloway.

1878—Supervisors, W. H. Middleton, David Kitch, Thomas Gainforth; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, J. S. Chandler; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, Thomas Thomas, Jr., John Dunn; constables, J. T. Kendrick, J. E. McDonald, John S. Galloway.

1879—Supervisors, Elisha Carrington, Thomas Thomas, Jr., C. G. Van Buren; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1878; justices, F. M. Eastman J. T. Taylor, F. M. Morrison; constables, M. M. Kitch, J. T. Kendrick, A. O. Mills.

1880—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, David Kitch, J. R. Monteith; clerk, John Thomas; treasurer, Elisha Carrington; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justice, W. G. Willoughby, C. C. Coates.

1881—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1880; treasurer, G. Hess; justices, J. T. Taylor; constables, John Kendrick, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills.

1882—Supervisors, W. E. Bell, David Kitch, J. R. Monteith; clerk, John A. Thomas; treasurer, Elisha Carrington; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, C. C. Coates, W. H. Middleton; constables, A. O. Mills, J. T. Kendrick, Edward Frankland.

1883—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, David Kitch, James Monteith; clerk, John A. Thomas; treasurer, George B. Smith; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. T. Taylor, P. T. Stevens, M. Thomas, Jr., A. Matthews; constables, A. O. Mills, William Pettis, Frank Parrish.

1884—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, Eric Gilbertson, John Kadlitz; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1883; justices, J. S. Galloway, A. Krueger; constables, Frank Parrish, Thomas Kelly, W. W. Pettis.

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son; clerk, assessor, and constables, same as in 1884; treasurer, Geo. S. Bell; justices, J. T. Taylor, George Hillery.

1886—Supervisors, David Eastman, George P. Smith, Eric Gilbertson; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, Morton Eastman, Thomas Thomas; constables, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills, J. W. Robinson.

1887—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, Eric Gilbertson, John Kadlitz; clerk, S. H. Taylor; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. B. Hitchcock, J. S. Galloway; constables, Mark Thomas, A. O. Mills, Frank Parrish.

1888—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, Orlando Thomas, A. G Thomas; clerk, Morton Eastman; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, James T. Taylor, E. Goldthorp; constables, A. O. Mills, Albert Munns, F. E. Parrish.

1889—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, Orlando Thomas, A. G Townsend; clerk, Morton Eastman; treasurer, J. P. Chandler; assessor, Charles H. Green; justices, P. T. Stevens J. S. Calloway, Robert Hillary; constables, Frank E. Parrish, A. O. Mills, A. Murray.

1890—Supervisors, J. B. Johnson, A. G. Townsend, J. R. Monteith; clerk, A. H Fieldhouse; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, Mark Thomas, David Eastman; constables, Frank E. Parrish, A. O. Mills, Albert Murray.

1891—Supervisors, Thos. J. Davis, W. G. Costley, George Heller; clerk, treasurer, assessor, and constables, same as in 1890; justices, P. T. Stevens, J. T. Taylor, A. R. Palmer.

1892—Supervisors, clerk, and treasurer, same as in 1891; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, J. A. Thomas, L. A. Olson, Frank Bell; constables, Frank Parrish, A. O. Mills, Emory Newell.

1893—Supervisors, C. G. VanBuren, George Heller, Henry Muender; clerk, A. R. Palmer; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. T. Biddick; justices, O. A. Eastman, F. M. Bell, J. J. Knelling, George Hillary; constables, F. E. Parish, Samuel Eastman, John Hudek.

1894—Supervisors, David Eastman, James Monteith, William Divall; clerk, J. A. Thomas; treasurer, F. T Blake; assessor, J. P. Chandler; J. Knelling. P. T. Stevens, Ora Dixon; constables, A. O. Mills, George Galloway, Emory Newell.

1895—Supervisors, clerk, and assessor, same as in 1894; treasurer, George S. Bell; justices, Emory Newell, Joel F. Eastman; constables, E. L. Carrington, A. O. Mills, J. W. House.

1896—Supervisors, David Eastman, William Divall, C. T. Rodolf; clerk, Alfred Fieldhouse; treasurer, George S. Bell; assessor, J. P. Chandler; justices, P. T. Stevens, J. T. Taylor; constables, John House, John Quick, Charles Bowden.

1897—Supervisors, David Eastman, C. Rodolf, C. Guthrie; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1896; justices, J. F. Eastman, Emory Newell; constables, Oscar Mills, John House, John Quick.

1898—Supervisors, David Eastman, C. Guthrie, A. T. Townsend; clerk, Thomas Chandler; treasurer, Wm. Divall; assessor, T. Webster; justices, Ora A. Dixon, Louis Althouse; constables, John House, R. Cruse, Thomas O'Flaherty.

1899—Supervisors, J. P. Chandler, A. G. Townsend, George Muenden; clerk, Thomas Chandler; treasurer, Wm. Divall; assessor, C. W. Webster.

1900—Supervisors, J. P. Chandler, Carl Guthrie, George Muender; clerk, A. P. David; treasurer, Wm. Divall; assessor, Henry Gulickson; justices, Louis Althouse, J. L. Gardner; constables, Fred Townsend, Walter Addison.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The village was incorporated in 1893 and has had the following officers:

1893—President, P. T. Stevens; trustees, A. Matthews, G. P. Smith, H. J. Gould, W. H. VanDusen, John Brechler, H. W. Snyder; clerk, A. F. David, treasurer, J. Fossbinder; police justice, J. J. Knelling; marshal, A. O. Mills; constable, J. S. Galloway.

1894—President, P. T. Stevens; trustees, John Brechler, H. J. Gould, G. P. Smith, W. H. VanDusen, H. Muender, A. Matthews; clerk, A. T. David; treasurer; John Fossbinder; marshal, A. O. Mills.

1895—President, O. A. Eastman; trustees, O. P. David, Elisha Carrington, H. Muender, David Kitch, G. H. Gibson, A. Matthews; clerk, A. F. David; treasurer, John Allen; marshal, J. M. Quick; police justice, Joel Eastman.

1896—President, P. T. Stevens; trustees, David Kitch, H. Muender, O. P. David, H. J. Gould, John Allen, Orlando Thomas: clerk, F. W. Stevens; treasurer, John Fossbinder; marshal, J. M. Quick.

1897—President, J. B. Johnson; trustees, F. E. Parrish, George S. Bell, David Kitch, Fred Fieldhouse, Henry Snyder, H. J. Gould; clerk, John J. Blaine; treasurer, John Fossbinder; marshal, Joseph Doran; justices, J. T. Taylor, J. S. Galloway.

1898—President, Aug. Matthews; trustees, Henry Muender, Robert Chandler, John Allen, James Allen, George S. Bell, Henry Snyder; clerk, A. H. Fieldhouse; treasurer, J. H. Fossbinder.

1899—President, Henry Snyder; trustees, Henry Muender, George Heller, James Allen, Edward Matthews, George S. Bell, J. T. Biddick; clerk, A. H. Fieldhouse; treasurer, John H. Fossbinder; marshal, A. O. Mills; police justice, J. M. Quick.

1900—President, Henry Snyder; trustees, James Allen, George Heller, George S. Bell, Edward Matthews, J. T. Biddick, Fred Fieldhouse; clerk, J. S. David; treasurer, John H. Fossbinder; marshal, A. O. Mills; police justice, J. M. Quick.

CHAPTER XVIII.

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SMELSER.

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Big Patch—Georgetown—Cuba City—Elmo Station—St. Rose Station
—Smelser, Organization and Officers.

BIG PATCH.

The first settlements in the present town of Smelser were at the
Big Patch mines. These were discovered in June, 1828, on Section 10,
Town 2, Range 1. Very large stories are told of the enormous pieces
of mineral found here. It is said that four men raised 45,000 pounds
in one day. The names of the miners who dug here in the twenties
have passed into oblivion. It is said that William Bowmer came in
1828. The discoverers of the Big Patch mine were Fitz and Jarrow.
John Harms (who afterward settled for life on a farm in Section 2)
came in 1835 and his brother Diedrich in 1836. George E. Cabanis
was here for a short time in 1838, and went away, returning to settle
on a farm on Section 10 in 1845. William Spencer settled near the
village in 1837, and John Spink settled on Section 11 in 1841. Stephen
Dinsdale came in 1840, Dr. J. C. Campbell, John Clayton and others
came in 1840. William Kay opened a store and built a mill and a
furnace in 1841. In 1843 John Walker, T. M. Robinson, and Thomas
Booth settled near the village. David Wilkinson (one of the few
remaining pioneers) came in 1844. John Wilkinson and William Fort-
ney came in 1845. This year occurred the first death in the neighbor-
hood, that of Thomas Brooks. Joshua Yeadon started a blacksmith
shop about 1845. Jonas Rawson (who had came in 1846) and
Charles Butler, put up a tavern and liquor house on the Platteville
and Dubuque road in 1849. In 1856 a town-site was platted and
recorded by Garrett V. Denniston on the northwest corner of Section
10. It was called Kaysville. The village is still so called, but is bet-
ter known by the name of the post-office, Big Patch. The great bod-
ies of mineral were soon worked out and now only one mine is worked
in the vicinity of the village.

There has been no growth for many years. The village consists of

about fifteen dwellings, one store, kept by the old pioneer D. Wilkinson, a creamery run by a Platteville man named Craig, two churches, and a blacksmith shop.

Schools.—The first school in the neighborhood was taught in a log house a quarter of a mile below the store, in 1846, by Joseph Thompson. The next year school was taught by George R. Frank in a house near the mill-pond, afterward used as a blacksmith shop. The next school was taught by George R. Frank in a building erected by the Sons of Temperance on the Cabanis farm. Frank was followed by H. B. Harvey and Linus Bascom. In 1860 the old Methodist church was bought and removed to Section 2, a mile and a quarter east of the village. School was taught there several years; then a new house was built in the village.

Post-office.—This was established in 1858 with David Wilkinson as postmaster, and he has held the office continually to the present time.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The society was organized in 1856, and consisted of John Wilkinson, George Thomas, Major M. M. Griffith, Mrs. Hannah Buxton, and the wives of George E. Cabanis, John Wilkinson and Major Griffith. The first services were held in the school-house on the Cabanis farm, which building was afterward moved out on the Platteville road. In 1874 a frame church 18×36 was built in the village at a cost of $1,200. Among the pastors have been: Revs. John Trimby, William Summersides, John Bean, Stephen Pike, E. S. Bunce, John Trezedor, William Cook, James Sims, William Howard, William Sheppard, J. Jefferson, T. J. Lewis, T. W. North.

Primitive Methodist Church.—This society was organized in 1845 with a large membership, some of whom afterward joined the M. E. Church. Services were held in the residence of William Kay, the leading member, until 1850, when a small frame house was built, which served until 1874, when it was sold to George Fox and was used as a blacksmith shop. In its place a fine frame building 30×40 was erected at a cost of $1,600. The following ministers have had charge: Revs. Hobson, Joseph Hewitt, James Alderson, Lansonby, George Wells, William Tompkins, T. A. Cliff, J. Dawson, Henry Lees, Christopher Hendra, Thomas Dooley, John Harrington, J. Arnold, and Wm. Andriss.

Big Patch Mill.—This was built in 1846 by William Kay. In 1856 the mill was bought by David Wilkinson, who put in a second run of stones and in 1868 he put in steam power.

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GEORGETOWN.

This village is situated on the corner where Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28 join. In 1833 Jonas M. Smelser (for whom the town was named) settled on Section 22, Lysander Gilmore on Section 34, and Hamilton Gilmore on Section 33. J. W. Kaump came in 1834, and Charles Gillham, Thomas Render and Hugh Patterson in 1835. D. B. Patterson came in 1836, Thomas Booth in 1840, William and Joseph Brandon, William G. Wood, T. J. Neal, and Jonas Jones in 1843, Thomas Robbins in 1845, Hugh Calhoun in 1846, Nadab Eastman and Ceylon Otwell in 1847, and J. V. Donohoo in 1849. George Wineman settled on Section 27 in 1845 and in 1848 he put up a large log house on the site of his subsequent dwelling and opened a store. In 1849 a post-office was established at this store with Mr. Wineman as postmaster. He was followed in office by Captain Robert Nash (who held the office a long time), R. A. Wilson, J. H. Cabanis, William Dent, and James Jeffrey, the present incumbent, who came in in 1897.

In 1849 Jared Todd established the first blacksmith shop. The village grew very slowly. In 1860 the Nash House was built by George Wineman and at first occupied by Peter Walker as a store. In 1858 a store was established in a new building by Pearl and Speer Spencer, who soon sold out to William Peters. The building was afterward used by Brandon & Jeffrey as a warehouse. About 1861 Isaac Dodson established a blacksmith and wagon shop on North Main Street, and Andrew Gregg put up a story-and-a-half building afterward occupied by J. H. Cabanis with a store. At the beginning of the war the population of the village was about fifty. The village plat was surveyed May 19, 1870, by Joseph Allen. It contained four blocks, one in each of the four sections previously mentioned.

The village now contains two stores, one hotel, one blacksmith shop, two churches, and fifteen or twenty dwellings. It has a creamery owned by a company, of which Fred Heil is president and James P. Jones secretary and treasurer.

Schools.—The first school taught in the town of Smelser was taught in 1836 by D. B. Patterson in a log school-house near the present site of Georgetown. In 1847 a school was taught in the village by George Dingley. On the list of pupils are found the names of Cabanis, Calhoun, Campbell, Bray, Smelser, Simmons, Richards, and Forqueran. The school-house was burned in 1848 and school was taught in private houses until 1852, when a school-house was built and used

until 1860, when it was sold for a residence and a new frame house 28 ×40 was erected at a cost of $700.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1855 with a few members. Services were held in the school-house until 1867, when a frame church costing $1,500 was built. The ministers resident here have supplied the churches in several other places. Their names have been given in connection with the church at Big Patch.

Christian Church.—The society was organized in 1853 with Hugh Calhoun, James Plunkett, Ceylon Y. Otwell, Mr. Forqueran, and the wives of these, and Miss Fanny Pretts as members. Services were held in the school-house until 1867, when a frame church, 27×40, was built at a cost of $1,500. The following ministers have had charge: Revs. Charles Levan, Daniel Howe, Henry Exley, George Sweeney, E. Searles, Monroe, and others.

Georgetown Lodge, No. 185, A. F. & A. M.—The lodge was chartered June 15, 1872, with twelve members and the following officers: Peter Heil, W. M.; R. A. Wilson, S. W.; William Thomas, J. W.; James O. Luce, Sec.; John Eplett, Treas. Meetings were held in Brandon & Jeffrey's Hall until the completion of the Masonic Hall. The present officers are: S. E. Smalley, W. M.; Frank Carns, S. W.; Emery Bray, J. W.; Wm. Williams, S. D.; J. P. Jones, Treas.; Jas. Jeffrey, Sec.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 185, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized December 8, 1871, under a charter granted to Thomas Thomas, H. W. Smith, B. F. Saltzman, W. J. H. Newton, J. M. Quick, William Kay, and William LeValley. Meetings were held in Brandon & Jeffrey's Hall, until 1873, when, in conjunction with the Masons, they erected a hall.

CUBA CITY.

This is by far the largest and most prosperous village in Smelser. The first settler on the site of the village was Jack Debord, who, in 1846, built a cabin where the depot now-stands. In the same year Isaac Nichols built a house half a mile southeast of the village. In 1851 the Davis family built the Western Hôtel and kept it as a hotel until 1859, when a man named Blodgett bought it and after running it a year sold it to William Miller. In 1865 Robert Packard took charge of the hotel and conducted it in connection with his farm. S. A. Craiglaw bought the property of Debord and William Stephens bought out Packard. In June, 1875, Stephens & Craiglaw laid out

the village on a large scale, making 422 lots. The railroad from Galena to Platteville had just been built, furnishing a shipping point for a magnificent farming country, and the new village grew rapidly. It was at first called Yuba City, but the name was soon changed. William and Thomas Mitchell put up the first building in the new village and occupied it as a wagon shop. Mrs. J. G. Schmole put in the first store. At present the place contains three large general merchandise stores, one of them dealing largely in farm machinery, three hardware stores, two drug-stores, two milliner shops, two banks, one furniture and undertaker's shop, two barber shops, two livery stables, two hotels, two butcher shops, one harness shop, three physicians, two dentists, one steam roller flouring-mill, and several blacksmith and other mechanic shops. A very large shipping business in grain, stock, zinc ore, etc., is done. Waterworks and electric lights serve to give the village an up-to-date appearance.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, CUBA CITY.

Free Methodist Church.—In 1877 this society built a church in the village. It is a frame building 24x36 and cost $700.

St. Rose's Catholic Church.—This was first established as a mis-

sion of the Benton parish at St. Rose, now a railroad station about a mile and a half north of Cuba City. A small church was built there in 1852. In 1894 a fine brick church was built in Cuba City at a cost of $13,000. The congregation consists of about forty-five Irish and twenty German families. Services are held every Sunday by the pas-tor resident at Benton. The congregation maintains branches of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Knights, and Holy Rosary and Temperance Societies.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This denomination has established the headquarters of a circuit in the village and built a church. The resident ministers have been, Revs. J. N. Mills, P. S. Mather, A. C. Halsey, and J. F. Poorman.

Schools.—Before 1878 the children of the village attended school in District No. 9. In that year a commodious school-house was built on the south side of the village. It is a two-story building 28x48, intended for two departments.

The Cuba City News.—This paper was started in August, 1894. It is a six-column quarto. One page is devoted to Hazel Green affairs and has a Hazel Green head. T. C. Snyder is editor and publisher.

The village was incorporated in 1894 and has the following offi-cers: President, E. D. McCormick; trustees, E. A. Gillham. John Clem-ens, George Hoffman, Clem Heitkamp, Joseph Harris, Jr., T. F. Splin-ter; clerk, William Mitchell; treasurer, Joseph Longbotham; justices, John Stephens, James Conlan; constable, J. O. Laird.

ELMO STATION.

In 1854 Emanuel Whitham built a large frame house at the junc-tion of the Galena and Platteville and Mineral Point roads and kept a tavern there called the Junction House. In 1875 the railroad com-pany built a depot near the hotel and Mr. Whitham laid off a village about the depot. J. S. White put in a store that year, and the next year a post-office was established there with T. H. Leslie as postmas-ter, and he put in a stock of goods. James Welch established a har-ness-shop at the place and Robert Whitham a blacksmith shop. Four or five residences were built, and the place was for a time a rival to Cuba City, but it soon fell out of the race, and now a single building, serving as a hotel, store, post-office, and residence, contains about all the business of the place except that done by the railroad company.

ST. ROSE STATION.

This is a mile and a half north of Cuba City. In 1852 a small Catholic church was erected here, giving a name to the place. In 1853 Marsh Lukey kept a hotel in the brick house at the station, now a residence. In December, 1874, J. V. Donohoo laid out a village here with the understanding (or, as it proved, misunderstanding) that it was to be the only station on the road between Galena and Benton. He sold one lot to Thomas Murray, who built a residence there. A store, hotel, and blacksmith shop had been established there, but all these, and the church, have disappeared.

SMELSER, ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

This is one of the original towns organized in 1849. It is Town 2, Range 1, containing thirty-six square miles. It is mostly excellent farming land. It has produced an immense amount of lead and is now producing considerable zinc. Its population has been as follows: in 1850, 729; in 1855, 981; in 1860, 1,115; in 1865, 1,330; in 1870; 1,291; in 1875; 1,330; in 1880, 1,283; in 1885, 1,191; in 1890, 1,295 in 1895, 1,372.

Smelser has had the following officers, as far as their names have been ascertained:

1849—Chairman, William Brandon; clerk, A H. Gilmore; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, Hugh Calhoun.

1850—Chairman, William Brandon; clerk, Ceylon Y. Otwell; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, Silas P. Luce.

1851—Chairman, Hugh B. Patterson; clerk, George R. Frank; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, Henry Wolford.

1852—Chairman, Hugh B. Patterson; clerk, George E. Cabanis; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, George McClay.

1853—Chairman, Hugh B. Patterson; clerk, John Koch; treasurer, Jonas Jones; assessor, Strachman Davis.

1854—Supervisors, John Wilkinson, Henry Ray, George E. Cabanis; clerk, John Koch; treasurer, Jacob Pretts; assessor, Joshua Lawrence; supt. of schools, Thomas Rawle; justices, John Wayne, Daniel Kies, George McKay, James Metcalf; constables, Jesse Bray, Thomas Booth.

1855—Supervisors, George E. Cabanis, L. Gilmore, C. Jones; clerk, John Koch; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, Hugh Calhoun;

supt. of schools, Thomas Rawle; justices, Jesse Bray, L. Gilmore; constable, H. E. Kenister.

1856—Chairman, William Brandon; clerk, John Koch; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, Henry B. Wood.

1857—Chairman, Hugh Laird : clerk, Ceylon Y. Otwell; treasurer, Jonas Jones; assessor, Hugh Calhoun.

1858—Supervisors, Hugh B. Patterson, J. Fish, John May; clerk, C. Y. Otwell; treasurer, Jonas Jones; assessor, H. B. Wood; supt. of schools, George E. Cabanis; justices, H. B. Wood, B. S. Short, George E. Cabanis; constable, P. Bray.

1859—Chairman, George E. Cabanis; clerk, C. Y. Otwell; treasurer, Joseph Brandon; assessor, George Kidder.

1860—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1859.

1861—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1859.

1862—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1859;

1863—Chairman, P. J. Neil; clerk, Hiram Gilmore; treasurer, Charles Dougherty; assessor, George Kidder.

1864—Chairman, John Wayne; clerk, William Brandon; treasurer, Charles Dougherty; assessor, Nehemiah Haney.

1865—Chairman, P. J. Neil; clerk, C. Y. Otwell; treasurer, John M. Altizer; assessor, George Kidder.

1866—Chairman, Jonas M. Smelser; clerk, C. Y. Otwell; treasurer, John M. Altizer; assessor, John K. Jackson.

1867—Chairman, George E. Cabanis; clerk, H. B. Wood; treasurer, John M. Altizer, assessor, George Kidder.

1868—Chairman, George E. Cabanis; clerk John Brandon; treasurer, John M. Altizer; assessor, J. K. Jackson; justices, Uriel Harrison. T. G. Collins.

1869—Chairman, George E. Cabanis; clerk, John Brandon; treasurer, James Hightshoe; assessor, George Kidder; justices, John Eplett, Isaac Williams.

1870—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same is in 1869; justices, Hiram Gilmore, John O'Sullivan, U. E. Harrison.

1871—Chairman, George E. Cabanis; clerk, James H. Cabanis; treasurer, James Hightshoe; assessor, Bentley Rawson; justices, U. E. Harrison.

1872—Chairman, Wm. Brandon; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1871; justices, Hiram Gilmore, John O'Sullivan.

1873—Chairman, David Wilkinson; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Bentley Rawson; justice, U. E. Harrison.

1874—Chairman, Geo. E. Cabanis; clerk, Jos. Brandon; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Bentley Rawson.

1875—Supervisors, John A. May, David Wilkinson, Obed Smelser; clerk, John Brandon; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Bentley Rawson; justices, Hiram Gilmore, U. E. Harrison; constables, William Wright, Jonas Rawson.

1876—Supervisors, George E. Cabanis, Joshua Lawrence, Nadab Eastman; clerk, John Rawson; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Richard Ryme; justices, John O'Sullivan, T. H. Leslie; constables, Jonas C. Rawson, William Cooper, John Smith.

1877—Supervisors, Robert A. Wilson, H. J. Witherbee, Simon Harker; clerk, John Brandon; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, William Brandon; justices, H. Gilmore, U. E. Harrison; constables, W. H. Cooper, Jonas C. Rawson, Nicholas Welsh, Jr., E. Whitham, Jr.

1878—Supervisors, R. A. Wilson, Joshua Lawrence, John Harms; clerk, J. H. Cabanis; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Simon Harker; justices, T. H. Leslie, J. H. Smythe; constables, E. Whitham, G. Harker, J. C. Rawson.

1879—Supervisors, Joshua Lawrence, John Harms, Arthur Doyle; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Simon Harker; justices, Hiram Gilmore, W. E. Harrison; constables, Jeremiah Rose, Daniel Wright.

1880—Chairman, R. A. Wilson; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Simon Harker; justice, John H. Smyth.

1881—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor same as in 1880; justices, Hiram Gilmore, H. J. Witherbee.

1882—Supervisors, R. A. Wilson, Joseph Kay, Henry Spink; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1881; justices, H. J. Witherbee, J. H. Smyth; constables, Wm. Kay, Jonas C. Rawson, Anthony Gibson.

1883—Supervisors, Jas. H. Cabanis, Arthur Doyle, Henry Spink; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, Simon Harker; justices, Hiram Gilmore, John Stephens, U. E. Harrison; constables, Wm. Kay, Thos. Mitchell, Wm. Kopp.

1884—Chairman, clerk, and treasurer, same as in 1883; assessor, J. M. Quick.

1885—Chairman, Arthur Doyle; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, John M. Quick.

1886—Supervisors, Arthur Doyle, J. A. May, H. Spink; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, Josiah Fish; assessor, J. M. Quick; justices, John Stephens, Jas. Jeffrey; constables, Wm. Kay, Jonas Rawson, Mike Banfield.

1887—Supervisors, Arthur Doyle, J. A. May, Fred Heil; clerk, John Eplett; treasurer, B. F. Saltzman; assessor, J. O. Luce; justice, G. McFarlane; constables, Jonas C. Rawson, Wm. Kay, Mike Banfield.

1888—Chairman, Arthur Doyle; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer Benjamin Saltzman; assessor, Wm. S. Williams; jusitces, John Stephens, T. Harper; constables, Michael Banfield, Wm. Kay.

1889—Supervisors, Arthur Doyle, John Clemons, Charles Hilton; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, B. F. Saltzman; assessor, W. S. Williams; justices, Hiram Gilmore, James Bonham, John Harper; constables, Frank Nash, Wm. Kay, Jonas Rawson.

1890—Supervisors, Arthur Doyle, John Clemens, Charles Hilton; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, B. F. Saltzman; assessor, W. S. Williams; justices, Hiram Gilmore, John Stephens; constables, Frank Nash, William Kay, James Rawson.

1891—Supervisors, James P. Jones, George Cullen, James Jeffrey; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, B. F. Saltzman; assessor, D. N. Smalley; justices, John Harper, D. B. Walker; constables, William Kay, John Knelling, William Kopp.

1892—Supervisors, James P. Jones, Job Slack, Jacob Harris; clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1891; justices, John Eplett; constables, William Kay, William Kopp, James O. Laird.

1893—Chairman, J. P. Jones; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, B. F. Saltzman; assessor, David Wilkinson; justices, John T. Harper, Joseph F. Fortney.

1894—Supervisors, Jas. P. Jones, John Clemens, John Cox; clerk, James Jeffrey; treasurer, Charles Bazinet; assessor, David Wilkinson; justices, John Stephens, Joseph Fortney; constables, William Williams, James O. Laird.

1895—Supervisors, Fred Heil, John Clemens, Samuel Farrall; clerk, Sherman Smalley; treasurer, Charles Bazinet; assessor, David Wilkinson; justices, David Walker, Robert Corlett; constables, Louis Baury, W. S. Williams.

1896—Supervisors, Fred Heil, John Clemens, David Walker; clerk, J. P. Jones; treasurer, Charles Bazinet; assessor, David Wilkinson; justices, John Stephens, Joseph F. Fortney; constable, Louis Baury.

1897—Supervisors, David Walker, John Clemens, N. Link; clerk, Sherman Smalley; treasurer, Frank Heil; assessor, Arthur Doyle; justices, D. N. Smalley, John Harper, constables, John Blades, James Rawson.

1898—Supervisors, James Jeffrey, Fred Heil, Samuel Ferrell; clerk, James Jones; treasurer, Benj. Salzman; assessor, Jonas Rawson; justice, Joseph Fortney; constables, William Williams, James Rawson.

1899—Supervisors, James Jeffrey, Fred Heil, James Barren; clerk, J. P. Jones; treasurer, David Wilkinson; assessor, J. C. Rawson; justices, John Harper, George Geyer; constables, R. Dingman, A. Rawson.

1900—Chairman, clerk, treasurer, and assessor, same as in 1899; justices, L. D. Dingman, John T. Harper; constable, James Rawson.

CHAPTER XIX.

LIBERTY AND ELLENBORO.

Liberty—Stitzer—Ellenboro.

LIBERTY

This town was organized in 1852 out of a part of Highland. As it had no mines nor other particular attractions, it was not settled very early. Jacob Roth and Andrew Ritchie came in 1847. The latter was a prominent citizen until his death in 1893. Mr. Roth died in 1877. John A. Boerner came in 1858, and was a leader among the Germans who settled up the town. He was prominent in organizing the German Evangelical Church Society which built St. Paul's church, better known as the Rock Church, in Section 19. Solomon Clough came to the town some time in the forties. Bernard McCormick settled on Section 28 in 1850, and Thomas Weir on Section 19 in 1856. John Wilkinson came in 1854 and Frederick Martin in 1859.

Liberty is Town 5, Range 2, and contains thirty-six square miles. It is considerably broken by the valleys of Platte River and its tributaries and the tributaries of Grant. The population has been: In 1855, 359; in 1860, 644; in 1865, 712; in 1870, 907; in 1875, 882; in 1880, 895; in 1885, 1864; in 1890, 881; in 1895, 902.

The following is the roster of the principal town officers as far as can be ascertained. For the first two years the records are missing or defective.

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1853	Jonas Wannamaker			
1854	do	Wm. Woolsten-holme	Thos. Tormey	David Chestnut
1855	August Blaufus	do	do	do
1856	Thomas Weir	Charles Fulks	do	Charles Fulks
1857	do	do	Jonas Wanna-maker	Wm. Woolsten-holme
1858	do	Wm. Woolsten-holme	Charles Fulks	John Wagner
1859	Solom'n Clough	do	do	do
1860	Thomas Tormey	do	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1861	Ed Children	Sam'l Monteith	Henry Marsden	Wm. Monteith
1862	Philip Kelts	Wm. Woolsten-holme	John A. Boerner	Henry Marsden
1863	do	do	do	Thomas Weir
1864	do	do	do	do
1865	August Blaufus	do	do	do
1866	Andrew Ritchie	John Wagner	do	do
1867	do	do	do	do
1868	Solom'n Clough	do	C. Bingenheimer	Fred Martin
1869	Thomas Weir	do	do	do
1870	do	do	do	George Aupperle
1871	do	do	Louis Heberlein	John Aupperle
1872	do	do	do	Thomas Weir
1873	Peter Clayton	C. E. Wanna-maker	do	do
1874	do	do	do	do
1875	John A. Boerner	John Waguer	do	C. E. Wannamaker
1876	do	do	do	Philip Kelts
1877	do	do	do	do
1878	do	do	do	do
1879	do	do	Henry Smith	do
1880	do	do	do	do
1881	do	do	do	do
1882	do	do	Wesley J. Weir	Louis Heberlein
1883	Louis Heberlein	do	do	Philip Keller
1884	do	Wesley J. Weir	J. B. Mauer	do
1885	do	do	do	do
1886	do	do	do	do
1887	do	do	do	John A. Boerner
1888	do	Jas. Woolstenholme	do	do
1889	do	do	do	do
1890	J. J. Wenzel	do	do	do
1891	do	do	Robert Medley	H. O. Wagner
1892	do	do	J. B. Mauer	do
1893	do	do	do	Louis Boerner
1894	do	do	Henry Lind	do
1895	do	do	F. H. Schuppener	do
1896	do	do	do	do
1897	do	do	Louis Briel	do

Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1898 J. J. Wenzel	Jas. Woolstenholme	Louis Briel	August Lenz
1899 do	do	do	do
1900 do	do	do	do

STITZER.

This village was built as the result of the building of the railroad from Woodman to Lancaster in 1878.   It is situated on the north-west corner of Section 9, on land formerly owned by Bernhard Stitzer, an old settler.   A depot was built here and W. W. Ford came from Lancaster to be station agent   A store was put in by Smith & Berg-heger.   Since 1884 this firm has been Bergheger, Mauer & Langridge. A. Wefel & Son put in a second store.   H. L. Fischer established the first blacksmith shop in 1879.   Soon after Bernard Belskamper put in a blacksmith shop and began selling farm machinery.

Before the village was built there was a post-office in the vicinity with John Bingenheimer postmaster.   The office was removed to the new village and W. W. Ford became postmaster.   He was succeeded by Fred. Schuppener, John Gerhardt, Thomas A. Finnigan, and Thode Sherman, the present incumbent.

The village now has two general merchandise stores, one hard-ware store, a meat market, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, one bar-ber shop, one furniture store, one lumber yard, one shoe shop and two saloons.   It has an efficient physician, Dr. Nathan L Bailey, and three churches: the German Evangelical, Rev. H. Koepp, pastor; the Ger-man Methodist, Rev. F. O. Barz, pastor, and the German Presbyterian, the pulpit of which is supplied by the pastor resident at Lancaster.

There is a post-office and railroad station called Liberty Ridge near the Rock church in Section 19.

ELLENBORO.

This town was organized in 1852 by the division of the town of Highland.   Probably the earliest settler within the present limits of the town was J. H. C. McKinsey, who came from Platteville about 1837, and remained a prominent citizen of the town until his death August 21, 1871, aged 71.   In 1853 he built a saw-mill and grist-mill on the site of the present village of Ellenboro.   His wife was a sister of Major Rountree.   He was long the postmaster and storekeeper of the village.   Lyman C. Drake settled on Section 28 in 1839.   William Foland came in 1840 and was a citizen of the town until his death in

1889, aged 81.   George W. Cowan came in 1848 and the same year Manley Dean came from Big Patch to live on the farm of Almon Alling, father-in-law of M. S. Trowbridge, of Lancaster.   Among the residents of the town at that time were Philo Tucker and George and Chester Brownell (who were noted as having the only horses in the town) and Chauncey Finley and Potower, who were burning charcoal.   The first school taught in the town was by W. W. Robe in 1847. John M. Cannon settled in the town in 1848.   Among the other settlers in the town at the close of the forties were Porter Alling, Henry Hopkins, Frank and Darwin Bevans, Henry Utt, and John M. Barr.

For a few months, beginning in December, 1876, Ellenboro had a a newspaper, although a very small one: the *Pleasant Point Press*, published by Ira D. Hurlbut, now of the Prairie du Chien *Union*.   It was 6x9 inches in size.

The only bloody crime of which the town has been the scene was the murder of Mrs. Christina Nuernberg, by her husband, George Nuernberg, August 21, 1884, who hung himself on a tree immediately after shooting his wife.   When found, his dog was watching the corpse and would not allow anyone to touch it.

David Boyd, a farmer living on Platte River, a few miles east of Lancaster, committed suicide by hanging himself with a halter, July 2, 1877.   Financial trouble was the cause.

The nucleus of the village of Ellenboro has always been McKinsey's Mill.   It has had a post-office since 1853, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, and two stores until recently, when a third store and a harness-shop were established.   It has a creamery, established in 1895, which does a very large business.

Ellenboro is Town 4, Range 2, and contains thirty-six square miles. It is considerably broken by the valley of the Platte and the tributaries of that river and the Little Platte, but contains considerable good agricultural land.   Its population has been: in 1855, 735; in 1860, 801; in 1865, 713; in 1870, 803; in 1875, 809; in 1880, 777; in 1885, 803; in 1890, 814; in 1895, 823.

The principal town officers of Ellenboro have been as follows :.

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1852	J. H. Barnett			
1853	I. C. Jones	H. B. Hopkins	George Page	J. M. Barr
1854	S. F. Clise	E. L. Blodgett	W. McCord	C. H. Bacon
1855	do	John Hopkins	Henry Clark	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1856	S. F. Clise	George Reynolds	John Moses	J. H. C. McKinsey
1857	do	Samuel Barstow	do	Charles Boyle
1858	Albert Springer	G. W. Cowan	Wm. Campbell	Benj. Springer
1859	S. F. Clise	do	J. H. C. McKinsey	George Page
1860	do	do	do	do
1861	do	do	do	Steven Beckwith
1862	G. W. McCord	S. F. Clise	do	Lyman Haskell
1863	do	J. H. C. McKinsey	F. A. Bevan	George Page
1864	Steven Beckwith	Sam'l Barstow	C. M. Beckwith	Abram Lillie
1865	Joseph Teasdale	do	Harrison Bell	Gottl'b Aupperle
1866	do	John S. Maiben	James H. Rowe	do
1867	E. D. Bevans	do	Zach Thomas	James H. Rowe
1868	do	do	do	do
1869	do	do	John C. Bradley	do
1870	do	J. H. C. McKinsey	do	do
1871	John S. Maiben	do	do	do
1872	James H. Rowe	James C. Orton	do	J. T. Wilkinson
1873	John G. Hudson	do	Robert Bell	do
1874	J. H. C. McKinsey	do	do	do
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	Samuel Barstow	do	do	Jas. McCormick
1877	J. H. C. McKinsey	do	do	do
1878	do	do	do	do
1879	do	do	do	do
1880	Jas. McCormick	do	do	F. L. Bidwell
1881	do	do	John C. Bradley	John Cannon
1882	G. H. Springer	do	John C. Bradley	Wm. D. Burr
1883	Jas. McCormick	do	Almon Brownell	do
1884	do	do	do	do
1885	G. W. McPherson	Wm. D. Burr	do	Nelson Baker
1886	do	Jas. C. Orton	do	do
1887	do	do	do	John B. Clough
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	do	do	Wm. D. Burr	Jas. McPherson
1890	G. H. Springer	do	do	Nelson Baker
1891	do	do	do	do
1892	do	do	do	do
1893	D. H. Lillie	do	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1894	Jas. McCormick	James C. Orton	W. D. Burr	Jas. McPherson
1895	do	do	do	do
1896	A. L. Brownell	do	do	do
1897	do	do	do	do
1898	G. W. McPherson	H. W. Culver	do	do
1899	do	do	do	do
1900	do	do	do	do
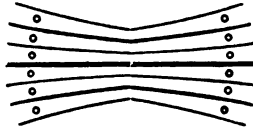
CHAPTER XX.

CLIFTON AND LIMA.

Clifton—Annaton—Livingston—Lima—Arthur.

CLIFTON.

The first settler in the town was Francis C. Kirkpatrick, who came in 1827. His essay in agriculture is described on page 17. The next settler of record was William I. Madden who settled on Section 12 in 1837. William Kirkpatrick came in 1838, John Henry in 1839, Andrew Clifton in 1841, William Clifton in 1842, Isaac W. McReynolds, William Bull, Ross J. Ferry, Benjamin Britten, and Lewis Crow in 1843. The Crow Branch Diggings were opened this year, and among those who came the next year was William Andrew. John Watson and Enoch Johnson came to the mines in 1849. William Howdle and Gilbert Bunker came in 1851, William Allen in 1854, Peter Biddick in 1855, and John Allen in 1856. Mahlon Fawcett settled on Section 34 in 1853. After 1856 the fertile prairies of the town filled up rapidly with farmers, too numerous to be mentioned.

The town was organized in 1850. It is Town 5, Range 1, and contains thirty-six square miles, a large portion of it fertile prairie. The Crow Branch lead mines have been of some importance but agriculture has long been the chief industry of the town. The agricultural interests of the town suffered for lack of transportation until the building of the railroad, noted elsewhere; but now there is a depot in the town and two or three others near its borders. The population of the town has been: in 1855, 730; in 1860, 961; in 1865, 877; in 1870, 1,076; in 1875, 999; in 1880, 1,078; in 1885, 1,073; in 1890, 1,074; in 1895, 1,044.

The principal officers have been as follows.

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1851	Benjamin Bull			
1852	do			
1853	do			
1854	William Clifton	G. W. Mace	Ralph Woodward	Nelson Millard

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1855	William Clifton	Jesse S. Jones	Nelson Millard	John McLeod
1856	Mahlon Fawcett			
1857	G. W. Mace	do	do	do
1858	F. C. Kirkpatrick	do	William Dennis	Sanford Millard
1859	Nelson Millard			
1860	Jesse S. Jones	C. M. Meyer	John McLeod	Owen Scott
1861	do	do	do	do
1862	do	Joseph Allen	do	do
1863	A. P. Hammond	do	Jas. T. Brown	Nelson Millard
1864	do	do	Jesse S. Jones	Thos. Watson
1865	Mahlon Fawcett	do	John McLeod	Charles McLeod
1866	Sanford Millard	do	do	Thos. Watson
1867	Mahlon Fawcett	do	do	do
1868	Eli Clayton	do	do	do
1869	Elisha Carrington	do	Eli Clayton	do
1870	do	do	do	do
1871	do	do	do	do
1872	T. J. Middleton	Sanford Millard	Wm. Dennis	T. J. Middleton
1873	John McLeod	do	do	do
1874	F. C. Kirkpatrick	Andrew Brown	Chas. Meyer	Charles H. Cox
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	Thos. Watson	do	Joseph Allen	do
1877	do	do	do	do
1878	do	do	do	do
1879	do	do	do	do
1880	do	Sanford Millard	do	Andrew Brown
1881	do	do	do	G. J. Biddick
1882	do	Geo Livingston	do	do
1883	do	W. A Johnson	do	do
1884	do	do	do	do
1885	do	do	do	do
1886	do	do	do	do
1887	A. V. Wells	Alfred Fieldhouse	W. H. Howdle	A. E. Rundell
1888	do	Ole K. Ranum	G. J. Biddick	W. C. Livingston
1889	do	do	W. H. Howdle	do
1890	do	George Burton	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1891	A. V. Wells	J. H. Livingston	D. O. Eastman	John Watson
1892	A. E. Rundell	do	do	do
1893	do	do	do	do
1894	do	do	Joseph Allen	W. C. Livingston
1895	W. H. Howdle	do	do	do
1896	A. V. Wells	do	do	do
1897	do	J. J. Andrews	do	John Watson
1898	do	do	do	do
1899	do	W. C. Livingston	do	do
1900	do	J. J. Andrews	do	do

ANNATON.

In 1861 William Kraemer established a wagon factory, and laid out the village of Annaton in Section 18, town of Clifton, on Platte River. He also opened a store. The wagon buisness flourished for several years.

In 1865 there was some excitement over reported discoveries of oil at Annaton. The matter is referred to at some length on page 59.

A grist-mill was built in 1875, by a Mr. Jacobs, who sold it two years later to Gottlieb Wilke, who in turn sold to Jordan Scheel. The mill was abandoned some time ago. The machinery was taken to Oklahoma about January 1, 1900.

Mr. Kraemer's business did not prosper in the latter years of his life, and he died in 1889.

Muender Brothers bought Kraemer's store, and it was burned January 22, 1888, with a loss of $4,000. Another small store was put in by George H. Selleck. It was burned February 4, 1890. G. H. Goldman, who was appointed postmaster in 1890, and still retains the office, put in a small stock of goods, but soon sold it to two Arab peddlers. The post-office is all that remains of Annaton's former institutions.

LIVINGSTON.

This thriving village was a result of the building of the railroad from Galena to Montfort Junction. It is situated in Section 13, Clifton. It has one general merchandise store, one drugstore, two hardware stores, three grocery stores, two meat markets, one furniture store, one millinery shop, one harness shop, one barber shop, two hotels, one livery stable, one restaurant, two blacksmith shops, and a

creamery. It has a school-house and two churches: Free Methodist and Methodist Episcopal.

Meridian Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted in Livingston in 1885, with the following officers: —— Orton, N. G.; A. E. Rundell, V. G.; J. S. Cocklin, Sec.; P. Jacobs, R. Sec.; J. W. Sleep, Treas.; N. Millard, W.; W. A. Johnson, Con.

The village bears the name of a family quite prominent in the town, but as they were not pioneers, they were not mentioned above. The names of several members of the family appear in the list of officers above.

Martinville is a post-office and small village in Section 14. The village site was surveyed in November, 1856. Gilbert H. Bunker, Adam Keith, Andrew Brown, Isaac Sinnett, William Allen, William C. Wright, Charles Gundlach and Sanford Millard were the proprietors.

New California is a small village in Section 28. A post-office was established here in 1850, which was the nucleus of the village. The office was discontinued in 1855 but restored in 1856, with W. O. Thomas, later of Montfort, as postmaster. The village plat was surveyed February 3, 1850, by C. G. Rodolf. William Henry was the proprietor.

In 1855 a post-office called Plum Grove was established in Section 24.

A prominent figure in the history of Clifton was Thomas Watson, who came to Crow Branch Diggings in 1850, and died in 1895. He was long chairman of the town board and a justice of the peace.

LIMA.

This is one of the towns organized in 1849. Among the early settlers were Farnam Johnson, who settled on Section 20 in 1838; Isaac Gilham, on Section 33, in 1836; Joseph J. Basye, on Section 4, in 1839; Isaac Z. Whittaker, on Section 10, in 1839, and William D. Hirst in 1847. James McNair came to the town in 1846, but the same year went to Fennimore. Henry Rewey came in 1844. John Whitcher, the father of George S. Whitcher, came in 1845, and lived in the town until his death in 1878.

The town is settled largely with a very good class of people of native stock, but one region is known as the "Bad Lands," on account of the crimes committed there. The Sisley case has been described in Chapter X, Part I. John Fank, one of the "hard cases" of the Bad Lands, was killed by William Holzer on the night of September 1,

1890. It was known that Holzer was an enemy of Fank and stood in fear of him. On his arrest Holzer confessed that he met Fank in a corn-field and, after a quarrel, shot him and buried the body in Holzer's pasture in Section 22. The quarrel, he said, was about the manner in which Fank had treated Holzer's wife. Holzer was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

Henry Wagner committed suicide May 21. The cause was trouble with his wife.

Lima is Town 4, Range 1, and contains thirty-six square miles. It is mostly high prairie and excellent farming land. The industry of the town is wholly agricultural. Its population has been: in 1850, 580; in 1855, 792; in 1860, 872; in 1865, 910; in 1870, 1,085; in 1875, 1,020; in 1880, 1,154; in 1885, 1,126; in 1890, 1,040; in 1895, 1,082.

The principal officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1849	Norman McLeod	S. D. Watkins	Wm. Graham	Ephraim Pound
1850	Jesse Waldorf	do	Wm. H. Bassett	S. L. Johnson
1851	do	H. L. Liscum	do	Ephraim Pound
1852	do	do	do	Thomas Burns
1853	do	Henry Covell	do	Perry Fruit
1854	Thomas Barnes	do	Wm. Graham	Norman McLeod
1855	Jesse Waldorf	Moses Lambert	C. H. Steel	Perry Squires
1856	do	do	E. P. Dickinson	do
1857	do	do	do	J. R. Ferry
1858	do	A. Rewey	do	H. L. Liscum
1859	do	Moses Lambert	do	Perry Squires
1860	do	S. B. Lovell	do	H. L. Liscum
1861	do	do	do	G. S. Whitcher
1862	do	do	do	H. D. Hirst
1863	Henry Utt	do	do	do
1864	do	do	do	Perry Squires
1865	do	Lyman Haskell	do	Elijah Hooks
1866	William Clifton	S. T. Basye	do	do
1867	do	do	do	S. B. Lovell
1868	Jesse Waldorf	do	do	E. P. Dickinson
1869	do	do	do	Perry Squires
1870	do	do	do	G. S. Whitcher
1871	G. D. Pettyjohn	do	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1872	Perry Squires	S. T. Basye	E. P. Dickinson	Lyborn Wells
1873	do	do	do	do
1874	E. P. Dickinson	J. N. McLeod	Norman McLeod	A. M. Steele
1875	do	H. C. Haskell	J. W. Morrison	J. N. McLeod
1876	do	do	do	A. M. Steele
1877	do	do	do	Moses Lambert
1878	A. V. Knapp	do	do	do
1879	do	do	do	P. Klingensmith
1880	do	S. T. Basye	do	J. G. Hudson
1881	do	do	E. P. Dickinson	P. Klingensmith
1882	E. P. Dickinson	H. C. Haskell	S. T. Basye	do
1883	G. S. Whitcher	Robert Hale	J. M. Curry	S. T. Basye
1884	do	H. C. Haskell	J. W. Morrison	P. Klingensmith
1885	do	do	do	C. E. Stehl
1886	do	Henry Kenny	do	do
1887	J. W. Morrison	do	Robert Hale	do
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	do	do	do	do
1890	R. C. Hale	do	Robert Medley	N. B. Britten
1891	do	do	do	do
1892	do	do	N. D. Rice	S. W. Reddy
1893	do	do	do	N. B. Britten
1894	A. V. Knapp	do	J. R. Laughton	C. E. Stehl
1895	do	do	do	N. B. Britten
1896	do	Robert Hale	do	C. E. Stehl
1897	J. W. Morrison	do	N. B. Britten	do
1898	A. C. Dietzman	do	do	do
1899	Warren Johnson	Matthew Kenny	L. Hake	John Lambert
1900	do	do	do	Wm. Sherwin

ARTHUR.

A post-office called Wasburn was established in 1855 in Section 8. A small village grew up here. It is now called Arthur. The village plat was surveyed in November 1856. Nelson Newman was the proprietor. It was long the headquarters of a circuit of the M. E. Church.

The village has the honor of organizing the first grange of the once powerful order of Patrons of Husbandry in the county. The following are the first officers: Johnson P. Rundell, Master; Lyborn

Wells, Overseer; Harvey Conkling, Lecturer; Lewis Harvill, First Steward; Wm. Swiers, Assistant Steward; John Williams, Chaplain; Smith Fawcett, Treasurer; Reuben Woodward, Secretary; John Nixon, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Almeda Swiers, Ceres; Mrs. C. Cushman, Pomona; Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, Flora; Mrs. Naomi Fawcett, Lady Assistant Steward. The grange was organized February 20, 1873.

The village has a lodge of Odd Fellows, Washburn Lodge No. 228, with the following officers: J. D. Carpenter, N. G.; C. W. Cook, V. G.; L. H. Treglown, R. Sec.; C. E. Stehl, P. Sec.; B. Bourett, T.; W. H. Glenn, W.; J. Anthony, C.

CHAPTER XXI.

HARRISON AND PARIS.

Harrison, Whig Diggings—Town of Harrison—McKee's Saw-Mill
—Paris, "Detan's" City—Settlement and Organization of
Paris—Dickeyville.

HARRISON, WHIG DIGGINGS.

These mines are (or were) located on the southeast quarter of Section 7, town of Harrison near and west of the Platte River. When the first mines were discovered cannot be learned, but the two most valuable lodes were discovered in 1841. These were the Gilbreath & Goza, and the Druen, Vance & Goza Leads. In the summer of 1843 the aggregate amount of mineral which had been raised at these mines was 3,360,000 pounds, worth from $10 to $17 a thousand. It was for a time a booming mining camp, but never was a town. Stores, liquor shops and gambling places all did a thriving business in rude board shanties. The settlement or camp was made a precinct in July, 1840, with the name Big Platte Precinct. In 1842, the name was changed to Red Dog Precinct, the name of the mines having been changed to Red Dog Diggings. The first polling place was at William Moorhead's house. Among the justices of the precinct were William Cole, Robert Glenn, Samuel Lemon, Ralph Carver, and E. E. Brock, names that became familiar in other parts of the county. Also James Gillis, O. L. Stone and Miles Vineyard were among justices. The deposits of mineral being worked out, the camp disappeared and the place became a solitude.

TOWN OF HARRISON.

Among the first settlers in this town were J. W. and A. H. Kaump, who came in 1836 and settled on Sections 13 and 15 respectively. Abram Travis settled in Section 10 in 1835. In 1837 Chauncey Jones and Obed King came and settled on Section 1, and Dickinson B. Morehouse in Section 30. In 1840 Mr. King was killed by a tub of rock falling on him while he was digging a well. In 1838 Absalom McCormack settled in Section 34. In 1839 O. S. and Obed K. Jones came and settled on Section 12 and John Shipley on Section 10. In 1838

Carns settled near Whig Diggings. John N. Eayers and James T. Murphy came to the town in 1840. That same year James Likens settled in the west side of the town near Rockville, and in 1846 opened a farm on Section 17. In 1847 Thomas McMahon settled in the town. In June, 1840 James Gillespie and Timothy Carrington laid out a town called Tippecanoe on the southeast quarter of Section 12, but no town was ever built there.

There has been little bloodshed in the town, despite the roaring times of Red Dog Diggings. In the spring of 1881 Noah B. Gammon shot and killed C. P. Rice in a dispute about a private road. The trial excited a great deal of interest. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second trial Gammon was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The town was organized in 1849. It includes Town 3, Range 2, containing thirty-six square miles. The population has been as follows: in 1850, 764; in 1855, 962; in 1860; 923; in 1865, 984; in 1870, 1,045; in 1875, 1,049; in 1880, 1,090; in 1885, 1,078; in 1,078; in 1890, 1,020; 1895, 1,010.

The principal town officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1849	D. Wiker			
1850	W. W. Barstow			
1851	David McKee			
1852	Stephen Brock			
1853	W. W. Barstow			
1854	do			
1855	O. S. Jones	O. S. Jones	W. W. Robe	W. L. Wilson
1856	G. W. Paugh			
1857	J. W. Kaump	do	Stephen Brock	James Likens
1858	W. W. Barstow	do	do	do
1859	W. L. Wilson			
1860	do			
1861	do	W. W. Robe	J. W. Kaump	James H. Massey
1862	J. W. Kaump	do	do	do
1863	do	do	George McFall	Robert Shore
1664	W. W. Barstow	do	do	do
1865	do	do	do	Moses Vannatta
1866	James H. Massey	Robert Shore	do	James H. Massey
1867	do	do	do	Moses Vannatta
1868	W. W. Barstow	do	R. B. Palliser	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1869	A. V. Knapp	Robert Shore	George McFall	Moses Vannatta
1870	do	do	do	do
1871	Moses Vannatta	Thomas A. Bowen	do	Thomas McMahon
1872	do	do	do	do
1873	do	do	do	John Toulouse
1874	do	do	do	do
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	Geo. W. McFall	do	S. B. Vannatta	do
1877	Henry M. Bowen	do	do	do
1878	Charles Wunderlin	Geo. W. McFall	do	do
1879	O. S. Jones	do	A. L. Utt	Charles Bazinet
1880	Thomas McMahon	do	do	do
1881	do	do	do	do
1882	Geo. W. McFall	O. S. Jones	do	do
1883	do	Charles Bazinet	do	do
1884	do	do	do	S. B. Vannatta
1885	do	do	do	J. A. Blakesley
1886	do	do	do	do
1887	do	do	do	do
1888	do	J. P. Hubbard	do	do
1889	George Withrow	do	do	Frank Louthain
1890	do	do	do	do
1891	John A. Blakesley	do	do	do
1892	do	do	do	do
1893	do	do	do	Norman Adkinson
1894	Geo. W. McFall	do	do	do
1895	do	Charles Bazinet	do	J. A. Blakesley
1896	J. A. Blakesley	J. P. Hubbard	do	Frank Louthain
1897	Geo. W. McFall	do	John Steinhoff	W. G. Tucker
1898	do	do	do	do
1899	do	do	do	John Reisig
1900	S. A. Vannatta	do	do	do

McKEE'S SAW-MILL.

In 1833 Stewart McKee, an energetic Scotch-Irishman, came to Platteville with the intention of putting up a grist-mill, as he was a mill-wright. But the locality was greatly in need of a saw-mill, and Mr. Rountree advised him to establish one and aided him to do so. A suitable waterpower was found on the Little Platte, about five miles southwest of Platteville, in the town of Harrison, and the mill was speedily erected and put into operation. The great demand for lumber

by the incoming settlers taxed the mill to the full of its limited capacity. It furnished lumber for the building in Belmont used by the legislature of 1836, illustrated on page 132, and for Rountree's new store in Platteville. Every settler's house for twenty or thirty miles around contained lumber from McKee's mill, if it were only slabs for roofing. In 1836 he added a run of stones for grinding corn, a much needed institution. He then leased the mill for a year to Adams & Co. At the expiration of the lease he resumed control and kept it until 1858, when he sold it to George Marshall, who ran it several years and leased it to a man named Zimmerman. After that it was abandoned. Its ruins may still be seen on Section 24.

Stewart McKee was a prominent man and well known all over Grant County. In 1848 he obtained a divorce from his second wife. The *Herald* said of it: "Stewart McKee's divorce case has cost more time and money than all the public printing the county has to pay." After selling his saw-mill, he went to St. Louis, and from there to Belleville, Ill., where he died about thirty years ago. His son David remained in the county and attained some prominence as an editor, lawyer, and soldier.

PARIS, "DETAN'S" CITY.

In 1828 Martial Detantabaratz began a settlement on the west side of Platte River about half a mile above the confluence of the Little Platte. He had an ambition to build a city there, and he called the place Paris. He built a furnace and put in a store there. In 1835 he and N. E. Thouron, of Philadelphia, laid off a town plat. Very little can be learned about this place or its residents. It appears that John Nicholas lived there in 1833, Moses Stewart in 1838, and O. L. Stone in 1839. In 1839 Detantabartz built a toll-bridge across the Platte at Paris—the first bridge we learn of in the county. In 1842 Edward B. Thurtle kept a tavern at Paris. It does not appear that there was ever a post-office at the place.

Detantabaratz (called by the French "Le Jaune"—the Yellow) got into financial difficulties and through them almost into a duel with David G. Bates, a prominent business man of Galena, of whom "Detan" had borrowed freely. The Frenchman chose swords as the weapons, and as he had been a dragoon in the French army, he had so much the advantage of his antagonist, who was quite unskilled in fencing, that the duel never came off. The financial difficulties of the founder of Paris on the Platte increased to such an extent that he

hung himself in despair in the summer of 1842, and his infant city per-shed soon afterward.

In 1828 Asa E. Hough built a furnace on the Platte a few miles below Paris and named the place Gibraltar, but it never became even a village. Hough built a saw-mill a short distance up the river from the furnace. In 1834 he abandoned the furnace and built a residence near the mill. In 1845 he went to Potosi to live and died there the next year. Although a pioneer, smelter, sawyer, and farmer, he was a scholarly man. He became noted for his success in agriculture and the raising of blooded stock.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF PARIS

The town of Paris was one of the original towns organized in 1849. It was then thinly settled, the city of Paris having vanished. The few old settlers whose names can now be learned were: Robert Durley, who settled in the town in 1834, Isaac Hornbeck, who settled on Section 21 in 1844, Thomas Longbotham, on Section 22 in 1846, Frederick Maring, on Section 21 in 1856, and Josiah Willey, on Section 25 in 1858. About the beginning of the war the town began to be settled up with Germans, who now constitute the bulk of the population. In 1850 the town had a population of 391; in 1855, 496; in 1860, 682; in 1865, 771; in 1870, 907; in 1875, 940; in 1880, 876; 1885, 803; in 1890, 778; in 1895, 832.

The surface of the town being mostly steep hillsides and clay ridges, it is not first-class farming land, and the population has been largely drawn off the last twenty-five years to the more fertile prairie lands of the West.

The following is the roster of the principal officers of the town:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1849	J. N. Jones	Eben M. Hart	Silas Brooks	Morgan V. Mitts
1850	Charles Dickey	Thos. Longbotham	John Himan	A. G. Williams
1851	do	Wm. L. Bailey	Wm. Richardson	Thomas Haney
1852	do	Alex. McPherson	Thos. Longbotham	Thomas Haney
1853	do	do	Morgan V. Mitts	Charles Dickey
1854	Nathan White	Benj. Skinner	J. Longbotham	A. G. Billings
1855	do	Benj. B. Arthur	Thos. Longbotham	Thomas Haney
1856	Charles Dickey	Madison Smith	Robert Nash	do
1857	Thos. Longbotham	John Matthews	John Himan	A. G. Billings
1858	Wm. Davidson	do	Alex. McPherson	Abner Saltzman

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1859	T. D. Francis	Thos. Longbotham	John Himan	John Millhouse
1860	Silas Brooks	Thos. Longbotham	John Himan	A. C. Saltzman
1861	do	do	do	Benj. Shinoe
1862	Andrew Smith	do	do	John Millhouse
1863	do	do	do	do
1864	Abner Saltzman	do	do	Chris. F. Sheppele
1865	do	do	Andrew Smith	do
1866	do	do	do	Alex. McPherson
1867	Peter Casper	do	do	Charles Dickey
1868	do	do	do	Alex. McPherson
1869	Abner Saltzman	do	do	Henry Wackerhauser
1870	Peter Casper	D. N. Smalley	do	Alex. McPherson
1871	do	do	do	do
1872	do	do	do	do
1873	do	do	do	do
1874	do	Thos. Longbotham	do	do
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	do	do	do	do
1877	do	do	do	do
1878	do	do	do	Aloys Brandt
1879	do	do	do	do
1880	do	Jos. Longbotham	do	Cyrus A. Hornbeck
1881	do	M. V. Hornbeck	do	do
1882	E. J. Marvel	do	do	do
1883	do	Henry Wackerhauser	do	do
1884	do	do	John Longbotham	John Lange
1885	do	do	do	Cyrus A. Hornbeck
1886	do	do	do	do
1887	George Wiederholt	do	do	do
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	Jacob Guenther	do	do	do
1890	Michael Montag	do	George Wiederholt	do
1891	Jacob Guenther	do	do	Chris Dressler
1892	Michael Kirschberg	do	do	do
1893	do	do	do	do
1894	do	do	do	Michael Montag
1895	do	do	do	do
1896	John Cox	do	do	do
1897	do	do	do	do
1898	John Longbotham	do	do	Chris Dressler
1899	do	John Lange	do	do
1900	William Montag	do	do	do

DICKEYVILLE.

This is a small village or hamlet on Section 22, Paris. It contains, besides the post-office, store, blacksmith shop, etc, usual to such settlements, two churches—Union and Catholic. There has never been any regular village site surveyed (at least no plat has been recorded), but the buildings are placed along the Dubuque and Lancaster road.

The place has a camp of Modern Woodmen, Dickeyville Camp, No. 6451, with the following officers: G. W. Hoadley. V. C.; James Hamilton, W. A.; John Maring, E. B.; Will Shinoe, C.; F. Cox, E.; Joe Cullen, C. F.; W. S. Knox, A. F. Leuher, C. Deiters, M.'s.

CHAPTER XXII.

WOODMAN, MARION, AND LITTLE GRANT.

Woodman—Marion—Little Grant.

WOODMAN.

The first actual settler within the present limits of the town was Joseph Turnby, who settled on Section 34 in 1842. In December, 1837, John D. Ashley laid out a town he called Sutherland, on the Wisconsin River in Section 2. No lots were sold and the town never had any inhabitants. There is a tradition of a town called Allendoodleville at the forks of Green River early in the forties, but what basis there was for the tradition cannot be learned. William F. Richards created another paper town on Green River, Section 36, in 1856. In 1858 the first school in the town was taught by Ira Phillips in his residence. The first school-house was built was built in 1860 in what is now District No. 5.

The first stores were put in in 1863, by T. N. Hubbell, John H. Barnett, and Julius Lindig. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, by a Mount Hope and Woodman company, was started in 1866. In 1864 George Campbell built a warehouse with a capacity of 5,000 bushels.

In 1866 Israel Miles bought a building that had been built in 1864 by A. S. Young, and opened a hotel. He afterward sold out to James A. Faris. In 1869 Nathan, Schreiner & Co., of Lancaster, built a warehouse with a capacity of 10,000 bushels at a cost of $2,000.

The first school taught in the village was by Louisa Rittenhouse in the summer of 1864, in the second story of a warehouse. The "Northey House" was afterward bought by the district for $800 and used as a school building. Edward McDowell taught the first school in this building in the winter of 1864–65.

In 1864 the village of Woodman was laid off by Cyrus Woodman and Ralph Smith, on Sections 13 and 14. In the spring of that year Charles and Julius Lindig settled in the new village, the residence of the former being the first house erected there. In the same year a post-office was established at that place with S. S. Hills as postmaster, the office being kept in the depot. Thomas Clapp succeeded

to the office, and was followed by L. M. Culver, the station agent. Cyrus Ransom afterward became postmaster and kept the office in his shoe-shop. He was followed by Jamees A. Faris, who kept the office in his store.

On February 11, 1878, a fire destroyed the depot, the post-office, J. L. Parker's store and goods, the dwelling and wagon-shop of M. B. Clark, the shoe-shop of J. W. Dexter, and the warehouse of A. Lowry & Co. Parker was insured for $2,600. The others were not insured. The fire was supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

The town of Woodman was organized it 1864. The first town meeting was held at the railroad depot. The town comprises Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of Town 6 and all of Town 7 that lies south of the Wisconsin River and contains about twenty-seven square miles. It is mostly hill and ridge land, except the valleys of the Wisconsin and Green Rivers.

The population has been: in 1865, 517; in 1870, 599; in 1875, 562; 1880, 553; in 1885; 486; in 1890, 495; in 1895, 462.

The principal officers of the town have been as follows.

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1865	T. S. Sampson	W. Clapp	G. Prior	Orlin Garvin
1866	T. N. Hubbell	G. W. Anderson	Louis Ruka	Chauncey Bangs
1867	M. B. Clark	Henry A. Miles	George R. Garvin	S. A. Quinoy
1868	J. P. Thompson	T. N. Hubbell	John L. Parker	Orlin Garvin
1869	T. N. Hubbell	L. M. Culver	do	Chauncey Bangs
1870	do	H. F. Walton	do	James A. Faris
1871	George Brown	do	do	do
1872	do	do	do	J. W. Horsfall
1873	do	do	do	James A. Faris
1874	do	do	do	do
1875	do	F. E. Fitch	do	do
1876	do	H. F. Walton	do	do
1877	do	T S. Richards	do	do
1878	do	do	F. E. Fitch	do
1879	do	H. F. Walton	James Ellis	de
1880	James A. Faris	do	John Sanger	John R. Murphy
1881	do	do	do	do
1882	George Brown	do	John Quinn	do
1883	Patrick Glynn	do	Orlin Garvin	do
1884	do	do	John Quinn	do
1885	do	do	Orlin Garvin	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1886	do	do	John Sanger	do
1887	do	do	James Moody	do
1888	do	W. J. Hooper	do	do
1889	George Brown	J. R. Hettman	do	do
1890	do	do	do	do
1891	J. W. Anderson	Calvin Jones	do	do
1892	do	do	do	John Hanley
1893	do	do	Frank Harrower	Timothy Glynn
1894	R. S. Olmstead	J. R. Hettman	do	do
1895	do	do	William Felton	John Scanlan
1896	do	do	do	do
1897	do	do	do	do
1898	John J. Kelly	do	do	do
1899	do	Calvin Jones	August Iverson	Chris Martin
1900	do	J. R. Hettman	John Harrison	L. J. Anderson

MARION.

This town was organized in 1854, including the present town of Boscobel. Previous to this date it had been included in Pennimore. The first settlers generally settled along Crooked Creek. Among them was William Blanchard, who in 1850 built the "Red Mill" on Section 11, about three miles from Boscobel. Like most of the mills of Grant County, the water supply gave out and steam was substituted, and it is now only a feed mill. Another mill was built on Section 2, a mile or so down the Creek, in 1863, and is still run as a water-mill and flouring-mill.

C. A. Blanchard settled on Section 35 in 1848. George Tuffley located on Section 11 in 1855. Among the other settlers in the fifties were Sebastian Heller, George Henkel, Joseph Hinn, Charles Mueller, and Fred and Peter Boebel—the pioneers of the present large German population of the town. J. B. Ricks came in 1853.

The town consist, mainly of the bluffs of the Wisconsin River and Crooked Creek and the clayey ridges behind them and is better adapted to grazing than grain-raising. The population has been: In 1860, 508; in 1865, 551; in 1870; 675; in 1875, 726; in 1880, 639; in 1885, 619; in 1890, 573; in 1895, 533.

The principal town officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1855	Joseph Walker	C. D. Blanchard	Earl Fitch	Moors Rice
1856	Mason Fish	do	do	N. Brainard

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	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1857	C. K. Dean	Ben Shearer	John R. Muffley .	C. W. Francisco
1858	John R. Muffley	J. M. Dickerson	Asa W. Ray	H. Comstock
1859	Moors Rice	Merritt Thompson	do	Frank Lewis
1860	do	N. B. Moody	C. A. Blanchard	Levi Gulliford
1861	do .	do	do	Wm. W. Blanchard
1862	Levi Gulliford	do	do	John Gulliford
1863	Moors Rice	do	do	Moors Rice
1864	Hiram Watrus	N. S. Palmer	do	C. A. Blanchard
1865	do	do	John Hagarty	Levi Gulliford
1866	do	Oliver A. Rice	J. B. Mead	George Henkel
1867	Moors Rice	N. S. Palmer	B. E. Rice	J. B. Ricks
1868	N. B. Moody	do	O. A. Rice	John Hagarty
1869	J. B. Ricks	do	Lansil Edgcomb	George Henkel
1870	do	O. A. Rice	George Henkel	John Hagarty
1871	do	do	do	E. B. Smith
1872	George Tuffley	do	do	C. A. Blanchard
1873	do	do	do	do
1874	George Munns	do	do	do
1875	do	George Tuffley	do	do
1876	D. R. Walker	do	do	do
1877	George Munns	do	do	do
1878	Oliver Rice	do	do	do
1879	Paul Welner	do	do	do
1880	George Munns	Christopher Hinn	do	do
1881	do	do	do	do
1882	D. R. Walker	do	do	do
1883	George Munns	Clinton Dunn	do	do
1884	J. B. Murphy	George Tuffley, Jr.	do	do
1885	do	do	do	do
1886	do	do	John P. Miller	E. B. Smith
1887	do	do	do	do
1888	John P. Miller	Clinton Dunn	do	John Thompson
1889	Paul Wellner	do	do	do
1890	do	do	do	do
1891	J. B. Murphy	do	do	do
1892	do	do	do	Peter Schwab
1893	do	do	do	Chas. Zimmerman
1894	do	do	do	do
1895	do	do	do	do
1896	do	do	do	George Tuffley, Jr.
1897	M. M. Rice	do	John F. Bobel	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1898	John C. Miller	Clinton Dunn	John F. Bobel	George Tuffley, Jr.
1899	do	do	John Henkel	Jacob Wetter
1900	J. B. Murphy	do	do	do

LITTLE GRANT.

This town was organized in 1856. It contains thirty-six square miles, being Town 5, Range 4. The earliest settlers within its present limits were James Prideaux and James Edwards who settled in Section 31 in the southwestern corner of the town, in 1837. These old settlers remained on their farms the rest of their lives. One of the principal streams of the town, Blake's Fork of Grant, was long called Priddix Branch—that being the pronunciation the first settlers gave to the name of Mr. Prideaux, although it is now pronounced " Preedo," and the family is said to be of French origin, although James Prideaux came from Cornwall, England. John Welsh came in 1844, being one of the prominent citizens of the town until his death in 1860. R. A. Welsh came about the same time as his brother. Besides being extensive breeders of fine stock, they established a saw-mill and the Little Grant woolen mills, long the principal manufacturing enterprise of the town. In 1844 quite a colony came from England and settled in the town, some of them as operatives in the woolen mill. John and Edward Garthwaite came in 1846 and opened farms. The latter afterward moved to Lancaster and died there in 1889. Robert Newman opened a farm on Little Grant in 1848. He was a man of good education, a civil engineer by profession. He became prominent as a stock-breeder; he went to California in 1852, and staid there six years, when he returned and lived upon his farm until his death in 1895.

Alfred Hale settled in the southeastern part of the town in 1851. A. N. Brackett came in 1855, and Arthur Lynass in 1856.

The town has been the theater of few bloody tragedies. June 24, 1890, Peter Henkel killed Dr. Charles Ayers, an old man who lived alone and compounded medicines. He was working on the road and attempted to remove a post in front of Avers's house, when the old man came out and called him several foul names. Henkel struck him on the head with a spade, killing him. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Henry Kinsel committed suicide in October 12, 1895, by shooting himself in the head with a musket. His wife had brought a divorce

suit, which was pending, and this trouble was probably the cause of the act.

The town, being traversed by several large streams with deep valleys, largely consists of clay ridges, not first-class farming land, and dairying is one of the principal interests of the town. The population of the town since it organization has been: in 1860, 592; in 1865, 652; in 1870, 813; in 1875, 708; in 1880, 718; in 1885, 688; in 1890, 658; in 1895, 629.

Following are the names of the principal officers of the town from its organization to the present time:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1856	James Prideaux			
1857	do	Jesse Brooks	A. N. Brackett,	John Milner
1858	Alfred Bark	do	S. S. Breed	Thomas Bowen
1859	James Prideaux			
1860	do	Thos. Pendleton	R. A. Welsh	Richard Briscoe
1861	Daniel T. Brown	do	Jacob Long	J. B. Church
1862	David Ballantine	do	do	do
1863	John H. Griffis	do	do	John Garthwaite
1864	do	do	Jas. Woodhouse	do
1865	Alfred Bark	do	Wm. J. Pendleton	A. N. Brackett
1866	John Griffis	do	do	J. B. Church
1867	do	Alfred Bark	do	do
1868	do	W. E. Garthwaite	Daniel Bidwell	do
1869	Thos. Pendleton	Amos E. Morse	C. P. Taylor	do
1870	John H. Griffis	do	do	do
1871	do	do	do	Edwin Oates
1872	do	do	do	do
1873	do	do	Thos. Pendleton	do
1874	Delos Abrams	do	Andrew Foster	do
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	do	Thos. Pendleton	Thomas H. Willey	do
1877	John Henkel	do	Charles H. Cooley	do
1878	Alfred Bark	do	Henry Cooley	Joseph Pendleton
1879	do	do	C. J. Milner	do
1880	do	Martin Mogan	James Milner	Delos Abrams
1881	Andrew Cairns	do	do	A. E. Morse
1882	do	do	do	Edwin Oates
1883	do	do	Henry Henkel	Thos. Pendleton
1884	do	do	do	do
1885	do	do	do	Herman Lynass

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1886	Andrew Cairns	George Bark	Henry Henkel	Herman Lynass
1887	John H. Griffis	do	do	do
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	do	do	James Garthwaite	John Schmidt
1890	Henry Henkel	E. H. Griffis	do	do
1891	do	do	Edwin Oates	do
1892	do	do	Jas. W. Garthwaite	Isaac Garthwaite
1893	Andrew Cairns	do	do	do
1894	do	do	do	do
1895	George W. Garthwaite	do	do	do
1896	do	do	do	
1897	William Leighton	do	A. J. Hamer	W. J. McCormick
1898	do	Everett A. Cairns	do	do
1899	do	do	do	John Jeide
1900	do	E. H. Griffis	do	do

CHAPTER XXIII.

WATTERSTOWN, HICKORY GROVE, AND CASTLE ROCK.

Watterstown—Blue River—Hickory Grove—Castle Rock.

WATTERSTOWN.

This town was organized in 1856, being at first included in the town of Fennimore. As the old settlers have generally died or been replaced by foreigners, but little can be said of its early settlement. Among the old settlers were Joseph Guernsey, Henry Morgan, L. B. Arnold, John Barris, John Bloyer, Randall Murley, John Ramsour, Arnold Petty, Jacob Scott, and a Mr. Blue from whom Blue River was named. The town includes all of Town 8, Range 1, except a few sections cut off from the north end by the Wisconsin River. It consists of bottom lands of the Wisconsin and the hills bordering that river and its small tributaries. It is settled largely by Bohemians and other foreigners. The principal town officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1857	Arnold A. Petty			
1858	do			
1859	Henry Morgan			
1860	do	James W. Gray	John M. Clark	Jacob Scott
1861	John Clark	Nathan Pound	Philip J. Reser	M. Hungerford
1862	do	James W. Gray	Henry Morgan	Jacob Scott
1863	Jacob Scott	do	do	do
1864	do	do	do	do
1865	do	do	John M. Clark	L. B. Arnold
1866	Geo. E. Pickerel	Aug. Matthews	Henry Morgan	S. Bartholomew
1867	do	do	do	Henry Morgan
1868	Jacob Scott	J. W. Gray	do	do
1869	Geo. E. Pickerel	Robert M. Tyler	do	Chas. F. Clark
1870	Jacob Scott	Aug. Matthews	Andrew Harris	D. C. Perrigo
1871	J. E. Jones	do	do	John H. Burris
1872	Jacob Scott	J. W. Gray	do	do
1873	do	do	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1874	Wm. Northey	Robert M. Tyler	Andrew Harris	John H. Burris
1875	do	do	do	do
1876	C. H. Williams	Wm. Flynn, Jr.	Joel Lee	do
1877	do	R. M. Tyler	do	do
1878	Jacob Scott	C. F. Taylor	do	do
1879	do	do	do	do
1880	do	do	A. F. Henderson	do
1881	do	do	do	G. Hess
1882	A. F. Henderson	Jacob Scott	do	do
1883	do	do	do	J. L. Ramsour
1884	Chas O. Guernsey	do	Th. Broadbent	J. H. Burris
1885	Wm. A. Wall	do	C. C. Brewer	do
1886	do	do	do	do
1887	do	do	do	do
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	do	Warren Dillon	do	Henry Ramsour
1890	Jacob Scott	do	do	Wm. Flynn
1891	Wm. A. Wall	C. F. Taylor	J. H. Burris	John B. Johnson
1892	do	Peter Flynn	John Johnson	Henry Ramsour
1893	do	do	W. H. Lee	do
1894	do	do	do	Henry Bloyer
1895	do	do	do	John Johnson
1896	J. T. Lance	do	do	Rufus Lord
1897	do	do	do	Daniel Trumm
1898	do	do	do	Herman Pier
1899	Wm. A. Wall	do	do	do
1900	Jacob Scott	C. H. Burris	do	do

The population of the town has been: In 1860, 423; 1865, 454; in 1870, 580; in 1875, 604; in 1880, 595; in 1885, 511; in 1890, 488; in 1895, 493.

But few incidents of sufficient importance to be recorded have occurred in the town. On April 27 1878, an affray occurred between two mulattoes, James Brooks and Albert Hamlet, in which the latter was killed. They were working a farm together and had an altercation and fought it out, Brooks with a shot-gun and Hamlet with a pitch-fork. On the trial the jury failed to agree and Brooks was discharged.

BLUE RIVER STATION.

When the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad was built a siding was made six and a half miles west of Muscoda. Some time afterward it was made a flag station and called Blue River Station. In 1865 a depot was built there. In 1862 Joseph Elliott put up a building there which he used as a residence and store. This and the section-house were then the only buildings in the place. In 1863 D. C. Perrigo bought the land immediately about the station and laid it out into village lots. He also built a residence and put in a store. A post-office was established here this year with Mr. Perrigo as postmaster. Augustus Matthews came in the same year, and built a house. A few years later Mr. Perrigo sold his store to Charles S. Taylor, who was appointed postmaster. A. B. Miller put in a store about the time Taylor came. Taylor soon left and Mr. Perrigo was again appointed postmaster and held the office until 1869, when he was succeeded as station agent by William Northey, who was appointed postmaster. In 1879 Northey was succeeded by David A. Taylor as station agent and postmaster. The place now has two stores, and only five or six dwellings.

The first school ever taught in the place was taught by Mrs. Ed. Carroll in a little building near the track just east of the station. The present school-house was built in 1866, the first teacher being Miss Eleanor Bailey.

A lodge of Sons of Temperance was established here February 2, 1873, with about twenty charter members, William McMullen was Patriarch and Andrew Harris Division Deputy. The charter was surrendered in 1878.

A lodge of Good Templars was established in the spring of 1878, but it had a short existence. Another lodge, Blue River Lodge, No. 388 was instituted March 18, 1888.

The Methodist church is the only one in the place.

HICKORY GROVE.

This town was organized in 1856, having previously been a part of the town of Fennimore. As it had no mines and was not first-class farming land, and remote from the highways of commerce, it was very little settled at the time this county was being settled by immigrants who were natives of the Eastern and Southern States. In later years, when the native Americans were emigrating from the county

instead of into it to settle. the hillsides and ridges were taken up mostly by the frugal and hard-working Bohemians and Norwegians, who could make a living where Americans could not. The prominent citizens of the town are pretty well shown in the following list of town officers.

Hickory Grove is Town 7, Range 2, and contains thirty-six square miles. Its population has been: In 1860, 590; in 1865, 599; in 1870, 907; in 1875, 843; in 1880, 778 in 1885, 785; in 1890, 798; in 1895, 640. The principal town officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1857	Joseph Walker	Myron Culver	J E. Fitch	H. A. McLaughlin
1858	Mason Fish			
1859	do			
1860	do			
1861	Geo. R. French	James E. Fitch		H. A. McLaughlin
1862	Mason Fish	Henry H. Smith	N. Brainard	W. W. Reed
1863	do	Myron Culver	do	E. F. Fish
1864	do	do	do	Mason Fish
1865	do	do	do	do
1866	James Murphy	do	Endri Johnson	Henry Maxim
1867	do	do	do	John C. Kreul
1868	do	do	do	J. N. Walker
1869	G. S. Hammond	do	Z. F. Morbeck	Adam Kreul
1870	James Murphy	do	do	do
1871	do	do	Geo. Gunderson	do
1872	do	Levi Scoville	do	M. Hammond
1873	do	Myron Culver	do	do
1874	G. S. Hammond	do	do	John Larimer
1875	Henry Maxim	B. F. Davidson	do	Jas. Henderson
1876	Adam Kreul	Myron Culver	do	Norman Gibbs
1877	do	do	do	do
1878	do	do	do	do
1879	do	do	Chris Toleffson	do
1880	do	do	do	John Larimer
1881	do	do	do	Norman Gibbs
1882	do	do	do	do
1883	do	do	do	do
1884	do	do	Geo. Gunderson	do
1885	do	do	do	do

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1886	Adam Kreul	Myron Culver	Geo. Gunderson	Norman Gibbs
1887	do	do	do	do
1888	do	do	C. R. Hopkins	E. Oleson
1889	do	do	do	do
1890	do	George Jackson	do	Hugh Mathews
1891	do	Myron Culver	do	do
1892	do	George Jackson	Edward Oleson	do
1893	do	do	do	do
1894	do	do	do	do
1895	do	do	do	do
1896	do	do	H. E. Austin	Chris Miller
1897	do	Wm. Frankenhoff	J. L. Iverson	do
1898	do	George Jackson	H. E. Austin	do
1899	Rob't Henderson	Cornelius Walker	do	do
1900	do	do	do	Olaf Iverson

CASTLE ROCK.

This town was organized in 1856. It is Town 7, Range 1, and contains thirty-six square miles. The surface is much broken by the deep valleys of the Blue River and its tributaries, with their rocky bluffs and clay ridges—consequently, it is not very good farming land, and for that reason, and as it contained no valuable mineral deposits, it was not settled until the native Americans had begun to emigrate from the county to the farther West, and the town was settled mostly by Bohemians.

The town was originally called Blue River. Its present name and that of its only village was taken from a peculiarly-shaped rock near the village.

The village of Castle Rock is situated on the Fennimore Branch of Blue River in Sections 30 and 31. The nucleus of the settlement was the mill built by D. R. Sylvester about 1854. The village plat was surveyed in October, 1856, by William N. Reed, of Lancaster. D. R. Sylvester was the proprietor.

The population of the town has been: in 1860, 444; in 1865, 527; in 1870, 660; in 1875, 826; in 1880, 770; in 1885, 712; in 1890, 681; in 1895, 704.

The land of the town is equalized by the County Board at $2.50 per acre. Stock-raising and dairying are the principal industries.

The principal officers have been as follows:

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1857	D. R. Sylvester	M. Halstead	Matt Shafer	E. D. Divall
1858	do			
1859	do			
1860	M. Shafer	J. Marsden	Charles Dieter	Michael Nolan
1861	Frank Norris	J. Bates	do	do
1862	George Cutts	W. M. Sylvester	do	Robert Johns
1863	Frank Norris	do	do	Michael Nolan
1864	do	do	do	Joseph Guernsey
1865	do	do	do	Robert Johns
1866	John Johnson	J. C. Williams	J. C. Williams	do
1867	R. J. Reed	W. M. Sylvester	Charles Dieter	Michael Nolan
1868	Michael Nolan	do	do	A. D. Reed
1869	do	do	do	George Cutts
1870	do	do	do	Robert Johns
1871	Henry Gore	do	do	do
1872	do	J. W. Viktora	Michael Norris	do
1873	do	do	do	do
1874	do	do	do	do
1875	do	do	Rich'd Costley	Michael Nolan
1876	C. G. VanBuren	H. H. Doubrava	do	Charles Wanek
877	do	do	do	do
78	Henry Gore	J. W. Viktora	Thomas Cody	do
79	Michael Nolan	do	do	do
80	Henry Gore	do	Frank Kreutz	Frank Nowak
1881	F. W. Bowden	Albert Dvorak	John Viktora	do
1882	Henry Gore	do	do	do
1883	do	do	Frank Wanek	do
1884	F. W. Bowden	do	Charles Wanek	do
1885	do	do	do	do
1886	Henry Gore	do	Joseph Shemake	Gus Effinger
1887	F. W. Bowden	do	do	do
1888	do	do	do	do
1889	do	do	do	Isaac Biba
1890	do	Fred A. Shafer	do	do
1891	Nicholas Orth	do	do	Ignatz Biba
1892	do	do	do	do
1893	do	do	do	Gus Effinger

	Chairman.	Clerk.	Treasurer.	Assessor.
1894	Nicholas Orth	Fred A. Shafer	Joseph Shemake	Albert Zemleska
1895	J. W. Viktora	do	do	do
1896	Nicholas Orth	do	Ignatz Biba	do
1897	J. W. Viktora	John Hudek	do	Gus Oberhauser
1898	do	do	do	Gus Effinger
1899	do	do	do	Gus Oberhauser
1900	do	do	do	. do
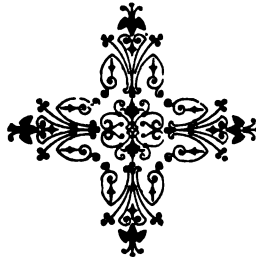
APPENDIX.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR 1900.

Samuel Birch, Beetown; H. M. Roberts, Bloomington; Hugh Matthews, Boscobel; F. W. Klinkhammer, Cassville; Henry Gore, Castle Rock; A. V. Wells, Clifton; George W. McPherson, Ellenboro; John Schneider, Fennimore; Lewis Kraut, Glen Haven; S. A. Vanatta, Harrison; C. W. Patterson, Hazel Green; Robert Henderson, Hickory Grove; Jos. J. Vosberg, Jamestown; Wm. E. Webb, Lancaster; J. J. Wenzel, Liberty; Warren Johnson, Lima; Wm Leighton, Little Grant; John B. Murphy, Marion; Wm. Spraggon, Millville; John Harrower, Mt. Hope; David Farris, Mt. Ida; Jos. Sikhart, Muscoda; Wm. Montag, Paris; P. McNamara, Patch Grove; John M. Gardner, Platteville; E. C. Thomas, Potosi; James Jeffrey, Smelser; F. M. Yager, Waterloo; Jacob Scott, Watterstown; J. P. Chandler, Wingville; John Kelly, Woodman; Edwin Glenn, Wyalusing; C. W. Stone, Bloomington village; F. C. Muffley, Boscobel city; Otto F. Geiger, Cassville village; S. E. Smalley, Cuba City village; C. P. Hinn, Fennimore village; James Edwards, Hazel Green village; Ed. M. Lowry, Lancaster city; Henry Muender, Montfort village; Jacob Bremmer, Muscoda village; A. L. Brown, Platteville city; E. A. Berge, Potosi village.

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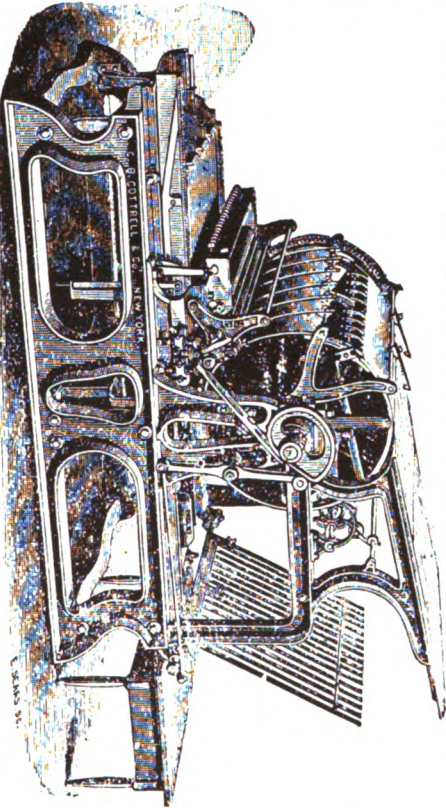ing sentences in its Introduction:

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